

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA



3 0144 00281277 4

S
914.2
En 82p
V.3



T H E
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.
CONTAINING A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
KINGDOMS, PRINCIPALITIES, ISLANDS,
COLONIES, CONQUESTS,
AND OF THE
MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
UNDER THE
BRITISH CROWN,
IN
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN ENTICK, M. A.
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS of the several KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, ISLANDS,
SETTLEMENTS, &c. thereunto belonging.

Engraved from the best Authorities, by T. KITCHEN, &c.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N:

Printed for B. LAW in Ave-Maria Lane; E. and C. DILLY,
in the Poultry; Messrs. FADEN and JEFFERYS, the Corner
of St Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, and R. GOADBY,
at Sherborne. 1774.

S
914.2
En 82p
v. 3

[I]

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C I T Y of L O N D O N.

L O N D O N is the chief City and Metropolis of Extent, the *British* Empire, one of the biggest, if not the very largest, as to the number of its Houses and Inhabitants, and their Wealth; for its extensive Commerce; admirable Policy, many establishments to promote Manufactures and Trade, to encourage Learning, and to support and relieve the Indigent, and every species of Distress in the whole World. Thus it becomes the universal Mart of Trade and Commerce, frequented by Merchants from all parts of the Universe, and the Center of Navigation from, and to, all Nations. And if we take in *Westminster*, we shall find by exact measurement, that this Metropolis extends seven Miles and a half from *Blackwall* in the East, to *Tothilfields*, or to the fields beyond *Grosvenor* and *Cavendish* Squares, in the West: And six Miles and three quarters along the *Thames* from *Poplar*, to *Peterborough-house*, beyond the Horse-ferry, *Westminster*. But the breadth of this Metropolis falls much short of the length: For though it measures three Miles and thirty-one Poles, from *Newington-buts*, on the South-side of the Borough of *Southwark*, to *Jeffery's* Alms-houses in *Kingsland-road*; it measures no more than two Miles from *Peterborough house*, to the *British-museum*, and not half a Mile in and about *Wapping*.

VOL. III.

B

Its

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Name. Its name is of *British* extraction from *Lbong*, which signifies a *Ship*, and *Dinas* a *City*, which compounded, imports a *City*, or *Harbour of Ships*, a name more properly adapted to this City upon the River *Thames*, than to any other River in the Kingdom.

Foundation. Some authors contend for a *British* Foundation of this City; but this seems to be without proof, because *Julius Cæsar* makes no mention of such a City, at the time of his Invasion and Conquests made upon this *Island*. It is probable from the Etymology of its name, that this might be the Port where the Vessels, then used at Sea, came to anchor, for the accommodation of the great City of *Verulam*, at that time the Residence of the chief King of *Britain*; but it does not appear to have been otherwise a place of any distinction, or worthy of notice for its Trade, Populousness, or Strength. Therefore it will be more consonant to the truth of History, to give the honour of the foundation of this City to the *Romans*, who having destroyed the City of *Verulam*, fixed their head-quarters at this Harbour and *Lbong Dinas*, which by an easy alteration they called *Londinum*, in *Latin* or the *Roman* language, to be the chief Port for that Navigation and Trade, they intended to establish in *Britain*.

Walled. But it was not walled about till the reign of the Emperor *Constantine the Great*, which was done in a square form, containing about three Miles, but not equilateral. Those Walls were afterwards strengthened by a Ditch, Gates, and Towers erected at proper distances. But the security (in which this City and Nation has been from a foreign Enemy, and intestine troubles for ages past, and by the wholesomeness of our Laws, whereby the Civil-power is invested with sufficient authority to quell Riots and sudden Insurrections) has so altered the opinion of the Citizens, in regard to the necessity of being fortified by these means of defence, that the Ditches have been filled up many Years, and the ground improved with substantial buildings: The Towers have been suffered to run to decay; and now at last all the *Gates*, except *Newgate* †

† It is resolved to pull this Gate down, and they are building a new Prison in the *Old-Bailey*, for a County Gaol.

and *Temple bar*, have been * entirely taken down, and the scites laid open to the streets; the City-wall in many places has been also let out upon building Leases, and pulled down, where it is not otherwise covered and choaked up with buildings. Of which we have a convincing example on the North-side, from the place where *Cripplegate* once stood as far as *Moor-gate*. And also from the South side of the scite of *Aldgate*, as far Southward as to *Tower-hill*, in which tract the City-wall is removed, and removing to make way for the new buildings, and three streets out of the West-side of the *Minories*.

The situation of *London* is in 51 Degrees, 32 Minutes, North Latitude, on the North-bank of the *Thames*, and on the gentle ascent of a Hill, with a considerable plain above; at the distance of almost sixty Miles from the mouth of the River, which renders it not less liable to Invasion, but free from those noxious vapours, to which they are exposed, who live upon the Coast of the Sea. It is open to the South and West, and covered from the bleak North-wind by *Hampstead* and *Highgate* Hills, which makes the Air temperate and wholesome: And it has the advantage of being situated upon a rich and plentiful soil, mixed with gravel and sand, and abounding with springs of good and wholesome Water. Besides the artificial supply of that necessary Element for Manufactures, domestic Uses, and in case of raging fires, by pipes laid into every House, &c. if required from the *Thames*, the *New-river*, *Westham-water-works*, &c. which are making great progress into the Eastern-parts of this Metropolis. The Country about

* In the Years 1761, 1762, *Aldgate*, stood at the East-end of the City, between *Shoe-lane* and *Poor-jury-lane*, those two lanes opening close to the West-side of the Gate. *Bishops-gate* stood in the same manner, between *Wormwood-street* and *Cam-momile-street*, on the North-side of the City. *Moor-gate* stood close to the West-end of *Bethlehem-hospital*, on the North-side of the City. *Cripplegate*, also on the North-side at the North-end of *Wood-street*. *Aldersgate* stood between St. *Botolphs*, at the North-end of St. *Martins le Grand*, and *Ludgate*, in which was a Prison for Citizens, confined only for debt, stood close to the South-west corner of the Parish-church of St. *Martin's* *Ludgate*. *Newgate*, stands at the West-end of *Newgate-street*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

London consists of delightful Plains, rich Pastures, Garden-grounds, and beautiful Elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent Country-houses occupied by the Citizens. And what adds vastly to the advantage of *London's* situation, is the goodness of the Roads leading to it, which for a hundred Miles round the Metropolis, are kept in repair by a Toll collected at Turnpikes: On which Roads, are set up Mile-stones, marked with the number of measured Miles from *London*.

Thames. The *Thames* is navigable for Ships of considerable Burden, up to the Keys, which are erected just below *London-bridge*: and the stream is so easy, and the Tides so convenient, that for four Miles below-bridge, it affords a commodious Harbour, and is perpetually better frequented by Ships from all parts, than any Port in *Europe*.

It is compounded of *Isis* and *Thame*, the *Isis*, &c. rises from a small spring near the Village of *Hemble*, in the Parish of *Cobberly*, a little South-west of *Cirencester*, in *Gloucestershire*; becomes navigable for flat-bottomed-barges at *Lechlade*, where it receives the *Coln*, about one hundred and thirty-eight Miles from *London*. At *Oxford*, it receives the *Charwell*; and at *Dorchester*, it takes the conjunct name of *Thames*, qu. *Thame-Isis*, from its receiving or joining the stream of the River *Thame*, at that place. From hence continuing its course South-east, it washes many large Towns and Villages on both shores, even as far as *Gravesend*. Such as *Henley*, *Marlow*, *Maidenhead*, *Windsor*, *Eaton*, *Staines*, *Chertsey*, *Weybridge*, *Shepperton*, *Walton*, *Sunbury*, *Hampton*, *Thames-ditton*, *Kingston*, *Twickenham*, *Richmond*, *Isleworth*, *Kew*, *Brentford*, *Mortlake*, *Barns*, *Chiswick*, *Hammersmith*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Wandsworth*, *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, and *Lambeth*. From whence both shores may be termed a continued City, as far as *Deptford* and *Blackwall*. And from *Deptford*, it is adorned with *Greenwich*; the Town, Dock and Warren for the King's use at *Woolwich*; the Towns of *Erith*, *Greenhithe*, *Northfleet* and *Gravesend*, on the South-shore; and with the Town of *Grays* and *Tilbury-fort*, on the North shore. From *Windsor* to *London*, there appears a continued series of magnificent Houses and fine Gardens of the Nobility and Gentry.

As

As to the Navigation upon this River; above bridge, it is continually covered with a vast number of Barges and Boats, both for burthen and pleasure, and for the convenience and supply of the Towns and Counties thro', or past which it flows: And it is a matter of greater surprize to behold the vast fleets, which constantly appear below bridge, carrying away the Manufactures and Produce of this happy Island, and bringing back the Produce of the whole Earth.

The Tide flows above seventy Miles up this River twice in every twenty-four hours; which regularity is of great advantage to the Navigation and Trade; and its Fishery has been deemed so advantageous to the City of *London*, that the Legislature have given the Lord-mayor a jurisdiction over the *Thames* from *Coln-ditch*, a little West of *Staines-bridge* to *Yendal*, or *Yenfleet*, in the East, including part of the Rivers *Medway* and *Lea*. In pursuance of which jurisdiction his Lordship deputes a Water-bailiff to search for, and to punish, all that offend against the Laws made for the preservation of the River, its Fish and Navigation.

Tho' this River is navigable as far up as *Lechlade*, yet it must be understood, that this is effected by art: For as the many flats, which lie in that course, would unavoidably put a stop to the navigation westward; when the springs are low, the artist has invented a substitute, called Locks, Machines made of wood, placed quite across the River, and so contrived as to confine the current till the Water rises to such a height, as to allow depth enough for the Barges to pass over the shallows, so that when the confined Water is let loose, it carries the loaded Vessel forward, till another shoal requires the same contrivance to complete the Voyage. For which the Barge-men pay to the amount of 13*l.* 15*s.* and 6*d.* each Barge, between *Lechlade* and *London*, including the expence of every Lock and Flash: Tho' there is not a Lock for the space of fifty-one Miles and a half above *London-bridge*.

London-bridge.

The communication between *London* and the southern parts of *England*, is by a Bridge, built originally of *Wood*, about the Year 1017, and of Stone, with nineteen arches between the Year 1176, and 1209. Since which time it

has met with considerable damages from both Fire and Floods of Water, which occasioned several substantial repairs and improvements. But the difficulty of the navigation through Bridge, and the continual accidents and losses of Men's Lives, in attempting that passage, and the danger Foot-passengers were in upon the Bridge, occasioned by the contracting the superficies with Houses, for the sake of letting it out upon building Leases, whereby it was rendered almost impassable for Foot-passengers, amongst the continual hurry of Carts, Coaches, &c. the Citizens came to a resolution to do all in their power to prevent the like complaints for the future, and obtained an Act of Parliament in 1756, to pull down the Houses upon the said Bridge, and to improve it both above and in the Arches, in such a manner as they apprehended would effectually remedy those evils complained of, both by Land and Water. The Houses are all pulled down, and the Bridge widened to the extent of the breadth of the Houses, that stood on both sides, inclosed with handsome and stout Stone-balustrades. And the two middle Arches have been thrown into one, by taking away the Center pier. The passage over the Bridge is completely secured from all danger, being thirty-one Feet broad for Carriages, and seven Feet on each side for Foot-passengers. But it does not yet appear, that the Navigation has been in any wise amended by the said works, which have been made at a vast expence under the Bridge. For, the current thro' the new Arch is now so rapid, that the Watermen think it more dangerous than it was before: And there has been great reason to suspect that the current will undermine the Piers, from which that Center-arch springs. For which reason, great quantities of Stone in great Blocks, have been thrown into the Water under that Arch, to secure the piles and foundation from the force of the current.

London-
bridge-
water-
works.

At the North-end of this Bridge there are the *London-bridge-water-works*, first invented and begun by one *Peter Morris* a Dutchman, in 1582, four and twenty Years before the *New-river* was begun, to serve the Citizens with sweet and wholesome Water from the *Thames*. Which in process of time, and by great industry and expence have arrived at such improvement, that their wheels &c. now take up four Arches leased from the City; and the whole property is divided into three hundred shares, valued

valued at 500*l.* each share, and under the direction of a Company incorporated by Act of Parliament.

The Citizens are served from these works by wooden-pipes; through which the Water is conveyed to the different parts of the City by its fall from the top of a Tower or Reservoir erected for that purpose close to the north-west corner of the Bridge; into which it is forced up by a water-engine or Mill of a curious construction, that works by the common Stream of the Tide-water in the River *Thames*. Here are four Wheels and fifty-two forcers; which by one turn make one hundred and fourteen strokes. And when the River is at best, those wheels go six times round in a Minute, and four and a half at middle-water. So that the number of strokes in a Minute are six hundred and eighty-four. And as the stroke is two feet and a half, in a seven Inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise two thousand and fifty-two gallons in a Minute, that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty gallons, or one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four hogheads in an Hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogheads *per* Day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the Waste, which Dr. *Desaguliers* settles at a fifth part.

Black-friars-bridge is built upon quite another principle, without starlings, upon stone Piers, and with elliptical Arches: finished on the sides at top with handsome Portland-stone Balustrades. Here is an open passage thro' the Arches of seven hundred and fifty Feet, at least, within the banks of the River from *Black-friars-Stairs*, to the opposite side in *Surrey*: By which means there can be no fall of Water at any time of Tide under the Bridge; and the passage over the Bridge is as well secured by Night, as in the Day-time, by Watchmen and Lamps; for which the Lord-mayor and Common-council are impowered to raise one hundred and sixty thousand Pounds in the whole; by Annuities, and to have and receive a Toll at the rate of 2*s.* for every Body-carriage drawn with six Horses; 1*s.* and 6*d.* drawn with four Horses; 1*s.* drawn with less than four Horses; for every Waggon, Car, or Cart, Wain, drawn by four or more Horses 1*s.* by less than four Horses 6*d.* for every Horse, not drawing, one penny;

Black-friars-bridge.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

for every Foot passenger, on *Sundays*, one penny, on every other Day, one half-penny; to defray the expence, and pay the Annuities, or other contracts for the loan of the said Sum of one hundred and sixty thousand Pounds.

Boundaries

London, as a distinct City from *Westminster*, is to be considered not only within the Walls, but with its Liberties or Freedom without the Walls; which Liberties are bounded or limited by certain Gates, Bars or Posts, set up at a considerable distance from the City-walls. Thus, *Temple-bar*, a beautiful Gate in *Fleet-street*; and the Bars in *High Holbourn*, terminate the Liberties in the West. The Bars of Wood, at the end of *Petticoat-lane*, in *White-chapel*, limit them in the East. A Post in *Pick-ax street*, performs the same in the North. And the River *Thames* between the *Temple* and *Blackfriars*, bound the City Liberties on the South. And this tract is divided into Wards, Liberties, Precincts, and Parishes; and into a most inconceivable number of Streets, Lanes, Squares, Alleys, Courts, &c.

Wards.

The Wards are, *Aldersgate*, *Aldgate*, *Bassishaw*, *Billingsgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Bread-street*, *Bridge*, *Broad-street*, *Candlewick*, *Casile-Baynard*, *Cheap*, *Coleman-street*, *Cordwainers*, *Cornhill*, *Cripplegate*, *Dowgate*, *Farringdon within*, *Farringdon without*, *Langbourn*, *Lime-street*, *Portoken*, *Queenhithe*, *Tower*, *Vintry*, *Wallbrook* and *Bridge without*.

These Wards are sub-divided into Precincts and Liberties, some more, some less, according to the bigness of the Ward.

Parishes.

The Parishes within and without the Walls of *London*, so far as the Liberties extend, are one hundred and seven, several of which being small and united by Act of Parliament, after the Fire of *London*, that destroyed their Churches, they are served by seventy-four Parish-churches; exclusive of the Cathedral dedicated to *St. Paul*. *

CHURCHES within the CITY and LIBERTIES of LONDON.

St. Albans, Wood-street, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, is a Rectory, and has the Parish of *St. Olave Silver-street* annexed to it.

† And of the Collegiate Church of *St. Katherine* near the Tower, and the Church of *St. Peter ad Vincula* in the Tower, which some number amongst the Churches in *London* and its Liberties.

Albhallows

Allhallows Barking, Seething-lane in *Tower-street-ward*, a Vicarage.

Allhallows, Bread-street, in *Bread-street-ward*, has the Parish of *St. John the Evangelist* annexed.

Allhallows the Great, Thames-street in *Dowgate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *Allhallows the Less* annexed to it.

Allhallows Lombard-street, in Ball-alley, *Langbourn-ward*, a Rectory.

Allhallows London-wall, in *Broad-street-ward*, a Rectory.

Allhallows Staining, near Mark-lane, in *Langbourn-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Alphage, in Aldermanbury, in *Cripplegate-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Andrew's Holbourn, in *Faringdon-ward-without*, a Rectory.

St. Andrew Undershaft, *St. Mary-axe* in *Aldgate-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Andrew's Wardrobe, Puddle-dock-hill, in *Castle-baynard-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Anne*, Black-friars annexed.

St. Ann's Aldersgate, *St. Ann's-lane*, *Aldersgate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. John Zachary* annexed.

St. Anthony's or *St. Antholines*, in Budge-row, *Cordwainers-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. John Baptist* annexed.

St. Augustin's or *St. Austin's*, Watling-street, *Faringdon ward-within*, the Parish of *St. Faith*, is annexed to it.

St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, in *Broad-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Bartholomew the Great, in *Bartholomew-cloze*, *West-smithfield*, in *Faringdon-ward-without*, a Rectory.

St. Bartholomew the Less, joining to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, *West-Smithfield*, in *Faringdon-ward without*, a Vicarage.

St. Benedict, vulgarly called *St. Bennet Fink*, Thread-needle-street, in *Broad-street-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Bennet's Gracechurch, the corner of Fenchurch-street, in *Bridgeward-within*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Leonard Eastcheap* annexed.

St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, *St. Bennet's Hill* in *Castle-baynard-ward*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

baynard-ward, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Peter Paul's Wharf* annexed.

St. Botolph's Aldersgate, in *Aldersgate-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Botolph's Aldgate, in *Portfoken-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, in *Bishopsgate-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Bridget's vulgarly called *St. Bride's Fleet-street*, in *Faringdon-ward-without*, a Vicarage.

Christ Church, *Newgate-street*, in *Faringdon-ward-within*, has the Parish of *St. Leonard Foster-lane* annexed to it.

St. Christophers, *Threadneedle-Street*, in *Broad-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Clement's Eastcheap, *Clement's-lane* in *Candlewick-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Martin's Ongar* annexed.

St. Dionis Backchurch, *Lime-street* in *Langbourn-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Dunstan's in the East, *St. Dunstan's-hill* in *Tower-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Dunstan's in the West, *Fleet-street*, in *Faringdon-ward-without*, a Vicarage.

St. Edmund the King, *Lombard-street*, in *Langbourne-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *Nicholas Acon's* annexed.

St. Ethelburga's, *Bishopsgate-street*, in *Bishopsgate-ward*, a Rectory.

St. George's, *Botolph-lane*, in *Billingsgate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Botolph's*, *Billingsgate*, annexed.

St. Giles's Cripplegate, *Fore-street*, in *Cripplegate-ward*, a Vicarage.

St. Helen's, *Bishopsgate-street*, in *Bishopsgate-ward*, a Vicarage.

St. James's Duke's-place, in *Aldgate-ward*, a Curacy.

St. James's Garlick-hill, in *Vintry-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Katherine's Coleman, *Fenchurch-street*, in *Aldgate-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Catherine's Cree Church, *Leadenhall-street*, in *Aldgate-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Catherine's near the Tower, *St. Catherine's-court*, in *Portfoken-ward*, a Collegiate Church.

St. Laurence Jewry, *Cateaton-street*, in *Cheap-ward*, a Vicarage

Vicarage, with the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen* Milk-street annexed.

St. Magnus London-bridge, in *Bridge-ward-within*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Margaret* New Fish-street annexed.

St. Margaret's Lothbury, in *Coleman-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Margaret Pattens, Little Tower-street, in *Billingsgate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Gabriel* Fenchurch-street, annexed.

St. Martin's Ludgate, in Ludgate-street, *Faringdon-ward-within*, a Rectory.

St. Martin's Outwich, Threadneedle-street, in *Broad-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Mary's Abchurch, Abchurch-lane in *Candlewich-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Laurence* Poultney annexed.

St. Mary Aldermanbury, in *Cripplegate-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Mary Aldermary, Bow-lane, in *Cordwainers-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Thomas* Apostle annexed.

St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside, in *Cordwainers-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parishes of *Allhallows* Honey-lane, and *St. Pancrass* united to it.

St. Mary at Hill, upon *St. Mary-hill*, in *Billingsgate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Andrew* Wardrobe annexed.

St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, in *Knightriders-street*, *Castle-baynard-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Gregory* annexed.

St. Mary Somerset, Thames-street, in *Queenhithe-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Mary Mounthau* annexed.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Sherborn-lane, in *Langbourn-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Mary Woolchurch* annexed.

St. Matthew, Friday-street, in *Faringdon-ward-within*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Peter* Cheap annexed.

St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall-street, in *Bassishaw-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Michael's, Cornhill, *St. Michael's-alley* in *Cornhill-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, *Michael's-lane*, in *Candlewick-ward*, a Rectory.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

St. Michael's Queenhithe, Thames-Street, in *Queenhithe-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Michael's Royal, College-Hill, in *Vintry-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Martin Vintry* annexed.

St. Michael's Wood-Street, in *Cripplegate-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Mary Staining* annexed.

St. Michael's Bread-Street, in *Bread-Street-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Margaret Moses* annexed.

St. Mildred's Poultry, Scalding Alley, in *Cheap-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Mary Cole* annexed.

St. Nicholas Cole-Abby, Old Fish-street, in *Queenhithe-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Nicholas Olave* annexed.

St. Olave's Hart-street, in *Tower-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Olave's Jewry, Old-Jewry, in *Coleman-street-ward*, a Vicarage, with the Parish of *St. Martin Ironmanger-Lane* annexed.

St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower of London.

St. Peter's Cornhill, in *Cornhill-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, and in *Broad street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Sepulchre's, on Snow-Hill, in *Faringdon-ward without*, a Vicarage.

St. Stephen's Coleman-street, in *Coleman-street-ward*, a Rectory.

St. Stephen's Wallbrook, in *Wallbrook-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Bennet Sherehog*.

St. Swithin's, in *Swithin's-Lane*, *Wallbrook-ward*, a Rectory, with the Parish of *St. Mary Bothaw* annexed.

Temple Church, in the Inner Temple, *Faringdon ward without*.

Trinity Minorities, in the Little-minories, *Portoken-ward*, a Curacy.

St. Vedast, Foster-lane, in *Faringdon-ward-within*, with the Parish of *St. Michael Quern* annexed.

St. Paul's
Cathedral.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the Episcopal Seat of the Bishop of London, is dedicated to *St. Paul* the Apostle, and after various alterations and additions and great changes since its first foundation in the Year 610, was destroyed by Fire, in the Year 1666, and is now rebuilt in such a magnificent manner, as to excel most Churches in the known
... World.

World. The dimensions from East to West within the Walls, are five hundred Feet. From North to South, within the Doors of the Porticos, two hundred and twenty-three Feet: The breadth at the entrance one hundred Feet: Its circumference two thousand two hundred and ninety-two Feet: Its height within one hundred and ten Feet: To the gallery of the Dome in height two hundred and eight Feet: To the upper gallery two hundred and seventy-six Feet: The diameter of the Dome, one hundred and eight Feet: From thence to the top of the Cross, sixty-four Feet; of the Cross from the Ball thirty Feet. The diameter of the Ball six Feet: The diameter of the Columns of the Porticos four Feet: Their height forty-eight Feet: To the top of the West pediment under the figure of *St. Paul*, one hundred and twenty Feet: Of the Towers at the West-front, two hundred and eighty Feet. And the extent of the ground on which this building stands, is two Acres, sixteen Perches, twenty-three Yards and one Foot; enclosed at a proper distance with two thousand five hundred strong iron Pallisadoes; with the statue of *Queen Anne* on a Pedestal of excellent workmanship, in the Area of the grand West front, which statue was lately defaced and had an Arm broke, by a Black man in the night, who being detected, proved to be insane.

The curiosities within, is the Golden gallery, to which we ascend by five hundred and thirty-four steps. From this gallery, in a clear day, there is one of the most pleasing prospects in the World. In the way up, there is the *Whispering-gallery*, where the least whisper is heard one hundred and forty-three Feet: The Library; and the great Bell, which weighs eighty-four hundred-weight.

In the Library is kept, the grand model, which *Sir Christopher Wren* proposed for *St Paul's Cathedral*. But the greatest curiosity in this Room, is the flooring, which is curiously inlaid, without any fastening of wooden pegs, or nails.

The Organ is very fine, and all the decorations of the Choir are beautiful; every part of the inside, as well as without, proclaims its magnificence. All which cost seven hundred thirty-six thousand, seven hundred fifty-two Pounds, two Shillings and three-pence.

This Cathedral has a Bishop, a Dean, a Precentor, Chancellor,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Chancellor, Treasurer, five Archdeacons, thirty Prebendaries, twelve petty or minor Canons, six Vicars-chorals, and several inferior Officers. All the Prebends or Canonries are in the collation of the Bishop of *London*: and out of the thirty Prebendaries, three are Residentiaries, besides the Dean, who has a very elegant House in *Dean's-yard*, facing the South Dial of *St. Paul's Clock*.

The Streets are most of them large, commodious for Trade, and well covered with stately buildings. The lower parts in the most publick streets, are fitted up for Warehouses, and Shops, which afford every thing, that nature and art can produce.

Those Streets, particularly all the public great streets have been lately new paved with regular Stones; amongst which are a variety and a great number of public Buildings, as *St Paul's Cathedral*, with seventy-four Parish churches, as above-mentioned.

Meeting-
houses.

Thirty-five *Dissenting Meetings*; a *Moravian Church*, a *Dutch Church*, three *French Churches*, two Chapels of the established Church, a *Nonjuring Meeting* in *Aldersgate-street*, a *Muggletonian Meeting* in a private House; several private *Mas-houses*, *Methodists Meetings*, and four *Synagogues*.

Fifty-six Halls belonging to Companies of the Freedom of *London*, *Guildhall*, *Blackwell-hall*, and the Houses of the Publick and Trading Companies, such as the Bank of *England*, the *Custom-house*, the *Excise-office*, the *South-sea-house*, the *East-India-house*, the *Hudsons-bay house*, the *Navy-office*, *Post-office*, *Pay-office*, and many others of inferior note. Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, Gates, Halls, *Mansion-house*, *Royal-exchange*, *Monument*, *Inns of Court*, Courts of Judicature, Prisons, and Workhouses.

Halls.

The Companies Halls, are for the most part stately Houses, built in a quadrangular form, and appear like Palaces, adorned with noble fronts without, and grand apartments within, furnished within with carved work-rich wainscoting and pictures; and with one Room, called, *The Hall*, some of which are capacious enough to entertain from one, to three hundred People.

The Companies that have Halls, are the *Mercers* in *Cheapside*, the *Grocers* in the *Poultry*, the *Drapers* in *Throgmorton-street*, the *Fishmongers* in *Thames-street*, on the
West

West of London-bridge, the Goldsmiths in Fester-lane, the Skinners on Dowgate-hill, the Merchant-Taylors in Thread-needle-street, the Haberdashers in Maiden-lane, the Salters in Swithins-lane, the Ironmongers in Fenchurch-street, the Vintners in Thames-street, the Clothworkers in Mincing-lane, the Apothecaries in Black-friers, the Armourers and Brasiers, in Colman-street, the Bakers in Harp-lane, the Barbers in Monkwell-street, the Blacksmiths on Lambeth-hill, the Brewers in Addle-street, the Butchers in Pudding-lane, the Carpenters in London-wall, the Coachmakers in Noble-street, the Cooks in Aldersgate-street, the Coopers in Basinghall-street, the Cordwainers in Distaff lane, the Curriers near Cripplegate, the Cutlers in Cloak-lane, the Dyers on Dowgate-hill, the Embroiderers in Gutter-lane, the Fletchers in St. Mary Ax, the Founders in Lothbury, the Framework-knitters in Redcross-street, the Girdlers in Basinghall-street, the Glovers in Beech-lane, the Innholders in Elbow-lane, the Joiners in Friars-lane, the Leatherfellers in Little St. Helens, the Masons in Basinghall-street, the Painter-stainers in Little Trinity-lane, the Parish Clerks in Silver-street, the Pewterers in Limestreet, the Pinner or Pinmakers in Great-winchester-street, the Plaisterers in Addle-street, the Plumbers in Chequer-yard Dowgate-hill, the Saddlers in Cheap-side, the Stationers near Ludgate-street, the Surgeons in the Old Bailey, the Tallow Chandlers on Dowgate-hill, the Tobacco-pipe-makers in Philpot-lane, the Turners on College-hill, the Tylers and Bricklayers in Leadenhall-street, the Watermen in Coal-harbour above Bridge, the Wax Chandlers in Maiden-lane, and the Weavers in Basinghall-street.

Guildhall, situated at the North-end of King-street in Guildhall Cheap-side, is a general place for holding the Courts and transacting the Business of the City; whose foundation was laid in the Year 1411; but it did not arrive at its present grandeur for many Years, until the many improvements and additions made thereto by succeeding generations. The entrance is ornamented with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the King's-arms under a cornice, pediment, vase, &c. Over the Gate is a Balcony: above which Moses and Aaron stand in niches: and the four Cardinal-virtues are placed in niches also on each side of the Gate below. Under the Balcony, are depicted the Arms of twenty-four Companies. The Hall or large Room,

Room, into which this entrance leads you, is one hundred and fifty-three Feet long, forty-eight Feet broad, and fifty-five Feet high. The roof is flat, and divided into pannels: The North and South Walls are adorned with four *Gothic* semi-pillars, painted white, with blue-veins and gilt capitals; upon which are the Royal-arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*. At the East-end is the Court of Hustings, where all public Business, all Elections, is transacted. Here also are kept the Court of Hustings weekly, and the Court of Conscience twice a week, and the Court of Exchequer, occasionally. At the West-end is the Sheriffs-court. Over the Hustings, at the East-end of this Hall, are the Pictures of King *William III.* and his Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, King *George I.* King *George II.* and Queen *Caroline*, and his present Majesty King *George III.* and Queen *Charlotte*; next to these Royal Pictures, on the North-side hangs a fine Picture of Lord Chief Justice *Pratt* now Lord *Camden* and late High Chancellor; at the expence of the City, in an acknowledgement of his steadiness and uprightness in the high office of Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, upon the Trial of several Causes concerning the legality and execution of General Warrants, which his Lordship adjudged in favour of the Subject by the Laws of the Land. From hence on both sides of the Hall, the Walls are adorned with the portraits of eighteen Judges, put up also by the City, in testimony of public gratitude for their signal services, in determining the differences which arose between Landlords and Tenants, without the expence of Lawsuits, on the rebuilding of the City after the Fire. Here are five more portraits of Judges hung up in the Lord Mayor's Court. Those Pictures and portraits are all painted at full Length. To which testimonies of gratitude, the City of *London* has by a public Act of the Corporation in Common Council assembled, ordered a Statue of the late *William Beckford Esq;* Alderman of *Bridge-ward*, Representative for this City in three Parliaments, and who died in his second Mayoralty, Lord Mayor of *London*, to be erected in the West-window.

On the North-side, about the middle, here is a flight of nine or ten steps which lead to the offices above. These steps are ornamented with a Balcony, supported by Iron-pillars,

pillars, resembling Palm-trees. Close to these is a small inclosure on each side, on the top of these steps, used on some occasions for Clerks to write in. Under these are two small Prisons, called; Little-ease; because their Ceiling is so low, as to obliged the Person confined to sit on the floor. To which the Chamberlain has a right to commit the refractory Apprentices brought before him. In the front of this Balcony is a Clock; on whose frame is carved the four Cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a Cock on each side of him. And on the side of this Balcony close to the Wall, stand two monstrous Giants, painted to represent Nature, with black and bushy Beards, one holding a Halbert, the other a Ball, fet round with Spikes, hanging by a chain to a long staff.

The first apartments from these steps is the Chamberlains-office on the right hand: and opposite to that, is the office of the Auditors of the City Accounts. In the front is the Lord Mayor's Court-office, in which is occasionally held, the Court of King's Bench, for the City of *London*. On the West-side of this Court, lies the Court of Orphans, where the Court of Common Pleas is occasionally held. On the North of this, is the old Council Chamber, where the Commissioners of Bankrupts sit. Contiguous to it, is the new Council Chamber. Beneath the Lord Mayor's Court, is the Town Clerk's office, where are deposited the Archives of the City. On the East and North, are the residencies of the Chamberlain and Town Clerk, near which are two Rooms to dispatch the Business of Bankrupts. Contiguous to the North-west-corner, is the Kitchen. In the Porch is the Comptrollers office, on the left hand, and over it, is the Irish Chamber. And over the Piazzas, on the West-side of the Square, called, *Guildhall-yard*, leading up to the Hall, are the offices for the Common Serjeant, Remembrancer, and Solicitor.

Facing these Piazzas is a fine *Gothic* Building, called *Guildhall-chapel*, originally dedicated to *Mary Magdalen* and *All Saints*, and called *London College*. The inside is hung with Tapestry. But it is seldom used.

Adjoining to this *Chapel* south, stands *Blackwell-hall*, Blackwell-hall. with an entrance for Waggon's both on the East and West-sides, and for Carts on the South-side. It is an ancient establishment, as a Mart for all kinds of Woollen-cloth

brought to *London*. At present it is a square building, surrounded with Warehouses, whose profits are applied towards the support of *Christ's-hospital*; to whose Governors the management of this Hall is committed.

Mansion-house.

The *Mansion-house*, which stands at the North-end of *Wallbrook*, where once was *Stocks-market*, between *Lombard-street* and the *Poultry*, is a modern Stone building, begun in the Year 1739, and finished in 1753, for the accommodation of the Lord Mayor for the time being. The front is decorated with a noble Portico, supported by *Corinthian Pillars*, and a pediment enriched with emblematical Figures in *Basso Relievo*. At the South-end, is a most magnificent *Egyptian-hall* for public Entertainments. The other parts above, are divided into sumptuous apartments; and below, upon the ground floor, are all the proper domestic offices that are necessary for such a Mansion.

Royal-Exchange.

The *Royal Exchange*, situated on the North-side of *Cornhill*, built at the Expence of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knight, in 1567, had the name *Royal* given to it by Queen *Elizabeth*. The present Building was erected since the Fire of *London*, and cost eighty thousand Pounds. It stands upon a plat of ground two hundred and three Feet long, and one hundred and seventy-one Feet wide, with an Area in the middle of sixty-one square Perches, surrounded with a substantial and regular Stone-building in Rustic: with a north and south Front, each of which is a Piazza; and in the Centre are the grand Entrances into the Area, under extreme lofty and noble Arches; the south Entrance from *Cornhill*, being the most noble and principal.

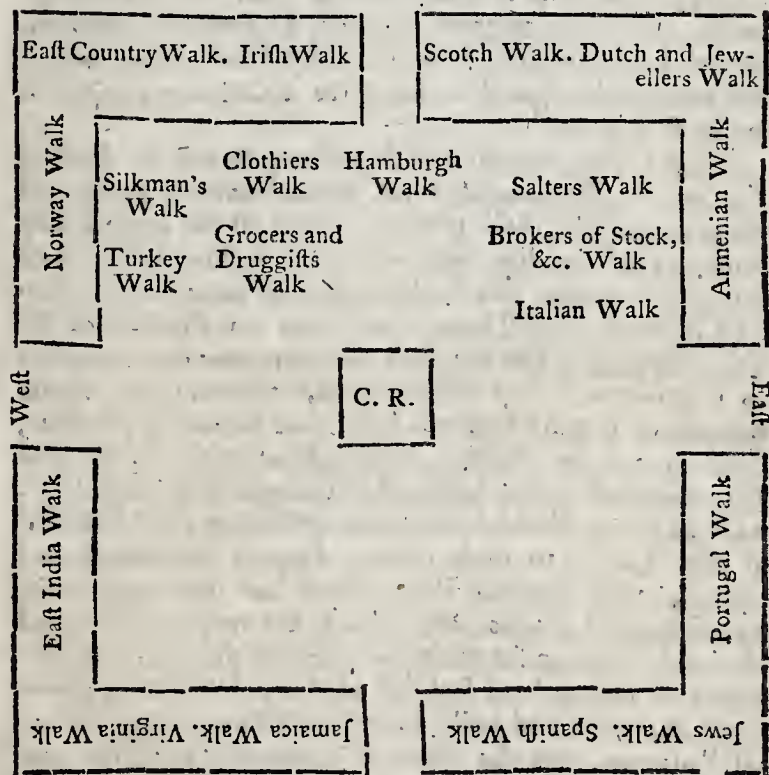
The inside of the Area is surrounded with Piazzas, to accommodate the Merchantile-world, who retire underneath them in bad weather: And above in the Walls, round this Area, are niches, in which are set up the Statues of *Edward I.* *Edward III.* *Henry IV.* *Henry V.* *Edward IV.* and all the succeeding Monarchs from this last, to his present Majesty inclusive. Under the Piazzas, are the Statues of Sir *Thomas Gresham* and the late Sir *John Barnard*, greatly esteemed for the good service he had done for the City and his Country in Parliament, where he represented *London* in four septennial Parliaments.

And

And in the Center of the Area, stands King *Charles II.* in a *Roman* dress on a pedestal decorated with the ensigns of Royalty, and with a very fullsome Inscription, considering that his Majesty was at that very time, taking all measures to distress the City, and to deprive the Citizens of *London* of all their ancient Privileges

This Area, and the Piazzas, for the better and more ready transacting of Business amongst the great variety and numbers of People of all Nations, who resort to this place daily; as the center of Commerce is so regulated, as to be divided into proper walks, that they may be the more readily met with, according to the following plan.

North-side.



South

Above the Piazzas are many apartments, which formerly were let out to and occupied by Milleners, &c. Toy-men, &c. On the out-side below, are several

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Bookfellers, Cutlers, Pamphlet-shops, &c. And the Vaults under the Area are occupied by the *East India* Company to deposit Pepper. But the alterations made on the west-side of the *Royal Exchange* are extraordinary, by pulling down a whole row of Houses, including *Castle-Alley*, by the new Buildings on the North-side of *Cornhill*, and the South-side of *Threadneedle street*, as far as the West extremity of *Cornhill*, and forming upon that Plat of ground a street to face the chief Gate of the *Bank of England*, covered with Houses of the first Class, that in their structure, more resemble Mansions of Nobles, than offices for transacting Business, and places of meeting for Tradesmen; the *Exchange*, on the West-side has been totally casd with Portland-stone, upon the old Brick-walls; and at a very great expence, Masons have been employed to clean the Stone beautiful South-front, which had been made almost as black as a Chimney, with the smoke of *London*.

Bank.

Behind this magnificent Structure, stands the *Bank of England*, in *Threadneedle-street*, a most noble Edifice, and when completed, will perhaps exceed all the other public Buildings of the like sort in the whole Universe. The first essay towards this building carried only about eighty Feet in front, next *Threadneedle-street*, on the scite of Sir *John Hubland's* House; but the plan now executing for its improvement and enlargement, takes in the whole compass of ground between *Bartholomew-lane* on the East, *Lothbury* on the North, *Princes-street* on the West, and *Threadneedle-street* on the South. It is now continued Eastward as far as *Bartholomew-lane*, and down the West-side of that Lane, to within sixty Feet of the North-end thereof, within which Wing there are two offices for transferring of Stocks, &c. which are very extensive and admirably fitted up for their uses. And for the greater convenience of such as have Business at this public office, a new Street is opened and built from *Cornhill* to face the principal Entrance into the *Bank of England*. In which new Street on the West-side stands the *Sunfire-office* of Assurance.

Sunfire-office.

The *Bank* established by Act of Parliament, is under the management of a Governor, Deputy-governor, and twenty-

twenty-four Directors, who are annually elected at a general Court by Ballot.

The privileges of this *Bank*, are (1.) That their Notes are transferrable by indorsement. (2.) They may purchase Lands, take Pledges, for Money lent, buy Gold or Silver Bullion, and sell Goods, &c. forfeited to them. (3.) That their Stock shall not be taxable. (4.) That they may negotiate Bills of Exchange. (5.) That no Person dealing in this Stock, can be a Bankrupt thereby, nor the Stock liable to Foreign attachment. (6.) That it shall be Felony to counterfeit their Notes.

Directly South, crossing *Cornhill* into *Lombard-street*, General Post-office. we come to the *General Post-office*; a handsome and commodious Building, adjoining to the Parish Church of *St. Mary Woolnorth*. This office was not erected in *England* till the Year 1660, when an Act passed, that a *General Post-office* should be kept within the City of *London*, under the direction of a Post-master-general, to be appointed by the King; with power to the Post-master-general to appoint Post-houses in the several parts of the Country, both in Post, and By-roads, and ascertaining the Postage of Letters, and the rates of Post-horses, to be paid by all such as should ride Post. In 1710, these powers were extended to *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the *British Plantations* in *North America* and the *West Indies*.

The direction of this office is, and has been for several Years in two Commissioners, or joint Post-masters, who have 2000*l. per Annum*, and assisted by a Secretary, with a Sallary of 200*l.* besides perquisites. Under whom are two Clerks of 60*l. per Annum*, one of 50*l.* and one of 30*l.* Here also are many other officers, as a Receiver-general at 300*l. per Annum*; under him are two Clerks with 50*l. per Annum*; an Accomptant-general of 300*l. per Annum*; his Deputy, at 90*l. per Annum*; and three Clerks, at 50*l. per Annum* each. A Comptroller of the Inland-office, who has 200*l. per Annum*; and a Deputy, with 90*l. per Annum*. A Solicitor with 200*l. per Annum*. A Resident Surveyor with 300*l. per Annum*. And two Inspectors of the mis-sent Letters, with 100*l. per Ann.* each. Six Clerks of the Roads, and their Assistants, whose Salaries are but trifling, but their perquisites are allowed to make these Places of a considerable value. To these add a Court-post, who has 2*l.* a Day; a Deliverer of Letters to the House of Com-

THE PRESENT STATE OF

mons, who has 6 s. and 8 d. a Day; a Clerk of the By-nights, and his Assistant, with 60 l. *per Annum*, each. Seven Sorters with 50 l. *per Annum* each; and three Sorters, with 40 l. each, *per Annum*. Three supernumerary Sorters at 30 l. each, *per Annum*; and four ditto, at 25 l. *per Annum*, each. A Window-man and Alphabet-keeper, who has 60 l. *per Annum*. Sixty-seven Letter Carriers, at 11 s. *per Week*, besides many other officers and servants.

In the Foreign-office, is a Comptroller, at 150 l. a Year. An Alphabet-keeper, at 100 l. *per Annum*. A Secretary at 50 l. *per Annum*. Five Clerks at 50 l. each, *per Ann.* and one at 40 l. *per Ann.*

Rates for
Letters

The Rates of Post-letters as settled by a late Act of Parliament, and some Regulations of this Post have been already given under the head *Post-Office*.* Under the Authority of this Office there is a *Penny-Post*, an Office unknown in other Countries, projected by a private Person about the Year 1683, erected for carrying Letters to any part of this Metropolis and its Environs, within ten Miles originally for one Penny only, paid by the Person that put it in. But there are great Alterations and Improvements made of late in this Scheme, as more fully appears by the Abstract of a late Act of Parliament on Page III, &c. Vol. I.

General
Penny-post

Tho' this Office is placed under the Postmaster-General, who appoints all the Officers concerned in the Management of this part of the Revenue; it is kept in a separate State. There is a General Penny-post-office, which is kept in *Throgmorton-Street*; under that immediately are five Sorting-houses in different Parts within the Bills of Mortality. To the General Office belongs a Comptroller, an Accomptant, a Receiver or Comptroller's Clerk, who have under their Management six Sorters and eight Sub-sorters of Letters, seventy-four Messengers or Letter-Carriers, and three hundred and thirty-four Houses within the Bills of Mortality, for receiving or taking in Letters. Besides those, there are five hundred Shops or Coffee-Houses, increasing in number as the Buildings and extent of the City and its Environs increase in Houses or Inhabitants, from whence the Messengers collect and carry the Letters to their proper Offices every Hour; where, being sorted, they are sent out again to be delivered.

The

* See Vol. I. Page 112, 113.

The *Custom-House* is situated on the North Bank of the River *Thames*, West of the Tower of *London*; and is a stately Building of one hundred and eighty-six Feet in length, and thirty-five Feet deep; in which is a *Long-Room*, so called from its running almost the whole length of the House, appropriated to the Use of the Commissioners Clerks and other Officers to transact the public Business; and the other Apartments are advantageously contrived to answer their respective Purposes. It is a modern Structure, built of Brick and Stone, since the Year 1718, when the old House was burnt down. Underneath, and on each side, are large Warehouses for the depositing of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize on the public account; and the Wharf is well furnished with Cranes, &c. for landing the heaviest cargoes a Ship can carry.

Custom-house.

The Government of this House is in nine Commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole Management of all his Majesty's Customs in all the Ports of *England*, the petty Farms excepted, and with the oversight of all the Officers belonging to them. They hold their Places by Patent from the Crown. Those Officers who only hold by Warrant, are appointed by the Lords of the Treasury.*

Its Government.

Excise-Office is a large brick Building, † on the West side of the *Old-Jewry*. This is the Office where all the Inland Duties are managed under nine Commissioners, with a Salary of 1000*l.* per *Ann.* each, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee or Reward, but from the King only. They receive the produce of the Excise or Duty on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, on Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, on Malt, Hops, Soap, Starch, Candles, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, Plate and Wheel Carriages, Vellum, Parchment, Hides and Skins, collected all over

Excise-office.

* For further Particulars of this Establishment, see Page 78, &c. in Vol. I.

† This Building being old, and found insufficient for the vast increase of Business, brought into and entrusted by Parliament to this Office; there is now building a most commodious and a much larger Office at the public expence upon the site of the College and Alms-houses, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, covering the whole Ground between *Bishopsgate-street* and *Old Broad-street*. This is done by authority of Parliament; which thought proper to make *Gresham* College and the pious Intention of its Founder give way to the Excise-office.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

England, and pay it into the Exchequer*. They also try all Frauds committed in the several Branches of the Revenue under their Directions, from whom there lies no other Appeal but to the Commissioners of Appeal.

The Government have other public Offices within the City, viz. the *Navy-Office*, the *Pay-Office*, the *Sick and Wounded-Office*, and the *Sixpenny-Office*.

The Navy-
office.

The *Navy-Office* is situated in *Crutched-Friars*, very commodious for the Business transacted therein, but a very plain brick Building, of whose Management, &c. and of the *Pay-Office* and *Sick and Wounded*, see a particular Account in Vol. I. Page 231—237.

Sixpenny-
office.

The *Sixpenny-Office* stands upon, and on the West side of *Great Tower-hill*, under the Management of a Receiver, whose Salary is 300*l. per Ann.* and an Accomptant and Comptroller at 200*l. per Ann.* each. Here Sixpence a Month is paid by all Seamen out of their Wages, both in the King's and Merchant's Service, for the Benefit of *Greenwich Hospital*. As for the Building, it is a House of no Appearance, but made more conspicuous, as being the Place where *Peers*, to be beheaded, are lodged, when brought from the Tower to be conducted up to the Scaffold, which is always erected a few Yards from the front of this House.

South-sea-
house.

The *South-Sea House* is a very neat Building, at the N. W. corner of *Threadneedle-Street*, for transacting the Business of the *South-Sea Company*, established by Act of Parliament in 1710, and incorporated as a Company, with the sole Privilege of trading to the *South-Seas* within certain Limits. In 1720, this Company became Insolvent, by the crafty Devices of some Men in the Direction, and the Directors Estates were made by Act of Parliament forfeited for the Benefit of the Creditors. In the Year 1733, the capital Stock, amounting to the Sum of 14,651,103*l. 8s. 1d.* and the Shares of the Proprietors, were by Act of Parliament divided into four equal parts; three fourths of which to be converted into a joint Stock, attended with Annuities, after the rate of four *per cent.* redeemable by Parliament, and to be called *The New South-Sea Annuities*, and the other fourth part to remain in the Company, as a trading capital Stock: and it was also thereby enacted, That the *South Sea Company* and their trading

* As more fully set forth in Vol. I. Page 382.

trading Stock should, exclusively from the new joint Stock of Annuities, be liable to all the Debts and Incumbrances of the Company. Since which some of the Annuities of this Company are reduced to 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* and others to 3*l.*

This Company has now no Trade; they only receive Interest for their Capital, which is in the hands of the Government, and also 8000*l.* a Year out of the Treasury, towards the Expence of managing their Affairs. The Business is managed by a Governor, Sub-governor, Deputy-governor, and twenty-one Directors, elected by a Majority of Votes of such Members as possess 1000*l.* capital Stock. Such as have 3000*l.* Stock, have two Votes; they that have 5000*l.* Stock have three Votes; and 10000*l.* Stock or upwards entitles a Member to four Votes, and no more.

East-India House, on the South side of *Leadenhall-street*, erected in the Year 1726, is a plain *Doric* Building, on a rustic Basement. The Front is narrow, but it extends far back, and is spacious and commodious within. This House is only calculated for the transacting of the Business of this great Company. The Warehouses for their Goods are numerous, dispersed about the City; and some of them are prodigious Buildings, both for strength, extent, and height. East-India-house.

This Company was first incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1601. *Oliver Cromwell* laid this Trade to the *East-Indies* open for all the Nation; but this being found to be disadvantageous to the private Adventurers, the Legislature in 1657, united them to the Company. In 1698, a *New East-India Company* was erected by King *William III.* on consideration of a loan of 2,000,000*l.* and in the Year 1702, the two Companies were united, and incorporated by one Charter, under the stile of *The united Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*. This united Company has at several Times lent the Government 3,200,000*l.* the Interest of part of which is reduced to 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* and part to 3*l.* *per cent.* the first of which is called the three one half *per cent.* Annuities, and the last the three *per cent.* Annuities. As to the *India* Stock, it is the trading Stock of the Company, for which the Proprietors receive Dividends of the Profits arising from the Company's Trade; which

which being more valuable † than regular Annuities for Money at Interest, generally sell much above the original value, and are exempt from Taxes.

Manage-
ment.

The Management of this Company is in twenty-four Directors, including the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, who may be elected four Years successively. They are chosen by the Proprietors of the *East-India Stock*, and 500*l.* in that Stock gives a Vote. The Chairman has a Salary of 200*l.* *per Ann.* and each Director has 150*l.* *per Ann.* for transacting the Business; for which Purpose, they divide themselves into several Committees, who have the peculiar Inspection of separate Branches; as the Committees of Buying, of Correspondence, of Accounts, of the Treasury, of the House, of Warehouse, of Shipping; a Committee to prevent the growth of private Trade, and a Committee of Law Suits, &c.

General
Directors

They have Power to raise Money upon their own Bonds, which are reputed sufficient Security, and are accepted as current Coin in Payments amongst Merchants, &c. They enjoy an exclusive Trade, and export Bullion, Woollen Cloth, Lead, and other English Commodities; and import wrought Silks, Calicoes, Chints, Pepper, Drugs of various sorts, Salt-petre, Cabinets, Tea, China-ware, &c. But wrought Silks, and Calicoes and Chints are to be exported again. They sell all their Goods openly by inch of Candle.

Hudson's-
bay.

Hudson's-Bay House is a very fine brick Building, adorned with Pilasters, Architraves, &c. on the North side of *Fenchurch-street*, almost facing *Mincing-Lane*. This is a fine trading Company, that divides handsomely, and makes no bustle. This Company was incorporated by King *Charles II.* in 1670, by which Charter they enjoy an exclusive Right to the Trade and Navigation in and upon all the Streights, Bays, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Islands, Shores, Lands, Territories, and Places whatsoever, within *Hudson's Bay* and *Hudson's Streights*. The Trade is with the Natives in those Parts, in Furs, Skins, and other produce of those Countries, which the Company's

† I have known them within these two Years up at two hundred and seventy-seven and a half per cent. and though now reduced under two hundred per cent. they divide 121. per cent.

Factors

Factors settled upon several places on shore, † buy by way of truck for Bawbles sent from *England*. This Company is managed by a Governor, Deputy-governor, and seven Assistants.

They, by a clause in their Charter, are obligated to use their best endeavours to discover a *North West-Passage* into the *Indian Ocean*. But it does not appear, that they have made any Progress in that National Enquiry; or that they are ready to encourage such an undertaking.

To these we shall subjoin *Leaden-hall*, a very large Leaden-hall. building of great antiquity in *Leaden-hall-street*; at present used as Warehouses, for the selling of Leather, *Colchester* Baize, Wool, and Meal, and some part of this Hall is lett to the *East-India Company*: Though its original Institution was appointed by the Founder thereof, in 1419, to be a publick Granary. For that it is recorded in the History of *London*, “ That Sir *Thomas Eyre*, who had “ filled the Chair of chief Magistrate, moved with com- “ passion at the great Distress the Poor were frequently “ driven to by a scarcity of Corn, built *Leaden-hall*, at his “ own sole Expence, and gave the same to the City, To be “ employed as a publick Granary, for laying up of CORN “ against such times of Scarcity.”

In *Water-Lane* which leads from *Tower-street* to the Trinity house. Custom-house, is situated the Hall or place of Meeting of that ancient Corporation of Mariners called *Trinity-House*, projected and founded in the reign of *Henry VIII.* by Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knt. Comptroller of the Navy, who departed this life in the Year 1541, and was buried in the chancel of *St. Dunstan's Church* at *Stepney*. This Hall or House for transacting the business of this Corporation has been twice destroyed by Fire, in the Years 1666 and 1718, but has always been rebuilt in a very handsome and commodious Manner, at the sole Expence of the Corporation, which is one of the most considerable in the Kingdom; governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and twenty-six elder Brothers, who originally were chosen from amongst such Mariners as rendered themselves eminent by their Discoveries or Abilities in the art of Navigation. But of late Years, the Favourites at Court, or Nobles in

† See hereafter a Description of the present State of *Hudson's-bay*, in that part of this Work that treats of *North-America*.

high station, that have never been at Sea, have been complimented with Seats in the government of this Marine Corporation.

Their Meetings are commonly on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in *Water-Lane*. But their Courts are not fixed to any set time.

This Corporation is chartered and established by many Letters Patent, and Acts of Parliament, by the name and stile of the Guild or Fraternity of the *Holy Trinity* of *Deptford-Strond*; with power to examine and appoint all Pilots both for Merchant Ships and the Royal Navy; to explore the Coasts, and to set up Marks, Lights and Buoys, for the safe direction of Ships in their sailing in the narrow Seas and at mouths of Rivers. For the doing and support of which, the Brethren of this Corporation have and receive certain Duties (one Halfpenny per Ton) payable by Merchantmen, according to their Tonnage, before they can be cleared at the Custom-house, where they unload and deliver their Cargoes. They can Licence superannuated Seamen to exercise the Calling of Watermen in the *Thames*, in order to support and maintain themselves and families. And their Revenues are so large, arising from the aforesaid Sea-marks, &c. estates of Houses and Lands left to them; and more particularly from the great emolument this Corporation makes by the sale of Ballast for Shipping in the River *Thames*, (for which every Ship pays 12*d.* a Ton brought to the Ship side) that they are enabled to support two large and handsome Alms-houses at *Deptford*, another in *Mile-End Old Town*, and a fourth in the *Dog-Row* in the Parish of *Bethnal-Green*, about fifty yards North of *Mile-End Turnpike*; intended and founded for superannuated and decayed Commanders of Ships, Masters of Vessels, Pilots and their Widows; with a sufficiency to maintain themselves in the station of sober and virtuous Alms-people. Besides these Charities, they extend their Benevolence in Pensions to two thousand poor Seamen and their Widows; to whom they give from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* every first *Monday* of the Month through the Year.

London is not a University, but here are several Colleges and literary Societies, as :

Sion-col-
lege.

Sion-College, founded upon the ruins of an ancient religious House called *Elsing-spital*, by Dr. *Thomas White*,
Vicar

Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, for the use of the *London* Clergy; with Alms-houses for ten Men and ten Women: To which was added a Library by Mr. *Simpson*, the Doctor's Executor. King *Charles* I. granted a Charter to this foundation, whereby all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates in *London*, were constituted Fellows of the College. And out of the Incumbents are annually to be elected, on *Tuesday* three Weeks after *Easter*, a President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are, during that Year, to manage and direct the Affairs of the said College and Alms-houses. Its present edifice is Brick, and extremely plain, built since the Fire of *London*. The Library is well furnished, especially with Divinity Books, Every Minister within *London*, making it a Custom to bestow a Book of 10s. value, at least, upon this Library, at his Admission into his Living. Besides, by the Statute 10 *Anne*, every Author or Publisher of a new Book entered at Stationer's-hall, is obliged to give a Copy thereof to this Library.

Gresham-College, to which also is added a set of Alms-houses, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. and by him bequeathed in trust to the City of *London* and the Company of *Mercers*; were situated on the West side of *Bishopsgate-Street*, adjoining to *Sun-Yard*, near the North-east end of *Threadneedle-Street*. The building made a Quadrangle, with a large Area; but is lately lett to the Government upon a building Lease for an Excise-office; and becoming very old and ruinous in some Parts, is now totally pulled down to be built for that use. The Alms-houses are removed to a more convenient Place; and the Professors in the different Sciences still enjoy their Stipends; are also allowed by Act of Parliament an equivalent for their Apartments taken from them by the Excise Contract or Covenant; and are appointed by the Trustees of the College to read their Lectures, according to the will of the Founder, in an Apartment fitted for that Purpose in the upper part of the Royal Exchange. The foundation provided Lodging for seven Professors at 50*l.* each, to read Lectures in every Term, in Divinity, Astronomy, Geometry, Music, Civil Law, Rhetoric, and Grammar.

The *College of Physicians* is a very noble Edifice, situated on the West side near the North end of *Warwick-Lane*, in *Newgate-Street*. It is a building of great delicacy, and eminently

THE PRESENT STATE OF

eminently deserves to be considered amongst the noblest Ornaments of the City. It consists chiefly of a Hall, where Advice is given gratis; a Committee-room, a Library, a grand Hall for the quarterly Meetings of the Doctors, adorned with Pictures and Sculptures; a Theatre for Anatomical Dissection; a Preparing-room, where there are thirteen Tables, containing all the Muscles in the Human Body.

This Society was begun by Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* who obtained for it a Patent of Incorporation; since which time they have obtained many Privileges and Powers by other Charters and Acts of Parliament. No Man may without Licence under the College-seal practise Physic in *London*, or within seven Miles of it. This College is governed by a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors; and they have Authority to examine all Drugs and Compositions in the Apothecary's Shops, in and about *London*.

College of
Civilians. The *College of Civilians*, called *Doctors Commons*, is a large brick Building, consisting of two Quadrangles, for the Study and Practice of the Civil Law; and to which all Persons who have Business in the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law repair to consult with the Learned in that Faculty. It is situated in *Great Knightrider-street*, to the South of *St. Paul's Cathedral*. Here are deposited Wills, and are kept the Courts for the trial of Civil and Ecclesiastical Causes, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *London*, by the Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Delegates. For a further Account of this College, see Vol. I. Page 291.

College of
Arms. The *College of Arms*, or *Herald's-Office*, is situated upon *St. Bennet's-hill*, almost facing *Doctor's Commons*. It is a Square inclosed with equal brick Buildings, extremely neat, without any Decorations. This Society is a Body Corporate, consisting of three Kings at Arms, six Heralds at Arms, and four Pursuivants at Arms, nominated by the Earl Marshal of *England*; but they are all the King's Servants in Ordinary. These hold Meetings, called *Chapters*, on the first *Thursday* in the Month or oftner; in which all Matters are determined by a majority of Voices of Kings and Heralds; each King being allowed two Voices. The Kings are *Garter*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*;
the

the Heralds are *Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset* : the Pursuivants are *Rougecroix, Blue-mantle, Rouge-dragon* and *Portcullis*. All these Officers have Apartments in the College annexed to their respective Offices. Here is a public Hall, where are held Courts of Chivalry by the Earl Marshal; and here is also a valuable Library of original Records of the Pedigrees, &c. of Families, and other Branches of Heraldry and Antiquities.

The Members of this Society are by Charter of King *Edward VI.* exempt from all Subsidies, Tolls, Customs, Impositions and Demands; from Watch and Ward, and from the election to any office of Mayor, Sheriff, Bailiff, Constable, Scavenger, Churchwarden, or any other public office, of what degree, nature, or condition soever.

At the South-west Angle of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, is the residence of the Petty Canons belonging to that Cathedral, and called *St. Paul's College*. St. Paul's College.

Next to Colleges we may with great Propriety proceed with the Places set apart for the study of the Laws of the Land, known by the Name of *Inns of Court*. Inns of Court.

For the *Common Law* and *Chancery* there are two Societies, one in *Fleet-street*, called *Serjeant's-Inn*, and *Serjeant's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*; besides the *Inner* and *Middle Temple* in *Fleet-street*, and *Gray's-Inn* in *Holborn*, and *Lincoln's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, both without the Liberties of *London*. But they are so connected, that it will be necessary to bring them here together.

The two *Temples* were formerly the Houses of the *English Knights-Templars*, who being dissolved four hundred Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the Common Law. One of these is called the *Inner* and the other the *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*; which also had belonged to the *Knights-Templars*, and was called the *Outer Temple*, as being without *Temple-Bar*. Temples.

Each of these *Temples* has a pleasant Garden next the *Thames*, which will be much enlarged by the present Mode of Imbanking, or taking many Yards from the Shore of the River, and wharfing and filling it, so as to bring the Shore upon a level with the present Garden. Here are also two Publick Libraries for the Students. The *Middle Temple* is also remarkable for its Hall, which is a spacious and elegant Building.

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The *Temple church*, situate in the *Inner Temple*, belongs to both Societies, and is a very noble Structure; in which are the Monuments of some of the old *Knights-Templars*. The *Minister* is called the *Master of the Temple*, and is presented by the King.

Lincoln's-Inn. *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn* were formerly Noblemen's Houses, the first belonging to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of *Gray*.

Lincoln's-Inn has a beautiful Garden, with a fine Terrace-Walk, the whole breadth of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, the greatest Square in Town with a Basin in the Middle. It has also a fine Chapel, on whose Windows are painted the twelve Patriarchs and the twelve Apostles.

Gray's-Inn *Gray's-Inn* in *Holborn*, is particularly remarkable for its pleasant Walks, with a Terrace on the North-side next the King's Road.

Other Inns. To the aforefaid Inns belong eight *Inns of Chancery*, viz. *Clifford's-Inn* in Fleet-street, *Clement's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, and *Lyon's-Inn* near Temple-Bar, belonging to the two Temples; *Thavies* and *Furnival's-Inn* in Holborn, to *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple's-Inn* in Holborn, to *Gray's-Inn*.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society consists of *Benchers*, *Outer Barristers*, and *Inner Barristers*.

The Rolls. To these we add the *Rolls office* and *Chapel*, in *Chancery-Lane*. This House, though within the Bars of the Liberties of the City of *London*, is a Liberty of itself, or District out of the Government of the City; and begins at the corner of *Curfitor's-Alley* next to *Chancery-Lane*, taking in the South-side to the *Rose Tavern*; where it crosses into *White's-Alley*, which it takes in all but two or three Houses on each side next *Fetter-Lane*. There it crosses into the *Rolls Garden*, which it likewise takes in; and from thence running into *Chancery-Lane*, by *Serjeant's-Inn*, extends into *Jackanape's-Lane*, about the middle of which it crosses into *Pope's-Head Court*, which it takes all in, with the East-side of *Bell-Yard*, almost to the end next *Temple Bar*, except a few Houses, on the back-side of *Crown-Court*, which is in the City Liberty. Then crossing *Bell-Yard*, near *Temple-Bar*, it runs cross the Houses into *Shire-Lane*, taking in all the East-side; and again crossing over to *Lincoln's-Inn New-Court*, it runs up to the Pump,
by

by the iron Rails; where it crosses over into *Chancery-Lane*, and thence to the corner of *Curfitor's-Alley*.

The *Rolls* was an ancient religious Foundation for the reception of *Jews* and *Infidels*, converted to the Christian Faith; and in the Year 1377, the said House, with its Chapel, was annexed by Patent to the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery. Since which time, the Rolls or Records, such as Charters, Patents, &c. from the accession of King *Richard III.* made up in Rolls of Parchment, are deposited in the said Chapel in Presses, inclosed in such a manner as to be no obstruction to the performance of Divine Service on *Sundays*; and at the North-west angle of this Chapel is a Bench, where the Master of the Rolls hears Causes in Chancery. Attendance is given here daily from ten o'Clock till twelve, for taking in and paying out Money, according to order of Court, and to attend such as want to search the Rolls.

The office of the Rolls is under the Master of the Rolls; an office of high dignity, in the gift of the King, either for life (with a Salary of 1200*l.* *per Ann.* and a grand House adjoining to the Chapel) or during pleasure. See Page 260. Vol. I. Near this Chapel are the *Petty-bag* and the *Examiners-offices*.

Besides these, there are divers other Societies of considerable distinction, as:

The *Royal Society*, incorporated by King *Charles II.* *Royal Society.* *An. Dom.* 1663; who, having in that Charter stiled himself their Founder, Patron and Companion, gave rise to the additional epithet *Royal*. The government and management is in a President, a Council of twenty, as many Fellows as shall be thought worthy of admission, a Treasurer, Secretary, Curators and other Officers. Their situation at present is in *Crane-court, Fleet-street*; not so remarkable for its Structure, as for the learned Members or Fellows, who assemble there, and the great Advances that have been made by them in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, &c.

They have a Repository behind the House, containing a Collection of the Productions of Nature and Art; and a well chosen Library, consisting of many thousand Volumes, most of them relating to Natural Philosophy.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Most of the Sovereign Princes in *Europe* are honorary Members or Fellows of this Society.

Antiquarian Society.

The *Antiquarian Society*, incorporated not till *November 2, 1751*, though they have been formed ever since the Year 1580, consists of some of the most learned Men in the Kingdom. Their Business is to study ancient History, Customs, Manners, Grants, Charters, Coins, Medals, Camps, Churches, Cities, and all Monuments whatever relating to *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

This Corporation consists of a Council of twenty-one Persons, of whom the President to be one ; and as many Fellows as they chuse to admit, and shall excel in the knowledge of the Antiquities and History of this and other Nations, and be eminent for Piety, Virtue, Integrity and Loyalty. At present the number is limited to one hundred and eighty, exclusive of Privy-counsellors, Peers and Judges.

On *April 23*, annually, they chuse a Council and other Officers, *viz.* a President, a Treasurer, two Secretaries and a Director, who have the management and care of all their Publications. Then the President appoints four of the Council to be his Vice-presidents. And should there arise any Disputes, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Secretaries of State are appointed Visitors, with Power to determine.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

In *Bartlet's Buildings, Holborn*, there is the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, begun in 1698, with a design to propagate the Gospel on the Continent of *North-America*: But another Society soon after being incorporated for that end, these applied themselves to the erecting of Charity-schools, which had a very good effect, to distribute Bibles, Common-prayers, Catechisms and Books of Devotion amongst the Poor and Ignorant, in *Welsh* as well as *English*; and at last to sow the Seed of the Gospel amongst the Pagan Inhabitants in *Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt*, and in the *East* and *West-Indies*.

Society for propagating the Gospel.

The *Society for propagating the Gospel*, composed of our dignified Clergy and other pious Persons, was incorporated in 1700, to the number of one hundred, with the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at their head ; whose utility and business will be best described by the following Extract from the Preamble to their Patent, which sets forth,

“ That

“ That in many of the Plantations, Colonies and
 “ Factories beyond the Seas, belonging to *England*, the
 “ provision of Ministers or Ecclesiasticks was very mean,
 “ and many of the Plantations perfectly destitute of
 “ Ministers and Churches for the celebrating the publick
 “ Worship of *God*, whereby the King’s Subjects there
 “ seem to be abandoned to Atheism and Infidelity; and
 “ that for want of a learned and orthodox Clergy to
 “ instruct the said Subjects in the Principles of true Reli-
 “ gion, divers *Romish* Priests and *Jesuits* were encouraged
 “ to pervert and draw them over to *Papish* Superstition
 “ and Idolatry.”

Therefore this Society undertook to supply this defect, by providing a sufficient Maintenance for an orthodox Clergy to live amongst and to instruct them; to provide such Books as should be proper for a parochial Library in any Plantation, for the use of the Minister; and to erect Schools, and to pay Masters for the Education of Youth, in the Places thought to be most convenient. This Society meets at the Chapter-house in *St. Paul’s Church-yard*.

The public Schools are as follows:

St. Paul’s School, situated on the East-side of *St. Paul’s Church-yard*, founded in the Year 1512, by Dr. *John Collet*, Dean of *St. Paul’s*, for a Master, an Usher, a Chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three Scholars, in trust to the *Mercers Company*, who have improved the Master’s Salary from 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per Ann.* the original Endowment for the Master, to 300*l.* *per Ann.* and the Salaries of the Usher to 250*l.* and to the Chaplain 90*l.* The present Building was erected since the Fire of *London*, and is a very elegant stone Structure.

The *Mercers* have another School in the *Old Jewry*, founded upon part of the scite of the Hospital of *St. Thomas of Acons*. The Master has 40*l.* *per Ann.* a good House, and allowed to take in Pay-boys, on condition of his teaching twenty-five Boys grammatical Learning.

Merchant-Taylors School, which is situated in *Suffolk-lane, Thames-street*, is a large and spacious building, supported on the East by many stone Pillars, that form a handsome Cloister; within which are Apartments for three Ushers, built since the Fire of *London*; but originally founded by the Company of Merchant Taylors in 1568,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

for the Education of Boys. Adjoining to the School is a well-furnished Library; a Chapel on the South of the Library; and contiguous to these, is a large House appropriated to the use of the Head-master. There are generally about three hundred Boys in this School, divided into eight Forms or Classes; a hundred of whom are to be taught *gratis*; the other hundred pay 5*s.* a Quarter each, and the remainder 2*s.* 6*d.* each; besides the Perquisites made by Books, &c. so that, though the Salaries are inconsiderable, they are much enlarged by these means.

This School has no less than forty-six Fellowships in St. John's College in Oxford, and one in St. John's in Cambridge, to which Colleges the Scholars are annually sent, where Scholarships are also provided for them till they become Fellows. Their Election is always on the 11th of June to fill up the vacant Fellowships.

Charter-
house
School

The *Charter-house School*, situated just within the Liberties, beyond *West-Smithfield*, on the East-side of St. John street, was originally a religious House of *Carthusian* Monks, called *Chartreux*, which is now corruptly pronounced *Charter-house*. *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; and Citizen of London, purchased the said House and all the Estates thereunto belonging, and converted that dissolved House into a School and an Alms-house. The buildings take up a great deal of Ground, but are old and have nothing to recommend them but convenience and a healthy situation. There are fifty Boys maintained and instructed in Classical Learning, &c. and eighty Almsmen or Pensioners, who, according to the Institution, should be decayed Gentlemen, Merchants, or Soldiers. They have handsome Apartments, and are provided with all the necessaries of Life, except Cloaths; instead of which, they have each a Gown and 7*l.* *per Ann.* Besides the School-boys, there are also maintained twenty-nine Students at the Universities, and each allowed 20*l.* *per Ann.* for eight Years. Such as are put to Trades have 40*l.* Apprentice Fee. And this House enjoys the Patronage of nine Ecclesiastical Preferments, to which the Governors are obliged to present those educated on this Foundation, if any such shall offer themselves. No Scholar to be admitted under ten Years, nor above fourteen. The Scholars wear black Gowns, and are admitted by the Presentation of a Governor; which
Privilege

Privilege the Governors take in Rotation. The Governors are the *King*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord High Chancellor, the Bishop of *London*, the Master of the *Charter-house*, the Preacher, the Register, the Receiver, the School-master, the Usher, and divers Noblemen of the first Rank, chosen by the surviving Governors upon any vacancy by Death.

The Master must be unmarried, about forty Years of Age, and without any Preferment in Church or State. The Preacher must be a Master of Arts of seven Years standing, and who has preached four Years.

This House has pretty much the air of an old College or Monastery; of which the principal Rooms are the Chapel and the Hall; and the old Men, who are Members of this House, have their several Cells, as the Monks had formerly. The Gardens are exceeding pleasant, and of a very great extent. In the front of this House is a large Square, called *Charter-house-square*, containing about two Acres, with a Garden in the middle of it; covered on the North with the *Charter-house*, and with pretty modern built Houses, inhabited chiefly by People of considerable Fortune.

But the grand Nursery for Education is that Royal Foundation by the Name of *Christ's Hospital*, formerly a Convent of *Grey Friars*, on the North-side of *Newgate-street*, founded by King *Edward VI.* for the education and maintenance of the Children of decayed or deceased Freemen; and this Charity is so extensive, that there are frequently upon the Foundation one thousand Children and upwards. The youngest, who are not of Age for the School here, are placed under proper Masters and Nurses, in the Hospital's School at *Hertford*, as has been already noticed in our Account of *Hertfordshire*. This Hospital is for Boys and Girls. The Boys are clothed in blue Vests, with yellow Petticoats, Breeches, yellow Stockings, and Caps or Bonnets of Woollen instead of Hats; and have 5*l.* each Apprentice Fee when bound out. It is a spacious Edifice and commodious, though not regular; being brought to its present State by many temporary Additions. The old Cloister of the Priory still remains. The Writing-school is modern, and supposed to be the completest Room of its kind in the World. The

Christ's
Hospital.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Hall also, in which the Boys dine and sup, is very spacious, and adorned with various Pictures, especially of King *Edward VI.* delivering the Charter to the Lord-mayor, and the *Pool of Bethesda* by *Hogarth*; and with a good Organ, which plays on *Sundays*, when the Boys sing Psalms and Anthems, for their Evening exercise. The great Room, where the Governors meet on special occasions, is adorned with the Pictures of the Royal Founder, and of all the chief Benefactors.

There are ten Wards for the Childrens Beds; that for the Girls is separate from, and has no communication with the rest. There is also a Ward for the Sick. Each Master has 100*l. per Ann.* and the upper Grammar-master has an additional Sum of 20*l. per Ann.* for catechising the Boys. There are also two Writing-masters. The Salaries to the Officers, Clerks, &c. amount to near 1300*l. per An.* and the whole expence for the support of this Charity amounts to 12,000*l. per Ann.* or thereabouts; which Money is raised from a great annual Revenue in Houses and Lands, from the benefit of Licensing four hundred and twenty Carts or Cars allowed in the City, from a Duty of three Farthings upon every piece of Cloth brought to *Blackwell-ball*, and from considerable Benefactions and Legacies in Money.

The Governors of this Hospital are chosen by themselves, without any regard to number, but with a view to gain a Friend and a Benefactor to the Charity. They generally amount to about three hundred; and they have the right of presenting a Child by rotation; which generally comes to each one's turn in three Years.

Hickson's
School.

James Hickson, Esq; founded a School, which still exists, in *Plough-yard*, *Seething-lane*, in the Parish of *Allballows Barking*, with a Salary of 20*l. per Ann.* a Dwelling-house, and two Chaldrons of Sea-coal for the head Master; and an allowance of 8*l. per Ann.* for a Writing master to educate twenty poor Children.

Free-
schools and
Charity-
schools.

Besides these opulent Foundations, there are in the City and Liberties of *London*, a great number of Ward-schools, and some Charity schools, erected and supported by private Societies, for the Education, Clothing, and putting out both Boys and Girls to Service or Apprentices, as :

In

In *Allhallows, Lombard-street*, for 40 Boys.

<i>St. Andrews, Holborn</i>	80		
<i>St. Anne's, Aldgate</i>	30	—	20 Girls.
<i>St. Anne's, Black-friars</i>	40	—	30
<i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>	35	—	16
<i>Billingsgate-ward</i>	40		
<i>St. Botolph's, Aldgate</i>	50	—	50
<i>St. Botolph, Aldersgate</i>	50	—	40
<i>St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate</i>	30	—	20
<i>St. Bride's</i>	30	—	20
<i>Broadstreet-ward</i>	50	—	30
<i>Castlebaynard-ward</i>	30	—	20
<i>Cordwainer's and Bread-street-wards</i>	50	—	30
<i>Cornhill and Lime-street-wards</i>	50	—	30
<i>Cripplegate-ward-within, and</i>	50	—	25
<i>St. Alphage's Parish</i>			
<i>Dowgate-ward</i>	30	—	20
<i>St. Ethelburga's private Society</i>	20		
<i>Faringden-ward-within</i>	60	—	40
<i>St. Giles's, Cripplegate-without</i>	100		
<i>Ditto by Lady Eleanor Hollis's Legacy</i>			50
<i>Ditto by Mr. Fuller's Legacy</i>	20		
<i>St. Catharine Cree</i>	40		
<i>St. Laurence Poultney</i>	16		
<i>Queenhithe-ward</i>	36	—	24
<i>St. Sepulchre's-within</i>	51	—	25
<i>Ditto without</i>	33		
<i>St. Stephen's Wallbrook</i>	30		
<i>Tower-ward</i>	60	—	60
<i>Vintry-ward</i>	50		

In *Hatton-Garden* there is a School for teaching thirty Boys in the art of Navigation, elected out of eight Charity-schools; from whence they are put Apprentices to the Sea.

The Piety of the City of *London* thus exemplified, will appear much greater, and even to surpass that of any other City, if we take a further survey of those charitable Foundations, which go under the name of Hospitals, in and about this Metropolis, as:

St. Bartho-
lomews.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the South-east of *West-Smithfield*, for the cure of the Poor, Sick, and Lame, which was founded, endowed and incorporated by King *Henry VIII.* and has, since that time, received prodigious Benefactions, for the Help and Relief of the Distressed, from any Place or Country, who apply here for a Cure. By which means many thousands labouring under the most dreadful Diseases and Wounds, are annually cured at this Hospital; and in the Locks in *Kent-street* and *Kingsland*, belonging to *St. Bartholomew's*. Besides, there are a great number of Out-patients, who receive Advice and Medicines *gratis*. As for the Building, it is a grand Edifice, with an Area of two hundred and fifty Feet long and sixty broad; forming a very elegant aspect. The sides of the Quadrangle do not join at the Angles; but there are four Gates at those Angles to admit into the Area. The front next *Smithfield* is very beautiful.

The Government of this Hospital is in the Lord-mayor and Aldermen, and about three hundred substantial Citizens and Gentlemen, and the whole Court of Common-council claim a right in the same government. The immediate care of this Hospital is in the President, Treasurer, Auditors of Accounts, Viewers of their Revenues, Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the Hospital, and the Almoners, who buy in Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients. The Patients are duly attended by the best Physicians and Surgeons in *London*, and are well supplied with Lodging and Diet.

A Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Almoners, and some other Governors, meet twice a Week, to inspect the government of the House, to discharge Patients cured, and to admit such as petition.

Bridewell.

Bridewell, originally a Royal Palace; rebuilt by King *Henry VIII.* was converted into its present use, as an Hospital, by King *Edward VI.* for the lodging of poor wayfaring People, the correction of Vagabonds, Strumpets, and idle Persons, and for finding them Work, in trust to the City of *London*; and he endowed it well for those Purposes. The present Building has been erected since the Fire of *London*; consists of two Courts, in which the buildings are very convenient, with a Chapel, a Court-room, Apartments for the Officers, and for the People
intituled

L O N D O N.

41

intitled to the benefit and residence in this Hospital, a Prison and Workhouse. Here are also Apartments or so many distinct Houses for Glovers, Weavers, Flaxdressers, Furriers, &c. Freemen of *London*, who enjoy divers Privileges, and amongst them have about one hundred Apprentices, distinguished when they go abroad by wearing blue Doublets and white Hats. At the expiration of their Apprenticeship, they are intitled to the Freedom of the City, and to 10*l.* to enable them to carry on their respective Trades.

Here is a House of Correction for Strumpets, Night-walkers, Pickpockets, Vagrants and disobedient Servants committed by a City Magistrate, and for refractory Apprentices committed by the Chamberlain, to beat Hemp, or to be Whipped, as the nature of their Crime may require, and be adjudged by the President and Governors of *Bridewell*.

This Hospital is under the government of the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and about three hundred Citizens and Gentlemen; to which also the Common-council lay in their claim; and it is incorporated with the Hospital of *Bethlehem*; so that these two Hospitals have the same Governors, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary. In other respects, they have proper Officers, such as a Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles, the youngest of whom is obliged to correct the Criminals.

Bethlehem Hospital, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, is a noble *Bethlehem*. Edifice, five hundred and forty Feet in length, and forty Feet deep, and finely situated, so as to fill up the space between where *Great Moor-gate* in the West, and *Little Moor-gate* in the East lately stood; that is, the whole length of the South-side of *Moorfields*, and upon the Wall of the City, which covers it from the Street on the South-side. This Hospital was originally founded upon the ruins of an old Priory, on the East-side of the *Lower Moor-fields*, now known by the name of *Old Bethlehem*. The present Building was erected in the Year 1675,—1676. It is walled in on the front next the Fields, with a grand Entrance, and the Figures of *raving* and *melancholy Madness*, exquisitely represented, recumbent upon the top of the Pillars, on which the iron Gates are hung. There have

THE PRESENT STATE OF

have been added two Wings about thirty-eight Years ago for Incurables.

The Inside chiefly consists of two Galleries, one over the other, measuring one hundred and ninety-three Feet each in length, thirteen in height, and sixteen Feet in breadth, without including the Cells for Patients, which are twelve Feet deep. These Galleries are divided near the center by two iron Grates. On the West-side of which are lodged the Women, and on the East the Men Patients; with Apartments for proper Servants. In the center of the upper Gallery is a large spacious Room, where the Governors occasionally meet. In the lower Gallery is the Committee-room, and the Steward's Apartment. Underneath are the Kitchen, Cellars, and other necessary Offices for the House; in which are generally two hundred Lunatics and upwards; each of whom has a Room or Cell, and is locked up at Nights.

The Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem* being one Corporation, they have the same President, Treasurer, Governors, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary. But each has its proper Steward and inferior Officers, as observed before; a particular Committee is chosen out of the Governors for each. Out of the *Bethlehem* Committee six meet every Week on *Saturday* Morning to examine the Steward's Accounts, to view the Provisions, and to examine the Patients that are to be received, or discharged.

London
Work-
house.

London Work-house may be as properly brought under the head of Hospitals as *Bridewell*, founded by Act of Parliament in 1649, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for the Punishment of Vagrants and other disorderly Persons within the City and Liberties of *London*. It was incorporated by another Act of Parliament in 1662; by which the Government thereof was vested in the City, and the Common-council were empowered to assess the several Parishes of the City for the support of this Workhouse.

In this House are seldom less than four hundred abandoned Children, maintained, clothed, instructed, and kept to work; all of whom are dressed in russet Cloth, and wear a badge on their Breasts, representing a poor Boy and a Sheep, with this Motto, *God's Providence is my Inheritance*. From hence they are put out to Service or Trades.

The

The House itself, is a large, commodious, modern brick Building, at the South-east corner of *Halfmoon alley*, in *Bishopsgate-street*; with three long Galleries one above another. And in another part of this House, called the *Keeper's-side*, are kept Vagrants, Beggars, and abandoned sturdy Fellows, who have no honest means of Support, and lewd Women found in the Streets. All of whom are kept to hard Labour, or employed in beating of Hemp and washing of Linen.

A convenient part of this House has been lately set apart for the reception of the Prisoners that were confined in *Ludgate*, at the time that City Prison was pulled down.

In *Aldersgate-street*, there is a modern Foundation by charitable Contributions, for the help and relief of married Women, in the last stage of their Pregnancy, time of Labour, and Month of Lying-in; in that stately edifice called *Shaftsbury-house*, once the residence of the Earls of *Shaftsbury*, and built by *Inigo Jones*. Such Persons as subscribe thirty Guineas are Governors for life; those who subscribe five or three Guineas *per Ann.* are Governors so long as they continue their Subscriptions. It is under the management of a House-committee of thirteen Governors, who every *Tuesday*, admit and discharge Women, inspect the Provisions, &c. order the things that are wanted, &c. A Physician, a Man-midwife, a Surgeon in Ordinary, attend daily at this Hospital: and there is also a Physician, a Surgeon, and a Man-midwife Extraordinary, and a Chaplain, that attends twice a Week. All these Gentlemen attend without Fee or Reward.

Hospital
for married
Women to
lye in.

Before a Woman can be admitted, she must produce a Certificate of her Marriage, or an Affidavit to that purpose.

Besides these great Hospitals (within the City and its Liberties) there are an inferior sort called Alms-houses.

There were eight Alms-houses in *Broad-street*, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, for eight decayed Citizens of *London*; each of whom have 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and a load of Coals annually, and a Gown once in two Years. These have been removed to make way for the Excise office.

Alms-
houses.

Eight Alms-houses in *Beach-lane*, for eight Widows of the *Draper's Company*, aged sixty Years and upwards, founded by Lady *Anne Ascue*, and left in trust to the said Company. Each Widow has 4*l.* a year, and a load of Coals.

Six

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Six Alms-houses founded by Mr. *Robert Rogers*, in 1601, for Men and their Wives, and the longer Liver of the two, with a Pension of 4*l.* a Year.

Five Alms-houses near the Church of *Great St. Helen's*, at 3*l.* 10*s.* a-piece, for decayed *Skinners* and their Wives : And six other Houses founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, for six poor *Skinners*, endowed with 4*s.* per Week to each Almsman, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* a Year for Coals. Which eleven Alms-houses have been lately rebuilt in a neat Manner.

Seven Alms houses in *Little St. Helen's*, for seven Widows of the *Leather-seller's* Company, endowed with 5*l.* 4*s.* per *Ann.* and 15*s.* each for Coals.

Six Alms-houses in *London-wall*, almost facing *Broad-street*, which were founded by Mr. *Laurence Kemp*, for the Poor of the Parish.

Two Alms-houses in *Windmill court*, *Old Jewry*, founded by Mr. *Tindal*, for nine Widows of Armourers and Braziers, who have 6*s.* a Quarter, and 20*s.* a Quarter when past Labour ; and nine Bushels of Coals yearly.

Six Alms-houses on *Peter's-Hill*, under the care of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, founded by Mr. *David Smith*, for six poor Widows, fifty-six Years old, and endowed with 7*s.* 4*d.* each per Quarter. They also receive 9*s.* 6*d.* at *Christmas* from the *Embroiderer's* Company, and 1*l.* 5*s.* from the Church-wardens of the Parish.

Twenty Alms-houses under *Sion College* Library, in *Philip-lane*, for ten Men and ten Women, founded by Dr. *White*, as mentioned before : six of whom to be of the Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the *West* ; two of *St. Gregory's* Parish ; four Men and four Widows of the *Merchant Taylors* Company, and four from *Bristol*, endowed with 3*l.* 10*s.* per *Ann.* each.

Fifteen Alms-houses on the West-side of *Woodruff-lane*, or *Ambassador's-street*, *Crutched-friars*, for decayed Men and Women of the *Drapers* Company, founded by Sir *John Milburn*, Knt. and endowed with 3*l.* per *Ann.* and a load of Coals.

These and other noble Charities enumerated in the Survey of *London* and its Environs, must render this Metropolis in its present State, famous to all Posterity.

Not only the Poor, but the Opulent have means of Help and Relief in cases of Necessity. For, in this City
are

are certain Places called *Insurance-offices*; the Proprietors of which, on consideration of a stipulated Sum, agree to make good the damages, which the Insured shall at any time suffer or sustain by Fire. The management of which Offices are chiefly in the hands of Governors, Directors, a Treasurer, Secretary and Clerks: And no Person Insuring in either of the Offices, can Insure in any other at the same time, unless such Insurance be allowed by an endorsement on the Policy.

Offices of Insurance from Fire.

The *Hand-in-Hand Fire-office*, in *Angel-court*, *Snow-bill*, was first erected in 1697, for insuring Houses only. The Terms of Insurance are two Shillings *per Cent.* Premium, and two Shillings *per Cent.* Deposit, on brick Houses; and double these Sums on timber Houses, either in *London* and *Westminster*, or within five Miles of them, and for a Term not exceeding seven Years. Houses at a greater distance, pay in Proportion. On the expiration of the Policies, or of the Properties the Insured have in their Houses, all Persons may, upon applying to the Office, receive their Deposit and their Shares of the Profits, after deducting the Charges of the Office, and their Parts of the Losses for the time Insured.

Hand-in-hand.

The *Royal Exchange Assurance-office*, was first established by Act of Parliament; and by an additional Charter afterwards granted to them, they were empowered to insure not only Ships, but Goods, Houses, and Lives. The conditions of insuring in this Office, are, that all stone or brick Buildings, where no hazardous Trades are carried on, or hazardous Goods deposited, pay for any Sum from 100*l.* to 1000*l.* two Shillings *per Cent.* and from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.* two Shillings and Six-pence *per Cent.* Those who are desirous of insuring for any number of Years, may insure any Value not exceeding 1000*l.* at the rate of twelve Shillings *per Cent.* for seven Years, and as far as 2000*l.* at fourteen Shillings *per Cent.* Hazardous Buildings pay an Insurance of one Shilling *per Cent.* or in Proportion to the Value insured. The Deposit for the Policy and Mark is 8*s.* 6*d.* and no Policy is of Force till one Year's Premium is paid.

Royal-exchange.

The *Sun Fire-office*, in *Threadneedle-street*, facing the *Bank*, was first projected in 1707, by Mr. *John Povey*, who afterwards sold his Right to some Persons who formed themselves into a Society; which for the further Security

Sun-fire-office.

of

of the Insured, have raised a Fund of 100,000*l.* According to the rules of this Society, all Policies must be signed by three or more Trustees; by which Policies they insure Houses, Furniture, Merchandize and Implements in Trade; but Writings, Books of Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Money, Jewels, Gunpowder or Pictures are excepted. Persons taking out Policies, are to pay down 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Policy, Stamp-Duty, and Mark, together with the Premium to the next Quarter-day, and from thence for one Year after; and are to continue all their future Payments yearly, within fifteen Days after the Day appointed, on forfeiture of the benefit of their Insurance.

The Union. The *Union Fire-office*, in *Maiden-lane* near *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, was first established by an amicable Contribution, in consequence of an agreement made by some Persons for that purpose on the 16th of *February* 1715. This Office generally insures for seven Years certain; and for every 100*l.* insured on Goods, deposited in brick or stone Buildings, the Premium is two Shillings, and the Deposit ten Shillings; in timber Buildings three Shillings Premium, and 15*s.* Deposit, and in Proportion for hazardous Goods.

Amicable Society in Serjeant's-Inn. In *Serjeant's-Inn*, *Fleet-street*, there has been an Office of perpetual Assurance, established by Charter from Queen *Ann*, *An. Dom.* 1706, by the name of the *Amicable Society*; proposed to provide for the Wives, Children, Friends and Relations of those, who chuse to become Members of it. The number of Members is not to exceed two thousand; who at their admission must be above twelve and under forty-five Years of age, and must pay as follows, *viz.* the charge of the Policy, 10*s.* Entrance money, and 5*l.* a Year quarterly. And for every 5*l.* paid Yearly, the Nominee of the Person deceased is to receive 125*l.*; but no Person can hold more than three Shares or Numbers. Every Claimant is allowed to put in a new Life in the room of one deceased, within twelve calendar Months next after the end of the current Year, paying on such occasion, ten Guineas Entrance. And any Person may have two or three several Insurances, or Numbers, on one and the same Life; whereby such Persons will be Intitled to a Claim on each Number so insured.

The affairs of this Corporation is managed by twelve Directors, chosen annually on the 25th of *March*. Twenty Members make a general Court. The majority of which
Court

Court can make Ordinances and By-laws. And there are five of the said Society chosen Auditors yearly.

The next public Building to be remembered is the *The Monument*, erected upon *Fish-street-hill*, in perpetual Memory of the great *Fire of London*, which broke out on the 2d of *September* 1666, in a Baker's House in *Pudding-lane*, two hundred and two Feet east from the place where this Column stands, and continued three Days together; during which it consumed thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, eighty-nine Churches including *St. Paul's Cathedral*, six Chapels, the *Custom-house*, the *Royal-exchange*, *Guildhall*, and many other stately Edifices; yet amidst this general Ruin, only eight Persons lost their Lives.

The *Monument* is a fluted stone Pillar of the *Doric Order*. Its height from the Ground is two hundred and two Feet, its diameter fifteen, and its circumference forty-five. It stands on a Pedestal forty Feet high and twenty-one square. Within-side is a winding Stair-case, consisting of three hundred and forty-four stone Steps, with iron Rails up to the capital of the Column, over which is a Balcony of iron-work; in the midst of which rises a *Conic Building* eighty Feet high, the summit of which terminates in a blazing Urn of gilded Brass. The Architect was Sir *Christopher Wren*.

The Front or West-side of the Pedestal is decorated with emblematical Figures in Alto Relievo, expressive of the City's Desolation and splendid Restoration; which are also more fully described by two *Latin* Inscriptions on the North and South-sides. On the East-side is also an Inscription, signifying that *this Column was begun when Sir Richard Ford, Knt. was Lord-mayor of London, 1671, and finished, Sir Thomas Davies being Lord-mayor, 1677.* In one Line round the top of the Pedestal are these words:

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this Protestant City, through the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, 1666, in Order to the carrying on their horrid Plot, for, extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

In the *Old-Bailey*, on the East-side stands *Justice-hall*, a plain brick Edifice, and so contiguous to the South-side of *Newgate*, that there is a private Passage through which the Prisoners are brought from thence into Court to take their

The Mo-
nument.

Justice-hall
or Sessions-
house.

their Trials. It has nothing to recommend it in point of Architecture, but it is commodious for the Purposes for which it is used. ‡ The Court-room is square, with Galleries for the accommodation of spectators; and two separate Places below to keep the Men and Women Prisoners separate.

The Court tries all Criminals for crimes committed in *London* and *Middlesex*, and is held eight times a Year, by virtue of the King's Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*. The Crimes tried in this Court are, high and petty Treason, Murder, Felony, Forgery, petty Larceny, Burglary, Cheating, Libelling, the using of false Weights or Measures, &c. and the Penalties incurred are either loss of Life, corporal Punishments, Transportation, Amerciaments, &c. The Judges are the Lord-mayor, the Aldermen past the Chain, and the Recorder, attended by both the Sheriffs, and by one or more of the national Judges; in whose absence the Recorder sits as Judge, and pronounces Sentence upon the Prisoners. Offences committed in the City are tried by a jury of Citizens; and those committed in the County by one formed of House-keepers in the County of *Middlesex*. But the Justices for the County have their Sessions at *Hick's-hall*, situated about the South-end of *St. John's-street*, near *Smithfield*, erected in the Year 1612, by Sir *Baptist Hicks*, from whom comes the addition of *Hicks. viz.*

Prisons.

In this City are several Prisons for Debtors and Felons. besides *Bridewell* and the *London Work-house, viz.*

The City Prisons are the two *Compters* and *Newgate*.

Poultry
Compter.

One *Compter* is situated in the *Poultry*, belongs to the Sheriffs of *London*, and is for the confinement of Debtors arrested within the City and its Liberties; who daily receive relief from the Sheriff's table. Here also is a place of security for Criminals detained for Examination, or for other Conveniencies.

Wood-
street
Compter.

The other is situated on the East-side of *Wood-street*, and applied to the same Purposes, and under the same Regulations as that in the *Poultry*.

Under the Sheriffs in each *Compter* is a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, four Clerks Sitters, sixteen Serjeants

‡ This Building will suffer the fate of *Newgate*; for there is already a new Sessions-house building, and in great forwardness more Southward, and contiguous to *Surgeon's-hall* or *Theatre*^s

at

at Mace; who all give Security to the Sheriff for the faithful discharge of their respective offices.

The Secondary returns Writs, marks Warrants, and impannels Juries for the Courts, both above and below, and for the Sessions.

The Clerk of the Papers impannels Juries for the Sheriff's Court, and enters Judgements and makes out all Processess for the Sheriff's Court.

The Clerks sitters enter Actions, take Bail, receive verdicts after Trial, &c.

The Serjeants at Mace have each a Yeoman or Follower. Their office is to arrest for Debt, execute Processess, serve Writs, executions upon Actions and Summonses from above, as well as below. Four of these Serjeants and their four Yeomen, out of each Compter, wait upon their respective Sheriffs daily, and during the time of Sessions double the number; they bring the Prisoners down from *Newgate* to the Sessions-house or Justice-hall; put them into the Dock; return or convey the Prisoners back from thence to *Newgate*, and attend all public Executions from thence: At which times, and on all Days of waiting, they wear blue cloth Gowns, given them annually by the Sheriffs.

Newgate, the only remains of the ancient City Gates, Newgate. considered as a Gate, is a beautiful Structure, erected after the Fire of *London*. The West-side is adorned with three ranges of *Tuscan* Pilasters with their Entablatures, and in the Intercolumniations are four niches; in one of which is a figure representing Liberty; at her Feet lies a Cat, in allusion to Sir *Richard Whittington*, a generous Benefactor to it, and is reported to have made the first step to his good Fortune by selling a Cat. On the East-side of the Gate are the Figures of Justice, Mercy and Truth.

Within the Liberties of *London* there is another Prison, The Fleet. but it is only for Debtors, and such as are guilty of contempt to the Court of Common Pleas, or to the High Court of Chancery. This is a very large, and has been a commodious Place. The building is very plain; but, before it ran to decay the Rooms and other conveniencies were very good. The Prisoners have the benefit of an open Yard, inclosed with a very high Wall. It is the peculiar Prison belonging to the Court of Common Pleas. Besides,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

every Person committed for Debt to any other Prison may, by writ of *Habeas Corpus*, remove themselves hither. It is situated on the East-side of the ancient River *Fleet*, now filled up and converted into a Market, from whence it originally derived its Name.

This Prison is committed to the custody of a Warden, who makes a great Emolument from the Fees paid by the Prisoners at their Entrance; from Chamber-rent, &c. and from some Shops in *Westminster-hall*, whose Rents are annexed to his office.

The Rules and Liberties of the *Fleet Prison* extend along the North-side of *Ludgate-hill* to the *Old Bailey*, from thence all the West-side of the *Old Bailey* to *Fleet-lane*, down *Fleet-lane* into the Market; and then turning the corner to the left, all the West-side of the *Fleet Prison*, and forward to the bottom of *Ludgate-hill*.

City Gates. Till within these few Years the City of London was ornamented with seven very handsome Gates, exclusive of the Postern upon *Tower-hill*, *Dowgate*, and the Gate upon *London-bridge*. But their Service and Beauty not being found adequate to the convenience that might be made of their sites for the traffic of Carriages, and the health of the Citizens, by opening a free passage for the Country air into the City. Six † of them have been pulled down and totally removed; and *Newgate* is destined and determined to suffer the same fate. However, it may not be improper to give to Posterity the distances of those Gates, beginning in the East.

Their Distances. *Aldgate* stood one thousand four hundred and sixty-two Feet North of *Postern-row*, between *Great* and *Little Tower-hill*. *Bishopsgate* one thousand four hundred and forty Feet North-west from *Aldgate*. *Great Moor gate*, one thousand six hundred and sixty-four Feet West of *Bishopsgate*. *Cripplegate*, one thousand three hundred and two feet West of *Great Moor-gate*. *Aldersgate*, one thousand two-hundred and sixty-five Feet South-west of *Cripplegate*. *Newgate*, one thousand and thirty-seven Feet South-west of *Aldersgate*; and *Ludgate* seven hundred and ninety-seven Feet South of *Newgate*.

Liberties. The extension of the City *Liberties* from *Ludgate* Westward, made it necessary to erect a new Gate to divide the

† See the Notes on Page 3, Vol. III.

City

City Liberty from the Liberty of *Westminster*; which Gate is situated at the West-end of *Fleet-street*, a little to the West of *Middle Temple-gate*. This Gate was built after the Fire of *London*, and is a very noble Edifice, with two Posterns for Foot Passengers, built of *Portland-stone*, and adorned with the Statues of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* on the East-side, and of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* in *Roman* habits, on the West-side. Since the erection of this Gate, the Government has thought proper to order the heads of Traytors, or such as have been executed for High Treason to be placed upon it, fixed upon long Poles.

From the Buildings we proceed to the Markets in Markets.

London and its *Liberties*: The first and principal Market, not only in *London*, but perhaps in the whole World, for live Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, and Horses, is *West-Smithfield*, situated about two hundred and fifty Yards to the North-west of *Newgate*. The Market-days for live Cattle, Sheep, Lambs and Hogs, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*; for Horses on *Fridays*. Here also is a good Market for *Straw* and *Hay* on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*; and a Fair once a Year for three Days, beginning on the 4th of *September*, called *Bartholomew Fair*, for Toys, Puppet-shews, &c. which has of late Years been much reduced by the Civil Magistrate, on account of the Riots and Licentiousness of the inferior People that used to frequent it.

Leaden-hall-Market, in *Leaden-hall-street*, is the largest Market in the City of *London* for Butcher's Meat and Poultry, particularly the latter. Here is besides, a Market for Leather, on *Tuesdays*; for *Colchester* Baize and Wool, on *Thursdays*; and for raw Hides, on *Fridays*. Also a Market for Greens:

Newgate-Market, on the South-side of *Newgate-street*, is the most general Market in *London*, being well supplied with a great variety of Shops, viz. Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers, Fruiterers, Green Grocers, Tripe Shops, Bacon Shops, Butter Shops, and Cheesemongers. The chief Trade carried on here, is for Butter and *Wiltshire* Bacon, of which very considerable Quantities are sold here every Market-day.

Fleet-Market, extends from *Holborn-bridge* to *Fleet-bridge*, and was opened on *Michalmas-day* 1737. It is a

THE PRESENT STATE OF

very good Market for Butcher's Meat, Butter, Fruit, Greens, &c.

Honey-lane.

Honey-lane Market, situated about forty yards back, on the North Side of *Cheapside*, between *Milk-street* and *Lawrence-lane*, is a small, but a very neat Market, for fish, flesh, poultry and fruit.

Brooks Market.

In *Holborn*, a little within the Bars, and about one hundred yards back, between *Leather-lane* and *Gray's-Inn-lane*, there is another Market for Butchers meat, called *Brooks-Market*, chiefly designed for, and occupied by, Butchers and Poulterers.

Cow-crofs.

There are also two remarkable Slaughter Markets, where the cutting Butchers, that sell by retail in their shops, buy carcasses and sides, or quarters of bullocks. One is at *Cow-Crofs*, just without *Smithfield* Bars; the other in *Whitechapel*, on the South-side within the Bars; where there are Butchers that sometimes kill fifteen hundred sheep in a day. Here also is a considerable retail Trade for all kinds of Butchers meat.

White-chapel.

Queen-bithe.

At *Queenbithe* there is the most considerable Market for Meal and Malt in *London*; this being the principal Key for barges laden with those commodities from the Westward of this Metropolis.

Mark-lane.

In *Mark-lane*, *Tower-street*, within a few years has been erected a Corn-Market, commonly called the *Corn Exchange*, where the vast quantities of Corn, landed at *Bear-Key*, are sold by samples; and, according to the price which Corn and Meal brings at this Market, the Assize of Bread in *London* is set every *Tuesday* by the Lord Mayor.—

Bear-Key.

Bear-Key lies near the *Custom-House*, on which used formerly to be landed a kind of grain called *Bear*, a small sort of *Barley*, now little used in *England*: from which grain it is probable this Key took its name.

Other Markets.

As one of the principal advantages of a City are commodious and well supplied Markets, this Metropolis, considered with its Environs, does, in this particular, exceed all the Cities in *Europe*; therefore it will be proper to give such a list of them, in this place, that they may be seen all in one view.

Bear-Key, the great Corn Market.

Billingsgate, the great Fish and Coal Market.

Bishopsgate-street without, for Hay.

Blackwell-

Blackwell hall, the great Cloth Market.

Bloomsbury Market, for Butchers Meat, &c.

Borough Market, for Butchers Meat, Greens, &c.

Brooks Market, for Butchers Meat.

Carnaby Market, for Butchers Meat and all sorts of Provisions.

Clare Market, ditto.

Covent-Garden Market, for Plants, Fruit and Herbs.

Fleet Market, for Butchers Meat, Herbs, Roots, Fruit, &c.

Hay Market, Pall-Mall, for Hay and Straw.

Honey-lane Market, for Butchers Meat, &c.

Hoxton Market, for Butchers Meat, &c.

Hungerford Market, for Butchers Meat, &c.

Leadenhall Market, for Leather, Hides, and all sorts of Provisions, and for Baize, Wool, and other woollen goods.

Mark-lane Market, for Corn.

Newgate Market, for all kinds of Provisions.

Newport Market, for Butchers Meat, Poultry, &c.

Oxford Market, for ditto.

Queenhithe, the great Meal Market.

St. James's Market, for Provisions of all sorts.

Shepherd's Market, for Butchers Meat, Poultry, &c.

St. Margaret's-hill Market, for Hay and Straw,

Shadwell Market, almost discontinued, was intended for Butchers Meat, &c.

Smithfield Market, for Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Hay, Straw, &c.

Spitalfields Market, for Butchers Meat and all sorts of Provisions.

Westminster Market, for Provisions of all sorts.

Whitechapel Market, for Butchers Meat, wholesale and retail.

Wood's-clofe Market, for Sheep-skins.

In the same view we are to take the Manufactures of ^{Manufac-} *London*. There is no country upon the face of the globe, but admires the Clocks and Watches made in this City and its Environs; and the numbers of them exported yearly to the *East* and *West Indies*, to *Turkey*, to *Russia*, &c. is almost incredible. The Door and Gun Locks, and Fire Arms made here, are not to be equalled; though they may be purchased at half the price in *France* and the *Low Countries*, Gentlemen of taste and fortune always

THE PRESENT STATE OF

purchase those made at *London*. The art of dying, and of printing and staining Linnen and Cotton, is brought to great perfection by the Dyers and Callico-Printers of *London*. The printing of Books, and the staining of Paper for Hangings, in this City, surpasses all other nations; for none have yet equalled the beauty of the Types invented and cut by the late Mr. *Caston*, and continued by his Son: and the Paper-Hangings are arrived at such a degree of perfection, that many of them appear as beautiful as the richest damasks and brocades. The manufacture of Glass is no less praise-worthy: The white or Flint-glass at *Saltpetre-bank*, the Crown-glass at *Cockhill*, and the Plate-glass at *Lambeth*, equal those manufactures at *Venice*, or any other country in *Europe*, whether we regard the Looking Glass, Coach Glass, Perspectives, Mirrors, Vessels of all sorts, Chandeliers, Sconces, or any other kind of Glass manufacture or wares whatever. The manufactures of Pins and Needles, of wire-drawing of Silver, Gold, and other Metals, of Cutlery, and of Toys in Silver, Copper, Brass and Steel, are very considerable, and surpass those of all other places, even in our own nation. The *Pewterers*, *Brasiers* and *Founders*, no where carry on such a trade as in this City, or with that reputation. *Hat-making* and *Shoe-making* employ an incredible multitude of Mechanicks. The *Tailors* are as numerous. The *Upholders*, *Cabinet* and *Chair-makers*, carry on a most inconceivable trade, both foreign and domestic, in Household Furniture and Mahogany Ware. *Smiths*, *Bricklayers*, *Carpenters* and *Joiners*, are a very considerable branch of the Mechanicks, where so many new Foundations are continually laying. The Coaches and other Body Carriages testify the superiority of these constructions, and trade, above those in other nations, for their convenience, number and beauty. River-built Ships, many of which are built on each side the *Thames*, are preferred before all others. The *Rope-makers*, *Anchor smiths* and *Coopers*, are excellent in their several branches, and do more work than any other place. The manufacture of Corn, of which Spirits, Beer and Ale are made, must not be passed by, where so many thousand quarters of Malt are annually converted into Spirits and Malt Liquor; the Malt Liquor not to be paralleled in the world, either for quantity or quality;

quality; and the distilled Spirits are brought to such perfection, as scarce to be distinguished from the best *French Brandy*, when properly rectified. Here is also a grand Starch Manufacture, one House only, in the Environs of this Metropolis, making one hundred and sixty quarters of Wheat into Starch in one week, as was lately made appear before the House of Commons. Here are several Foundries, both for Iron and Bras. There is no quantity of Woollen Cloth made in or near this City; but there is a considerable number of Artists employ'd by Factors and Merchants to fine-draw, hot-press, and to pack the Cloths brought to *Blackwell-hall*. But the Mercers and Weavers in and about *London* carry on a manufacture of Silks, in all branches, that excels in strength and beauty; for whose encouragement there have been, at divers times, enacted several laws, and lately the importation of *French* and foreign wrought Silks were totally prohibited for a limited time. (See the Act.)

As this City did not arrive at its present Grandeur, but after a long series of ages, neither did it obtain the great Privileges it now enjoys, but by the repeated favours of succeeding Monarchs, which are convey'd down to Posterity by these Royal Charters, and Acts of Parliament.

The privilege of keeping *Hustings* once a week, on *Monday*, was granted to the Citizens of *London* by the 46 Chap. of the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*; which, and all other Privileges enjoyed by *London* before the *Norman Conquest*, King *William I.* confirmed by his first Charter, one of which appears by the words (*Law-worthy*) of that Charter, That the *Londoners* should have the free benefit of the Law; another, That their Children should be their Heirs, and protected from the injury and violence of imperious Lords, and that no person should do them wrong.

By his second Charter, the Conqueror granted the *Londoners* certain lands at *Gaddestdane*, or *Godsdon*, it *Hertfordshire*.

King *Henry I.* by his first Charter, granted them the Sheriffalty of *Middlesex*, and to chuse the Sheriff of that County; that the Citizens should not plead without the walls of *London* for any plea; that they should be free from Scot and Lot; and from Dane-guilt, and from Fine

Charter
Privileget.
By King
Edward the
Confessor.
William I.

paid then for the escape of a Murderer; that they should not be obliged to challenge the Accuser, and decide the Quarrel, when there could not be brought sufficient Evidence; that the Man of *London* should discharge himself by his Oath, which should be adjudged within the City when impleaded concerning the Pleas of the Crown; that no Person should be billeted upon them by the Portreve; that the Citizens of *London* should be quit and free of Toll and Passage, and Lestage in all Towns, Fairs and Markets; that the Clergy, Magistrates and Citizens, should enjoy their Rights, Privileges, and Jurisdictions; that a Man of *London* shall not be adjudged in amerciaments of Money, but of 100s. (in Pleas appertaining to Money;) that no body shall unjustly prosecute another in any of the City Courts, by deserting his first Plea, and assuming another: He also confirmed former Charters: and granted further, that they might attach the Effects of all Country Dealers in *London*, for default of Payment; and that they may Hunt, as well and even as their Ancestors ever did in the *Chiltre*, a Chace near *St. Alban's* in *Hertfordshire*, and in *Middlesex* and *Surry*.

By a second Charter the said King, restores them to the Privileges, he and his Royal Predecessors had granted *London* before, of which they had been deprived by Queen *Maud*; and grants acquital of Murder to the *Portfoken* or *Liberties* of the City; and exempted the *Londoners* from paying Toll over Bridges; and the fine paid them for getting a Bond-woman with Child; and the fine or bribe called *Ferisgift*, extorted by the King's Officers; and from being obliged to spend their Money in Drink in the Houses of the King's Officers, to prevent Informations against them for imaginary Crimes.

King
Richard I.

King *Richard I.* granted the Citizens the jurisdiction and conservacy of the River *Thames*: By which they have power to remove and destroy all obstructions to the navigation of that River, and to the flux and reflux of the Tide or Stream in that River; particularly great Dams made for taking of Fish, and destroying their Spawn, or for conveying a Stream to a Mill.—This brought on the institution of the office of *Water-bailiff*: and this Jurisdiction extends to prevent all encroachments by Wharfs, &c. on the Shores of the said River, to preserve the Fishery;

Fishery ; to seize unlawful Nets, and to punish Fishermen that offend against the Ordinances of the City of *London*.

King *John*, by his first Charter, recited and confirmed King *John*. the Charters of King *Henry I.* and King *Henry II.* by his second Charter, recited and confirmed King *Richard's* Charter, with a Clause to ascertain and to extend the limits of that Jurisdiction over the *Thames*, and the Powers therewith granted, to the River *Medway* ; and to inflict rel. penalty upon Offenders. And by his third Charter, King *John* restores the Citizens to the Sheriff-wicks of *London* and *Middlesex*, and to the right of chusing their own Sheriffs.

By a fourth Charter, King *John* confirmed all former Rights and Immunities, and granted the Citizens the privilege of chusing their Mayor yearly.

King *Henry III.* by his first Charter, recited and confirmed King *John's* third Charter. By his second Charter, King *Henry* III. he recited and confirmed King *John's* fourth Charter. By his third Charter, he recited and confirmed King *John's* Grant of the jurisdiction and conservacy of the *Thames* and *Medway*. By his fourth, he recited and confirmed the Charters of King *Henry I.* and King *Henry II.* concerning acquital of Murder, Pleadings, Toll, recovery of Debts, right of Hunting, and release from *Bridtal*, *Childwite*, *Jeresgive*, and *Scotale*. And by a fifth Charter, King *Henry III.* dis-forested the Warren of *Staines*, in *Middlesex*, in favour of the Citizens of *London*, and the Freeholders of the County.

By his second Charter he ordained, That the Mayor-elect shall be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, (the King not being at *Westminster*) that he may be admitted by them as Mayor.

By his third Charter, his Majesty remitted all their offences, except in the choice of their Magistrates ; prohibited all forestalling of Markets under severe Penalties ; and granted that no Merchant, Stranger, or other, may buy or sell any Wares which ought to be weighed or troved, unless by the King's beam and trove, upon forfeiture of the said Wares.

King *Edward I.* by Charter, restored the Citizens to the privilege of chusing their Mayor, and exempted them from

from paying Pawnage, Pontage and Murage, throughout all the Realm.

King Edward II. King *Edward II.* by Charter granted, That the *Londoners* should not be obliged to serve in the Wars out of their own City.

King Edward III. King *Edward III.* by his first Charter, confirmed former Charters; that the Mayor shall be a Justice of Goal-delivery; that the Citizens shall try Thieves taken within their Liberty, and to reclaim a Citizen taken for Felony within their Liberty, in order to try him, and possess the Chattels of Felons convicted. The privilege to devise Lands in Mortmain; that all foreign Merchants should dispose of their Goods within forty Days, to prevent the enhancing of Prices; that the Citizens should not be chargeable with the custody of such as take Sanctuary; that they should be exempt from the authority of the King's Marshal, Steward, and Clerk of the Household; that the Mayor should be perpetual Escheator; that the *Londoners* may hold a *Pye-powder* court in all Country Fairs, where they resort; that they shall be exempt from all Tallages, except such as are assessed towards general Subsidies, &c. that the City Liberties shall not be seized for any personal offence of its Magistrates; that none of the King's Purveyors shall presume to rate Goods, or deal in any sort of Merchandize in the City; and that no Market be kept within seven Miles of the City.

By his second Charter, King *Edward III.* granted the village of *Southwark* to the City of *London*.

By his third Charter, King *Edward III.* granted the *Londoners* a confirmation of their Privileges and Customs in regard to Merchant Strangers. And in his fifteenth Year the said King revised and confirmed the Charters granted by King *Henry III.* concerning the Mayoralty and Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middlesex*; and certain articles for the better government of the City, made and concluded between the Magistrates and Commonalty in the reign of King *Edward II.*

By another Charter, King *Edward III.* granted the Citizens the privileges that the Serjeants may carry gold Maces.

By another Charter, King *Edward III.* ordained the time and method of electing Aldermen.

By

By another Charter, the said King directs, That all Merchant-strangers, coming into *England*, shall remain at board with the free Hosts of this City, &c. without keeping any Houses or Societies by themselves; that Brokers shall be chosen by the Merchants in the mysteries of their respective offices, and be sworn before the Mayor; that Non-freemen shall not sell by Retail, either Wines or Wares, within the City and its Liberties.

This Charter relating to Merchant-strangers, was confirmed by King *Richard II.*

King
Richard II.

In the 7th of *Richard II.* a Charter passed in Parliament reciting by *inspeximus* the several Charters of confirmation, and others passed by King *Edward II.* and King *Edward III.* and by King *Henry III.*

By an Act of Parliament, *An. Dom. 1392*, it was voted, That Laystalls should be removed out of the City; that Butchers should have Houses to receive all the ordure, and carry it in Boats and empty the same into the middle of the River at the time of High-water; that the Citizens should not incur the penalty of the Statute of the 28 *Edward III.* for any erroneous Judgment given in the said City; that Aldermen should continue during their good behaviour, and that the Ward of *Faringdon* should be divided into two Wards, and be under two Aldermen.

Act of Par-
liament,
An. Dom.
1392.

King *Henry IV.* granted a Charter on the 25th of *May*, 1400, by which he gave the Citizens the custody of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, and of all other Gates and Posterns; and the office of gathering Tolls and Customs in *Cheap*, *Billingsgate*, and *Smithfield*; and the tronage or weighing Lead, Wax, Pepper, Allum, Madder, &c.

By an Act of Parliament, *An. Dom. 1426*, the Citizens obtained leave to bind their Children Apprentices.

Act Parl.
A.D. 1426.

King *Henry VI.*'s command and injunction concerning the election of a Mayor.

King Hen-
ry VI.

King *Edward IV.*'s first Charter confirmed all former Charters; constitutes the Mayor and Aldermen past the Chair perpetual Justices, and they or any four of them to be Justices of Oyer and Terminer; and ordained that the custom of the City in all Controversies shall be decided *viva voce*, by the Recorder; that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be exempt from serving in all foreign Affizes, Juries,

King Hen-
ry IV.

Juries, or Attaints, &c. confirms the grant of the Borough of *Southwark*, with the right of Waifs, Strays, and hidden Money, and to the Goods and Chattels of Felons, Traitors, &c. and to hold an annual Fair in *Southwark*.

By a second Charter, King *Edward IV.* grants the City the Tronage (some Copies read *Tonnage*) weighing and measuring, laying up and housing Wool in *Leaden-ball*.

The said King, *An. Dom. 1465*, published a Proclamation, ascertaining the Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises upon *Tower-hill*.

Mayor to
be chosen.

In 1475, it was ordained by an Act of Common-council, That the Mayor and Sheriffs shall be chosen by the Masters, Wardens, and Liveries of the City Corporations.

King *Edward IV.* granted a third Charter, by which the Citizens were allowed to purchase Lands in mortmain, which was confirmed in Parliament 3 *Henry VIII.*

By a fourth Charter, that King granted to the City of *London*, the office of Package, Portage, Garbling, Gauging, and the office of Wine-drawers; to appoint Deputies in the said offices; and to chuse a Coroner.

King Hen-
ry VII.

King *Henry VIIth.* ordained by his Charter, that Strangers shall neither buy nor sell Goods; and confirmed to the City the office of Gauger.

King Hen-
ry VIII.

King *Henry VIIIth.* ordained, That all inquisitions of the Peace shall be taken by the Justices in *Guildhall*, or in some other part of the City, except the Tower of *London*, and Goal-delivery of *Newgate*.

The said King's second Patent, repealed the Patent of Sir *William Sidney*, Knt. Keeper of the great Beam and common Balance within the City of *London*; and granted the said office of Tronage to the Citizens of *London*, with power to appoint Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers; and to take certain Fees.

Act of Par-
liament,
1535.

In 1535, it was enacted by Parliament, that a penalty of 100s. shall be paid, one half to the King, and the other half to the City, by all Persons convicted of obstructing or annoying the Stream of the River *Thames*; and it did further ordain certain regulations concerning the taking of Ballast in the said River.

King Hen-
ry VI.

King *Edward VI.* not only confirmed to the *Londoners* their former title to the Borough of *Southwark*, but divers other

other Lands, Tenements, and Franchises, as Waiffs and Strays, Treasure Trove, Goods and Chattels of Felons, Traitors, &c. Dividends, Escheats and Forfeitures, Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, Ale, and all sorts of Victuals in *Southwark*; with punishment and forfeitures of such as sell the same without their Licence; the execution of Writs; a Fair for three days; Frank-pledge Summons, Attachments, Arrests, &c. to send Felons thence to *Newgate*; to try their Causes in *London*; to serve on Juries; to chuse Coroners for the said Borough; that the Mayor shall be Escheator and Clerk of the Market, and have jurisdiction over the said Borough; that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be Justices of the Peace in the said Borough; and that there shall be a Market on *Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*.

King *James I.* granted a Charter to the City of *London*; King
first, to confirm all their former and ancient Privileges; *James I.*
the conservacy of the *Thames*, and the office of Measurer.

By his second Charter, King *James I.* again confirmed their ancient Rights, Liberties, and Immunities, and added the Precincts of *Duke's-place, St. Bartholomew the Great and Less; Black and White-friars, and Cold Harbour* to the City jurisdiction. This Charter sets forth, the stile or name of Incorporation, and declares by what service *London* holds their Charters; and grants the search and survey of Oil, Hops, Soap, Butter, Cheese, &c. and the measuring of all Corn, Sea-coal, Salt, Fruits, Shell-fish, and Onions; lays down the extent of the City Liberties: empowers the Magistrate to tax Non-freemen; constitutes the Mayor and Aldermen past the chair, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and sets forth their Power; and permits the City to enjoy Treasure found, &c.

By his third Charter, he grants to the City the weighing and measuring of Coals, with a fee of 8*d.* a Ton; and regulates the sale of Coals.

King *Charles I.* having recited the Charter granted King
by King *Henry VI.* on the 26th of *October*, makes void *Charles I.*
all other Charters of the said King; and then mentioning
some doubts concerning the validity of the Charter granted
to the City of *London*, 20 *Henry VII.* his Majesty grants,
That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen shall be Justices
of the Peace; that four of them make a Sessions to
enquire

enquire of Weights, Measures, and selling of Victuals, and to receive and inspect into Indictments; to make Process, and to punish offenders; to execute the Law; that the Sheriffs shall attend the said Justices. Grants them the forfeiture of Recognizances, *Moorfields* and *Smithfield*, and to hold Fines and to take Toll, &c. in the said Fields; that they shall enjoy the offices of Garbling, Gauging, and Weighing, and may chuse a common Cryer; that the Widows of Freemen may exercise the Trades of their respective Husbands; that no Market shall be kept within seven Miles of the City; that the Customs of *London* may be recorded *viva voce*; that the City shall enjoy Treasure Trove, &c. that two Aldermen shall be Justices of the Peace in *Middlesex* and *Surry*: that Merchant Adventurers, in or within ten Miles of *London*, shall be obliged to take up their Freedom in the Port of *London*; that Apprentices of such Merchants shall serve seven Years; that there shall be a Court of Conscience or Requests, with a Beadle to be appointed by the Court of Common-council; that there shall be a register of Pawns; that the Citizens have leave to hang out Signs in or over the Streets, &c. with Sign-posts; and he further granted to the Citizens the government of *Bethlehem* Hospital, with power to let Leases of its Lands, &c. for twenty-one Years and no longer; and to purchase certain pieces of Lands; to which Charter is added, a schedule of the Fees taken by the common Cryer or Out-roper; another of the Fees taken by the Register for Brokers; and another of the Fees for the Clerk of the Court of Conscience in *London*.

By a second Charter, *An. Dom.* 1640, his Majesty recites and confirms the former privileges of Package, survey or scavage of all Goods, and of Baillage, Carriage, and Portage; and did ordain and constitute an office or offices of Package, Carriage and Portage; and did ratify the Fees, and did give the said offices to the City of *London*, excluding all Non-freemen from working as Porters or Carriers in lading or unlading any Ship or Vessel.

To which Charter is added, a scavage Table of Rates inwards; the baillage Duties outwards; a package Table
of

of Rates; the Packer's water-side, *Porter's* table, for landing and shipping Goods, &c.

King *Charles II.* in the Year 1663, granted a Charter, which recited all the preceding charters or grants of privileges from the Crown to the City of *London*, and ratified and confirmed them, and each and every one of the said Charters.

Nevertheless, the politicks of the State in this Reign took such a turn, that the City of *London* became the object of the Courtiers resentment, and the City charter so lately and solemnly confirmed, was taken away by a *Quo Warranto*, under the form of Law and Justice. This impolitic and arbitrary Proceeding was attributed to the Duke of *York* and his party in the Cabinet; and when his Royal Highness ascended the Throne by the name of King *James II.* he gave too manifest proofs of the truth of that Supposition; but when the face of the Nation set itself against his arbitrary Government, and the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, had united to call in the Prince of *Orange* with an Army, to drive away *James's* evil Counsellors, and to settle and maintain the religion and liberty of the Subject conformable to the Laws of the Land, his Majesty restored the said Charter. After the Nation had placed King *William* and Queen *Mary* upon the Throne,

an Act passed in the second Sessions of their Reign; which reversed the judgment of the *Quo Warranto* against the City of *London*, and for restoring the same to its ancient Rights and Privileges. Under which Act the City now enjoys all those Franchises, Immunities, Rights and Privileges, granted by any and over one of the Charters above recited.

Act of
William
and Mary,
2 Sess. con-
firming and
establishing
all Charters

In the same Reign passed an Act to enable the Citizens to discharge the Orphan Debt of 747,500*l.* by charging the City Estates, except those belonging to Hospitals, and by raising 2000*l.* *per Ann.* by equal assessments on personal Estates, and by other means therein set down.

Act to dis-
charge the
Orphan
Debt.

By Statute 8 and 9 *William III.* *Blackwell-hall Market* was fixed from eight to twelve in the Forenoon, and from two to five in the Afternoon on *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, upon the penalty of 100*l.* And by the said Authority, *Billingsgate* was made a free Market for Fish six Days in the Week, and for Mackrel on *Sundays*, to be retailed

Statute 8
and 9 Wil-
liam III.

retailed through the Streets, with certain regulations concerning Fishmongers.

Act of Parliament
about Party-walls
and Gutters.

By an Act of Parliament in 1722; any Person refusing or neglecting to build his share of a Party-wall, after due Notice given him, his next Neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the Person so neglecting to pay the charges of rebuilding it : And that the Water falling from the tops of Houses, &c. shall be conveyed into Kennels by Pipes in the front or sides of Houses, on the penalty of 20*l*.

Statute
about
Elections.

In 1724, a Bill passed the Parliament for the regulating of Elections in the City of *London*. By which it is enacted, that a convenient number of Clerks shall be appointed to take a Poll if demanded ; that no one shall be admitted to poll before he has taken the Oath therein prescribed ; that the Poll shall begin on the same Day as demanded, or next Day at farthest, except *Sunday*, and continue till finished ; at Elections by Liverymen, within seven Days ; at a Wardmote, within three Days, *Sundays* always excepted ; that the Poll-books shall be sealed up every Night ; that in case a Scrutiny be demanded, the same shall be granted and proceeded upon by six Scrutineers on each side ; that the Scrutiny shall begin within ten Days after the delivery of the Copies of the Poll, which Copies shall be delivered within six Days after the said Scrutiny shall be demanded, and shall be finished within fifteen Days after the commencement of such Scrutiny, when the Election is made by Liverymen ; and the presiding Officer shall within four Days after the finishing the Scrutiny declare the Election. But at Elections in Wardmotes, the Scrutiny to be finished and Copies of Objections shall be delivered by the Scrutineers to the presiding Officer within ten Days ; and the said Officer shall within three Days next following, deliver true Copies of the said Objections to the Candidates, and, within ten Days after, declare which of the said Candidates has the majority of Votes, under the penalty of 20*l*. with costs.

It was further enacted, That the election of Aldermen and Common-councilmen, shall be by Freemen, Householders, paying Scot and Lot ; that such Householder must rent 10*l*. *per Ann.* in the Ward where the Election is made, and that he must pay a Rate to the Church, to the Poor,

Poor, to the Scavenger, to the Orphans, to the Rates in lieu of Watch and Ward, and such other Rates as the Citizens of *London* are liable to pay, except parliamentary aids; or if a Householder shall pay 30s. a Year in all, he may vote at a Wardmote; as also may Partners in trade, and two inhabiting the same House, each paying Scot and 10l. *per Ann.* Rent. But that no Person shall have a Vote for Parliament-men, who has not been upon the Livery twelve calendar Months, and has not paid their Livery-fine, or has received any part of it back again; and that no Person shall vote for Parliament-men; Mayor, Aldermen or other Officer, who has within two Years preceding the said Election, requested to be and have been discharged from paying the said Rates, or has received Alms within that time.

It was also enacted, That the Mayor and Aldermen should have a negative voice in the Common-council, in regard to the passing of Acts, Orders or Ordinances. †

Then it repealed the City Custom, whereby Freemen were deprived of the liberty to dispose of their personal Estates by their last Wills and Testaments, and enacted that it should be lawful for Freemen of *London* after the first Day of *June*, 1725, and then unmarried, and not having issue by any former Marriage, to dispose of their personal Estates to such Persons and to such uses, as they shall think fit.

Repeal of the Freemen's Custom in disposing of their personal Estates.

It was further enacted, That certain Words and Sentences in a Freeman's Oath, inconsistent with the present state of the City of *London*, shall be omitted, and other alterations made in the wording of the said Oath.

Freemen's Oaths altered.

By another Act of Parliament, *An. Dom.* 1736, the present method of enlightening the City and Liberties, was established, with power to the Lord-mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London* to assess every House of 10l. *per Ann.* and charged to the Poor, 7s. From 10l. to 20l. *per Ann.* 12s. From 20l. to 30l. *per Ann.* 14s. From 30l. to 40l. *per Ann.* 16s; and from 50l. and upwards, 20s. *per Ann.* to be collected half yearly, and paid into the Chamber of *London*. And this Act is so well executed, that it is computed there are not less than fifteen hundred Lamps lighted every night in the Streets within the City.

About lighting the City.

† This Clause has been repealed, on account of the great abuse of this Privilege in the Court of Aldermen.

and its Liberties ; having received some amendment by another Act passed in the 17 *George II.* whereby the number and fashion of the glass Lamps are left to the discretion of the Common-council ; and the Rate not to exceed 6*d.* in the Pound, nor 5*s.* to any one Person ; that Houses let into Tenements shall pay to the Lamps, and be allowed to the Tenant in his Rent.

About the
Watch, &c.

By the same Authority, in the same Year, 9 *George II.* the City Night-watch was settled upon the present footing ; whereby the Common-council from Year to Year shall appoint such number of Beadles and Watchmen as they shall think necessary ; order the arming of them, appoint the time they are to watch, ascertain their wages, and appoint the number of Constables in each Ward ; and the Aldermen and Common-councilmen in each Ward were empowered to assess the Inhabitants, and the owners of Houses let into Tenements for this purpose, to be paid quarterly.

About
Court of
Conscience.

By a Statute 14 *George II.* c. 10. sect. 1. &c. it was enacted, That every Citizen and Freeman of *London*, and other Person inhabiting within the said City or Liberties, or rents or keeps a Shop, may summons any Person inhabiting or seeking a livelihood in the said City and Liberties, to the Court of Conscience at *Guildhall*, for any Sum not exceeding 4*s.* That any Person contemptuously affronting any of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, may be fined 20*s.* or imprisoned for ten Days by the Lord-mayor ; and that the said Fine shall be levied by Warrant from the Lord-mayor, and given to the Poor of the Parish where the Offender inhabits.

Charter of
King
George II.

King *George II.* on the 15th of *August*, in the 15th of his Reign, granted the City of *London* a Charter, by which his Majesty created all the Aldermen, the Lord-mayor, and the Recorder, for the time being, Justices of the Peace, within the said City and Liberties ; and did constitute, make and ordain, the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen, or any four of them, (of whom the Mayor and Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen past the Chair, to be one) Justices for the preservation of the Peace, to correct and punish Offenders, and to demand sufficient Security for the Peace and good Behaviour, and to commit to the Goal of *Newgate* or other Prison, such as cannot give such Security.

By a Statute made in the same Year, it was enacted, ^{About} That no Person should keep more than fifty Pounds of ^{Gunpow-} Gunpowder longer than twenty-four Hours, upon pain of ^{der.} forfeiting the Gunpowder, and the value thereof; that Justices may issue Search-warrants to break open Warehouses, &c. and to seize, and in twelve Hours to move unlawful Quantities, and to detain the same till the property be determined by Law; and that if any Person permit another to lodge Gunpowder with him, such Person, in whose custody the Gunpowder shall be found, shall forfeit 1s. for every Pound of Gunpowder so found in his custody.

By a Statute 18 *George II.* it was enacted, That no ^{About} Person shall drive any Cart within the Bills of Mortality, ^{marks up-} unless the name of the owner and number of the Cart be ^{on Ctrs,} placed upon some conspicuous part; that every owner of ^{&c.} such Cart, residing within the said Limits, shall enter his Name and place of Abode with the Commissioners for licensing Hackney-coaches, for which he shall pay 1s. and that if any Person drives a Cart contrary to this Act, he shall forfeit 40s. and any Person may detain the Cart or any of the Horses till the Penalty be paid. And by another Statute 30 *George II.* cap. 22. sect. 3. it was further enacted, That the Justices of Peace of the City of *London*, shall assess Prices for the carriage of Goods taken up in ^{Their} the City of *London*, and be carried to any Place not ex- ^{Prices.} ceeding three Miles from the said City, and shall make Rules for governing such Carts, &c. And that no empty Casks, Cart, or other Carriage, shall obstruct the passage of a Street, &c.

The Common-council on the 22d of *November*, 1750, ^{About} passed an Act to enable the Court of Lord-mayor and ^{foreign} Aldermen, to licence Foreigners to work within the ^{Workmen.} Freedom of the City.

By a Statute in 1752, it was enacted, That any House, ^{Music and} Room, Garden, &c. kept for public Dancing, ^{Dancing-} Music, or ^{houses.} other Entertainment, in *London* or *Westminster*, or within twenty Miles thereof, without a Licence from the last *Michaelmas* Quarter-sessions, under the Hands and Seals of four or more Justices, shall be deemed a disorderly House, or Place; with a penalty of 100*l.* for offending against this Statute. And over the Door or Entrance of a House

or Place so licensed, shall be the following Inscription in capital Letters, LICENSED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF KING GEORGE THE SECOND. And no such House shall be opened before five in the Afternoon.

About Fish
brought to
Market.

By another Act in 1755, it was enacted, That no Vessel employed in the Fishery, to supply *London* and *Westminster*, shall break bulk, or make sale of any Fish between *Harwich* and the *Nore*, or between *Margate* and the *Nore*, to any Person to sell again; nor keep any Salt-fish or other Fish on board, or in any Well-boat, or Store-boat, after arrival; so as to sell off the whole cargo within eight Days, from the Day of his arrival at the *Nore*, upon pain of forfeiting the said Vessel, &c. Furniture and Cargo. One moiety to the Informer.

Fishing-
boats to be
marked.

In 1757, it was enacted, That the Lord-mayor and Court of Aldermen, should have power to make Ordinances for the government and regulation of Fishermen or Drudgemen, and for the preservation of the spawn and fry of Fish, within the City jurisdiction upon the River *Thames*; and that the name of the owner of every Boat, and the name of the Place in which he dwells shall be painted in some convenient part of the Boat, under the penalty of 5*l*.

About Fish
by Land
Carriage.

In 1762, another Act passed, whereby it is enacted, That any Person may buy at any Market, Sea-coast, &c. any Fish in Season and fizeable, and sell the same again in any Fish or Flesh Market. That such Fish shall not be sold by the first Purchaser before the same shall be brought to *London* or *Westminster*, or to where assigned, under the penalty of 20*l*. That Carriages employed in this Service shall carry Fish only, and shall be registered and numbered at the Hackney-coach-office. Penalty of 10*l*. for breaking Bulk before being brought within the Bills of Mortality. That none of the said Fish shall be sold by Retail before it has been sorted and exposed to public Sale; that all contracts made for Fish, except Salmon and Lobsters, are declared void; and the Persons contracting for buying up Fish before brought to Market, and duly exposed to Sale there, shall forfeit 50*l*. And that no contract for Salmon and Lobsters, shall continue in force longer than one Year.

This

This Act also regulates the Fish-market, and the manner of Sale, both in and out of the said Market, as may be seen more at large in the said Act. Fish Market.

In 1764, an Act of Parliament passed, whereby the manner of Building, in and about this Metropolis, is described and ordered to be done, under severe Penalties, in order to prevent Fires. Manner of Building.

This City, notwithstanding its opulency and number of Inhabitants; the great proportion it pays to the Land-tax, and its vast superiority over every other Port of the Nation, either in regard to Customs, Excise, Duties, interest in Commerce, Navigation, and influence in public Affairs, sends but four Representatives to Parliament, who are chosen by the Liverymen of *London*. Representatives in Parliament

The Government of the City of *London*, is to be considered both as Civil, Ecclesiastical and Military. Government.

The Civil government is general, under a supreme Magistrate; or partial, divided into Wards, under distinct Aldermen, subordinate to the supreme Magistrate; or Corporate; and composed of ninety-two Companies, which enjoy various Privileges and Immunities, peculiar to their own Guilds or Societies, different from the City Laws. Civil.

The general Government of *London*, as a Body corporate, is in a Lord-mayor, twenty-six Aldermen, and a Court of Common-council, which consists of Representatives from each Ward, in proportion to the extent or precincts thereof; making in all, the number of two hundred and thirty-six Common-councilmen; which, in every respect, resembles the Constitution of the national Government; the Lord-mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Common-council, presiding over the City affairs, making Laws and governing the City, as the King, Lords and Commons preside over, govern and make Laws for the whole Nation. As a Body Corporate.

The *Lord-mayor* is the supreme Magistrate, chosen annually by the Liverymen and Court of Aldermen, *viz.* The Liverymen assembled in Common-hall, nominate two Aldermen, who have served the office of Sheriff, and the Aldermen chuse, which of the two they please, to be Lord-mayor for the Year ensuing, who is soon after presented by the Recorder and divers Aldermen to the The Lord-mayor. Election.

Lord High-Chancellor for his Approbation ; and then he is sworn into the office of Mayor on the 9th of *November*, both at *Guildhall* and before the Barons of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster* ; on which occasion the Livery-companies, attend in their respective Liveries, Trophies, Barges, &c. and make a grand Procession both by Land and Water, called *Lord-mayor's Shew*.

Clothing. The Lord-mayor, when he appears in publick, is clothed either in scarlet or purple Robes, richly furred, with a velvet Hood, and a gold Chain or Collar of S. S. and rich Jewels appendant. His Train is supported by a Page ; the City Sword and Mace is carried before him ; and he is attended by the Sheriffs and many Officers.

His Officers The Officers belonging to the Lord-mayor are, the Sword-bearer, Common-hunt, Common-crier, and Water-bailiff, who have great Salaries and Perquisites, and the title of *Esquire* ; a City-marshal and his Deputy, three Serjeants-carvers, three Serjeants of the Chamber, a Serjeant of the Channel, two Yeomen of the Chamber, four Yeomen of the Water-side, a Yeoman of the Channel, an under Water-bailiff, four Yeomen Men-waiters, three Meal-weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf, and a Foreign-taker.

Office. The Lord-mayor, sits every Day at the Mansion-house, to do the business incident to a chief Magistrate. His Jurisdiction is not confined within the City. He holds one Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* every six Weeks for *London* and the County of *Middlesex* ; and on the Water as Conservator of the River *Thames*, &c. His Jurisdiction extends from *Colney-ditch*, above *Staines-bridge* in the West, to *Tendale* or *Yenfleet*, and the mouth of the River *Medway*, and up that River to *Upnor-castle* in the East, within which District his Lordship holds several Courts of Conservacy.

Sheriffs. The *Sheriffs* are chosen by the Liverymen on *Midsummer-day* ; who, besides the ordinary Duty of all Sheriffs towards the Crown, are obliged to execute the orders of the Court of Common-council. They also hold a Court at *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for *Wood-street* Compter, and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for the *Poultry* Compter, for Pleas of Debt, Trespass, Covenant, &c. The Sheriffs are Judges, who act by Deputies ; and in these Courts there are four Attornies to each, who are admitted

admitted by the Court of Aldermen, and sworn. And to each of these Courts belong a Secondary, Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks sitters; and to each of the Compters belong sixteen Serjeants at Mace, with a Yeoman to each, besides inferior Officers, and the Prison-keeper.

The *Recorder* seems to have been intended as an Recorder Assistant to, or Assessor with, the Lord-Mayor in matters of Justice or Law; and he is chosen by the Lord-mayor and Aldermen only. He also is looked upon to be the Mouth of the City, to deliver the report of those convicted at the *Old Bailey*, and all Addresses to the King, &c. from the Corporation.

The *Chamberlain* is chosen annually on *Midsummer-day*, Chamberlain. by the Livery; but is never set aside without some great abuse of Office. To him is committed the Monies, &c. Election. of the City Orphans; and is deemed in Law a sole Corporation. His office may be deemed a public Treasury, Office. collecting the Monies, Revenues, &c. due to the Corporation of the City.

The *Common-serjeant's* duty is to attend the Lord-mayor and Aldermen on Court-days, and to be in Council with them on all occasions. Common-serjeant.

The *Town-clerk* is chosen by the Liverymen, in the same manner as the Chamberlain. To his care are committed the original Charters, Books, Rolls, and other Records of the City. Town-clerk.

The *Remembrancer* is to put the Lord-mayor in mind of the select Days he is appointed to go abroad with the Aldermen, &c. to attend daily at the Parliament-house, and to report their Proceedings to the Lord-mayor. Remembrancer.

The *Sword-bearer's* duty is to carry the Sword, as the emblem of Justice, before the Lord-mayor. Sword-bearer.

The *Common-hunt's* duty is to keep the Lord-mayor's pack of Hounds, and to attend the Citizens when they hunt on those Grounds, to which they are authorised by Charter. Common-hunt.

The *Common-cryer's* office is to summon all Executors and Administrators of Freemen, to appear and to bring in Inventories of the personal Estates of Freemen. Common-cryer.

The *Water-bailiff's* office is to look after the preservation of the River *Thames*, against all Encroachments, and the conservacy of the Fish therein. Water-bailiff.

N. B. These seven purchase their places, except the Town-clerk.

Coroner. There is also a Coroner, who is Deputy to the Lord-mayor; for his Lordship is Coroner of this City by Charter.

Courts. Here are several Courts for executing Justice, *viz.* The Court of Hustings, Lord-mayor's Court, Court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen, the Coroner's Court, the Escheator's Court, the Court of Requests, or Court of Conscience, Pye-powder Court, and the Chamberlain's Court.

Government of Wards. There are also two subordinate kinds of Government in this City; one executed by the Alderman, his Deputy, and the Common-councilmen, with their inferior Officers of Beadle, Constable, &c. in each Ward. Under which form are comprehended all the Inhabitants, free or not free of the City.

Of Companies. The other is by the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the incorporate Companies; whose jurisdiction reaches no further than over the Members of their respective Fraternities, under the restrictions of their peculiar Charter. In the Liverymen of those Companies, is invested the sole power to chuse Representatives in Parliament for the City; and all those Magistrates and Officers to be elected by a Common-hall.

Aldermen how chosen The Alderman of each Ward is chosen by the Inhabitants within the same, and returned by the Lord-mayor within three Days after the demise or resignation of the Predecessor, to the Court of Aldermen; by whom he must be admitted and sworn before he can act.

Is Justice of the Peace. Every Alderman is a Justice of the Peace within his own Ward. † They that have passed the Chair are Justices of the *Quorum*.

Wardmote They every one keep a *Wardmote*, or Court for chusing Ward-officers, on St. Thomas's Day, and settling the affairs of the Ward; to redress Grievances, and to present all Defaults found within their respective Wards.

Common-council. The next legislative branch is the Common-council, composed of Representatives; chosen as the Aldermen, and returned by the Aldermen in each Ward, as before-mentioned.

† And within the City and Liberties. See Charter by King George II. on Page 66, of this Volume.

The

The *Ecclesiastical Government*, or more properly the *Church Government*, in this City, as by Law established, is to be considered, either as National, or Congregational, under the act of Toleration. Ecclesiastical.

The established Church in this City, is under the government and direction of a Bishop in Spirituals; whose Diocese is in the Province of *Canterbury*, and comprehends the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*, part of *Hertfordshire*, and the *British Plantations* in *America*. His dignity gives him the Precedence before all other Bishops, next to the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*; and his Seat is in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's, London*: In which there is a Dean, three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries, as mentioned Page 12. The number of Parishes and Parish-churches in the City and Liberties, has been already set down, (see Page 8.) whose Stipends are settled by the Statute 22 Car. II. which made every Living in the City an 100*l.* and upwards, and none more than 200*l.* per Ann. besides their Glebe, Parsonage-houses, and Surplice-fees, Most of their Incumbents have either Lectureships in Town, or some Country Preferment; and are as respectable a Body of Divines as are to be met with in any City of *Europe*, both for Learning, sound Reasoning, Eloquence, and for their prudent and inoffensive Conduct. “To the Virtue and persuasive Oratory of these Gentlemen, says a modern Lay-writer, it is to be ascribed in great measure, that there is so much as the face of a Church still remaining among us; for as her Fences are broken down, the office of the Priesthood invaded by the vilest Mechanics, Sectaries, Atheists and Infidels, encouraged to insult and to destroy her, what could be expected but a dissolution of her very frame?”

Under the act of Toleration, we number all the congregational Churches, or Dissenting-meetings, within this City. This Toleration was certainly well designed by the Legislature, for the ease of their Consciences; who, at that time, dissented from the Church of *England*, under the several denominations of *Presbyterians*, *Independents* and *Baptists*: But such has been the use made of that State-indulgence, as to make the conscientious Dissenters themselves complain, “That there is so little regard paid to the
“intention Dissenting or Congregational

THE PRESENT STATE OF

“intention of that act of Toleration, as to see the
 “Justices of Peace at their Quarter-sessions, empower
 “a Man to preach the Gospel, and to administer the
 “Sacraments, let his occupation or qualifications be ever
 “so mean. And at so low an ebb has this power of the
 “Justices of Peace reduced the authority of the Diocesan,
 “that we have seen Gentlemen regularly brought up in
 “our Universities, and ordained by our Bishops, as the
 “Orator *Henley*, and the Methodist-teachers, *John* and
 “*Charles Wesley*, the late *Whitfield*, and others, bid de-
 “fiance to their Diocesans, and all ecclesiastical govern-
 “ment, by establishing separate Congregations and
 “Conventicles.”

Peculiars
 of the Arch-
 bishop of
 Canterbury

In *London* there are certain Parishes, as *St. Mary le Bow*,
Allhallows, Lombard-street; *St. Mary, Aldermary*; *St.*
Pancras, Soper-lane; *Allhallows, Bread-street*; *St. John*
Baptist; *St. Dunstan in the East*; *St. Mary Bothaw*; *St.*
Vedast; *St. Dionis Backchurch*; *St. Michael, Crooked-lane*;
St. Leonard, Eastcheap; and *St. Michael Royal*; which
 are *Peculiars* under the immediate government of the
 Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and exempt from the jurisdiction
 of the Bishop of *London*.

The Bishop of *London* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*
 have their respective Courts within this City; of which
 we have given an account in *Doctors Commons*, Vol. I.
 Page 291.

Military.

The Military government of the City of *London*, is
 lodged in the Lieutenancy, consisting of the Lord-mayor,
 Aldermen, and other principal Citizens, who receive their
 authority by commission from his Majesty, which his
 Majesty revokes and alters as he pleases.

They have power to raise six regiments of Foot, out of
 the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties; each of which
 consists of eight Companies of one hundred and fifty Men,
 in all seven thousand two hundred. Besides which
 Militia, there is an independent Body called, the *Artillery*
Company, consisting of seven hundred or eight hundred
 Volunteers; whose skill in military discipline is much ad-
 mired by the Citizens. They are a kind of Nursery for
 training up Officers to serve in the Militia, and frequently
 exercise in Battles, Sieges, and Storms, with great applause,
 in the field called, the *Artillery-ground*.

The

Let us now survey the platform of the whole City, that is, let us patrol the Streets, Lanes, &c. by which means we shall discover many Improvements, both for the beauty of the City, and the Benefit, Health, Ease and Safety of the Citizens.

The actual
Survey of
London.

Great havock had of late Years been made by Fire in and about the City of *London*; An Act was obtained to oblige all Builders within the Metropolis to build their Erections with Brick or Stone, with Walls and Party-walls between every House, so substantial, as to prevent the rapidity with which the Fire usually spreads throughout a whole Neighbourhood, before help could be obtained to quench the Flames.

Builders
Act against
Fire.

The Nuisances were already numerous, and daily increased either in number or offensiveness. The Pavements were in general, rough and irregular, and in many of the principal Streets defective and bad. The Channels were so deep, numerous and irregular, that they made it not only disagreeable, but unsafe to Passengers, and detrimental to Carriages and Horses. The Streets were rendered more dangerous both for Carriages, Men and Horses; and the health of the Inhabitants were affected by Aches, Rubbish, broken Glass, &c. Offals and other offensive things thrown into them with Impunity. Many of the greatest Thoroughfares were frequently obstructed by the loading and unloading of Stage-coaches, Waggon and Country Carts, and by the washing of Butts, Casks and Barrels in the Highway. The Foot-ways were not only badly constructed, and in many places rendered useless by the arbitrary placing of Posts; but, where broadest, had of late Years been encumbered with Goods and Packages, and taken up by unwarrantable projections of Shop-windows, Bulks, or the more dangerous Encroachments of Vaults and Cellar-windows. The number and enormous size of Signs projecting into the middle almost of the Streets, by obstructing the free circulation of the Air, and frequently falling down in high Winds, called aloud for Reformation, to prevent Sickneses and broken Limbs. To which if we add, that unsocial practice of our Forefathers, who constructed their Houses in such a manner, that they sluiced the wayfaring People through long Spouts with the Rain-water, that fell upon the tops of those

Nuisances
removed.

those Erections; and the want of proper and distinct Marks and Numbers for the direction of Strangers to Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Houses, made it necessary to apply to Parliament for Power to be lodged in the Commissioners of the Sewers to remove those Nuisances, and to make other Improvements; which was done accordingly by the Corporation on the 17th of *January*, 1766. And the Act past both Houses of Parliament with great rapidity, and obtained the Royal fiat on the 14th of *May*, 1766.

The Act.

“ The general Powers granted to the Commissioners are, that they may cause all or any of the Streets, Lanes, Squares, Yards, Courts, Alleys, Passages, and Places, to be new paved, or repaired, when, and as often, and in such manner, and with such Materials, as they shall think fit, and may cause such Posts, as they shall think useless or inconvenient, to be taken up and removed; and likewise all Steps, Bulks, Shew-glasses, and Shew-boards, incroaching upon the Foot-ways; as also all Steps and Doors, opening or leading from the Foot-ways into Vaults or Cellars, to be removed or altered.

“ The Streets that are to be first paved or enlightened are the great Streets from *Temple-bar* to *Whitechapel-bars*, and they are to be paved with the Stone known by the name of *Whyn Quarry-stone*, or with Rock stone, or with Stone of a flat surface. And a passage for Carriages is to be open on the North-side of *St. Paul's*, whilst the South-side is repairing.

“ The Commissioners are also hereby impowered to have taken down and removed all Signs, or other Emblems, used to denote the trade, occupation, or calling of any Person or Persons, together with the Sign-posts, Sign irons, Pent-houses, Shew-boards, Spouts, and Gutters, and all other incroachments, projections, and annoyances whatsoever, within the said City or Liberties; and for the future all such Signs, &c. are to be fixed on the fronts of Houses, and not otherwise; and every Person, offending contrary to these directions, for every such offence, is to forfeit and pay the sum of 5*l.* and the further sum of 20*s.* for every Day such offence shall continue.

“ Cranes shall be kept close to the Walls of Ware-houses;

houses; and, after the 24th of *June*, 1766, no Waggon shall, for the purpose of loading and unloading the same, stand in the Streets above an Hour; nor any Cart, Waggon, Dray, or other Carriage, be suffered to stand athwart or across any Street, &c. or otherwise, longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading thereof; nor any Goods, Materials, or things whatsoever, to be laid or placed in any Street, &c. so as to obstruct the passage thereof: and in every such offence, any one of the Commissioners; or Officers by them appointed to remove Nuisances, may seize the Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage, so placed, together with the Horse or Horses; or the Goods, Materials, and things so laid and left, and remove the same to the common Pound of the City, commonly called the Green-yard, till claimed by the owner or owners, on payment of the sum of 20s. with the charges of removing and keeping the same; and, in case of non-claiming and payment within the space of three Days next after such Seizure, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to appraise and sell the same, and the Monies arising therefrom are to be applied to the purposes of this Act.—This Clause extends to seizing, pounding, and selling in like manner, any Posts, Bars, Rails, Boards, or other thing, by way of inclosure for the purpose of making Mortar, or depositing Bricks, Lime or other Materials for building or repairing Houses, or other Works, if suffered to remain any longer time than is necessary. The claiming of them before sold is limited to the space of eight Days.

“ No Lime is to be slacked in the Foot or Carriage-way of the Streets, &c. nor in any House, but only on vacant scites, where any House or Houses are totally pulled down in order to be rebuilt, on the penalty of 40s.

“ The penalty of driving any Bier, Wheel or Wheels, Sledge, Wheel-barrow, or other Carriage whatsoever, or wilfully riding, leading, or driving, any Horse, Coach, or other Carriage whatsoever, upon any part of the Foot-pavements, is 10s. for the first offence; 20s. for the second; and 40s. for the third, and every other time of offending. Any Person whatever, without any other Warrant, who shall see any such offence committed, may seize the offender, and convey him to the custody of a Justice

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Justice of Peace, before whom he must be convicted upon Oath.

“ The names of Streets, &c. are to be put up, painted, engraved, or described in Stone or otherwise, at or near each end, corner, or entrance, of each of the Streets, &c. and the Houses are to be numbered, in order to the distinguishing them ; and the penalty of maliciously defacing or obliterating the same, for every such offence, is 40s.

“ The form of the new Pavement is not to be altered without authority from the Commissioners, on the penalty of 5*l.* over and above the expence of relaying and reinfatating the same. But the Pavements are to be repaired on complaint ; and, when Water-pipes are broken, and the Pavement taken up for repairing them, the Ground must be filled up within four Days after, upon the penalty of the Pavior of the Water-company, to whom the Pipes belong, paying 5*l.* or the owners of such Pipes, not belonging to any of the Water-companies, paying 40s. The Pavors of the Water-companies are to give notice of their Names, &c. and the Water-companies are to pay the expence of new laying the Pavement, when the Pipes are broken, &c. The expence of alterations in the Pipes is to be defrayed out of the Monies arising or to arise by virtue of this Act, and lifts of the Turn-cocks are to be delivered to the Householders.

“ The Commissioners shall have full power to cause the Streets to be watered as often as they shall think fit, and to have Wells sunk and Pumps erected in proper Places, for that or any other Purpose ; likewise Dust-holes erected, where the occupiers of Houses and Tenements are required to have all their Dust, Ashes, and other Filth to be deposited, till the same shall be carried away by the respective Rakers or Scavengers. The Person offending contrary to this Clause is to forfeit 10s. for every offence.

“ The Foot-ways are to be cleaned daily by the occupiers of Houses or Tenements, under the penalty of 2s.

“ The Commissioners are empowered to direct the setting up of Lamps, in such manner, and at such distances, as they shall judge proper, and at what time they are to be lighted,

lighted, and how long to continue so; the Commissioners are also to direct the placing of private Lamps.

“ The property of the Pavements, &c. are vested in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and all Actions and Indictments are to be preferred in their name.

“ From and after the 29th of *September*, 1766, Rates are to be collected Half-yearly, or oftener, as the Commissioners shall think fit to order, and not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the Pound in any one Year, in the whole of the yearly Rents of Lands, Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Vaults, or other Tenements or Hereditaments respectively, as shall be situate in any Street, &c. actually begun to be new paved; and 1s. in the Pound of the yearly Rents of such of the Lands, Houses, &c. as shall not be so situate. Those Lands, Houses, &c. are such as are actually rated towards the relief of the Poor in the respective Parishes; and the owners of large Warehouses, &c. and poor Tradesmen, Manufacturers, &c. upon petition to the Commissioners, are intitled to relief, as they shall think just and reasonable. The Parties concerned, thinking themselves aggrieved by the award of the Commissioners, may appeal to the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, who shall finally determine what relief to be granted.

“ The several Aldermen of the City, or their respective Deputies, are empowered to examine Poor's Rates and Land-tax Books. Duplicates of the Rates are to be made out and signed; and Collectors are to be chosen annually, on *St. Thomas's Day*. 5s. is the penalty on refusing to serve, and, notwithstanding, the Party or Parties continue liable to be chosen again the Year following, or at any other time; and are liable to the like Penalty so often as they refuse or neglect to take and duly execute the same. In case of death, or refusal, the Alderman of each respective Ward may appoint others, under the like penalty; and the only Persons exempted are those who are so by the Laws now in being from serving any Ward-office.

“ Inmates, or the occupiers of Houses in Lodgings or Tenements, are to pay the Rates, but are to be allowed the same out of their Rents by the owners.

“ Public Buildings, Hospitals excepted, may be rated at 4d. per square Yard, and dead Walls at 6d. per Yard running

running Measure. *St. Paul's Church and Yard* are to be rated by the Alderman of *Castlebaynard Ward*, or his Deputy, at such rate as the major part of his Common-councilmen shall judge reasonable, not exceeding the rate of 1s. 3d. by the Year for every square Yard of the said Pavement: Wharfs, Warehouses, &c. are not to pay more than two thirds of the Rates herein before directed: the rates on Meeting-houses are to be paid by those officiating therein; and of unoccupied Houses, &c. by the first Tenants or occupiers thereof, allowance in the Rent to be made by the Landlords or Owners.

" The Collector is to distrain in case of Non-payment; and, if Distress followed, the Warrant is to be backed. The Penalty on the neglect of granting or executing such Warrants, is 40s. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to make void any Agreement between Landlord and Tenant, concerning the paving, cleansing, or enlightening, any part of the said Streets, &c.

" Freemen, not paying the Rates, are incapable of voting; and Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Commissioners, within thirty Days next after such Rates shall have been demanded, and the Commissioners are to hear and determine complaints.

" The Money collected is to be paid into the Chamberlain's-office; and the Collector, upon demand, is to give an account of all Monies collected. The Penalty on refusal to account, or make payment, is distress and sale of the Collector's Goods and Chattels: and if none such, sufficient to satisfy the said Money, can be found, with the charges of Distress and Sale, then the Collector may be committed to one of the Compters, there to be detained till he shall pay the same, or such composition as the Commissioners shall agree to accept.

" The Collector dying, or becoming Bankrupt, his Estate is liable to payment; but if Insolvent, the Money is to be again assessed.

" The Chamberlain is to pay all sums of Money, by order of the Commissioners, and to make Entries.

" The present contracts for lighting, &c. the Streets, are not hereby vacated.

" The Commissioners may borrow Money on the credit of the Rates, and 100,000*l.* may be borrowed by
Annuities

Annuities on Lives, at 8l. *per cent.* to be paid by four equal quarterly Payments during the full term of the natural Life of the Annuitants, being of the age of forty-five Years, or upwards. The Clerk is to enter all Securities. The Annuities are not liable to Taxes, and the Securities are transferable. The Money borrowed is charged on the Rates; and Persons charged towards these Rates are not liable to any former Rates, in pursuance of any former Acts of Parliament, towards paving, cleansing, &c. of the said City and Liberties, but arrears of former Rates are still recoverable.

“ The Surplus remaining in the Chamber of *London*, under Act 17 *George II.* is to be applied to this Act.

“ And, that the purposes of this Act may the better be carried into execution, the following Tolls are to be taken at the Turnpikes at *Mile-end, Bethnal-green, Hackney, Kingsland, Ball's-pound or Pond Islington, Holloway*, end of *St. John's-street*, end of *Goswell-street*, and the Turnpike on the City-road; all which Turnpikes are in the County of *Middlesex*; viz. For every Coach, &c. drawn by six or more Horses, the sum of 10*d.* For ditto, drawn by four Horses, 8*d.* For ditto, drawn by three or two Horses, 6*d.* For every Chaise, Chair, Calash, or other Carriage, drawn by one Horse, 3*d.* and for every Horse, &c. 1*d.*

On the 16th the Right Honourable the Lord-mayor, agreeable to the request of the Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers, who immediately waited upon his Lordship for that purpose, summoned a Court of Common-council to elect Commissioners, agreeably to the directions of Parliament; when the following Gentlemen were chosen, Mr. *Charles Rivington*, Mr. *Samuel Jacam*, Mr. *Groves Wheeler*, Mr. *Gabriel Leeky*, Mr. *John Kittermaster*, Mr. *Edward George*, Mr. *Henry Hall*, Mr. *John Walker*, Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Mr. *John Poulney*, Mr. *Matthew Perchard*, Mr. *John Wilsons*, Mr. *Thomas Wilkinson*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Mr. *Matthew Howard*, Esq; Mr. *Henry Parker*, Mr. *John Moore*, Mr. *Edward Farmer*, Mr. *Christopher Robinson*, Mr. *Charles Clavey*, Mr. *Thomas Tibbs*, Mr. *Thomas Sainsbury*, Mr. *Thomas Hallifax*, Mr. *John Walter*, Mr. *Robert Harding*, Mr. *Richard Bilson*, Mr. *Nicholas Nixon*, Mr. *Dan. de St. Leu*, and Mr. *William Whipham*.

Commissioners appointed.

G

These

Officers
and their
Salaries.

These Commissioners for the better paving, &c. of the City of *London*, met on the 23d at *Guildhall*, and settled the appointments to their respective Officers and Servants, viz. To the chief Clerk, 100*l. per Ann.* first Assistant-clerk, 6*l.*; junior Assistant-clerk, 50*l.*; Surveyor, 200*l.* three inspectors, 6*l.* each.

Resolutions to improve the City.

But before this, there had been measures taken by the ruling part of the City, to make it more airy and commodious for the merchantile and genteel part of its Inhabitants. For the Common-council on the 22d of *January*, 1760, came to a resolution that an application should be made to Parliament for a Bill to empower the City to make such alterations, in regard to the Avenues leading into it, as should be thought necessary and might tend to its advantage. The Application was made and the Powers obtained immediately.

It is now under the Improvements made in *London*, that we are to proceed in our Survey, beginning with *Aldersgate-ward*.

A Passage of twenty Feet wide is begun from the East-side of *Aldersgate-street*, (opposite *Little Britain*) to the West of *Noble-street*, opposite *Oat-lane*; to continue from thence through *Wood-street*, opposite to *Love-lane*. But this opening has met with such obstruction, as to leave it imperfect.

The new Pavement is adopted in *Aldersgate-street*. And the Bishop of *London's* House, which was burnt down on the West-side, is now converted into several handsome and substantial Houses.

In *Aldgate-ward*, A Passage facing *Crutched-friars*, in a direct line leading into the *Great Minories*. A Passage, twenty-five Feet wide, thro' *Northumberland-alley*, into *Crutched-friars*.

In *Bishopsgate-ward*. A Passage, twenty-five Feet wide, through *Angel-court*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, into *Little St. Helen's*. A Passage, twenty Feet wide, from *Broad-street*, through *Union-court*, into *Bishopsgate-street*.

In *Coleman-street-ward*. A Passage, fifty Feet wide, from *Tokenhouse-yard* to *London-wall*.

In *Farringdon-ward-without*. A Passage, thirty Feet wide, in the middle part of *Snow-hill*, to *Fleet-Market*.

A Passage,

A Passage, twenty-five Feet wide, from *Butcherhall-lane*, into *Little Britain*.

In *Farringdon-ward-within*. A Passage through *Cock-alley*, on the South-side of *Ludgate-hill*, and opposite to the *Old-Bailey*, forty Feet wide, into *Black friars*.

Passages to be improved and enlarged.

In *Aldgate ward*. The Houses on the East-side of *Billiter-lane* to be pulled down, to enlarge the Passage to thirty Feet. The Houses at the East-end of *Leadenhall-street* to be pulled down, to make the Passage there thirty-five Feet wide. Part of the Houses on the East-side of *Poor Fury-lane*, (+) beginning with a House on the North-side of the *Horse and Trumpet*, and extending southward to *Gould-square*, to range in a line with that end of the Lane next to *Aldgate*; the passage of which is to be made thirty-five Feet wide, by setting back all the Houses from the Gate to the *Horse and Trumpet*.

Passages
to be im-
proved.

In *Broad-street-ward*. The House at the West-end of the Buildings between *Cornhill* and *Threadneedle-street*, opposite to the South-end of *Prince's-street*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street. The Houses to be pulled down on the South-side of *Threadneedle-street*, (+) extending from the House before mentioned Eastward; to that part of the Street which is opposite to the *Bank-gates*; and the Passage there enlarged to thirty-five Feet in width.

In *Coleman-street-ward*. One House on the North-east corner of the *Old Jury*, and another House at the South-west corner of *Coleman-street*, (+) both occupied by *Braziers*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Cordwainers-ward*. The House at the North-east corner of *Trinity-lane*, near the *Dog Tavern*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Cornhill ward*. The House at the West-end of the Buildings, between *Cornhill* and *Lombard-street*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Cripple-ward-within*. The Houses which project forwards at the West-end of *Silver-street*, from the end of *Monkwell-street*, quite through into *Aldersgate-street*, to be pulled down, to make a Street forty Feet wide. The House at the corner of *Aldermanbury*, formerly the *Baptist-head*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Tavern, facing *Milk-street*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Farringdon-ward-within*. The Tin-shop, and the Trunk-maker's house, at the South-west corner of *Cheapside*, leading into St. Paul's Church-yard, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street. Such part of the Houses in *Creed-lane* to be pulled down, as are necessary to widen the Passage to thirty Feet.

In *Farringdon-ward-without*. All the Houses in the Middle-row between the Paved-alley, adjoining to St. Sepulchre's Church and *Giltspur-street*, from the North-end quite through to the South-end, facing *Hart-street*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street. All the Houses in the Middle-row between the *Great* and *Little Old-Bailey*, from the North-end facing *Hart-street*, to the *Baptist's-Head* at the South-end, facing the *Great Old-Bailey*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street. The Shops or Sheds under St. Dunstan's Church, in *Fleet-street*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Langbourn ward*. Such part of the Houses at the end of *Mark-lane*, next to *Fenchurch-street*, to be pulled down, as will make the Passage there thirty Feet wide. Such part of the Houses at the East-end of *Lombard-street*, to be pulled down, as will make the Passage there thirty Feet wide.

In *Portfoken-ward*. The House at the North-east corner of *Houndsditch*, adjoining to the Church-yard, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Tower-ward*. Such part of the Houses on St. Dunstan's-hill, adjoining to the *George* alehouse, and opposite to the Chain, and such part of the Warehouses, opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's Church, to be pulled down, as will make the Passage thirty Feet wide. The House on the North-west corner of *Great Tower-street*, occupied by Mr. *Crawford*, a Brush-maker, and also the House on the South-east corner of *Little Tower-street*, occupied by Messrs. *Julon* and *Lidner*, Hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient Passage. The House in *Mark-lane*, which adjoins to *Allballows Staining*, and projects twelve Feet before the other Houses, to be pulled down,

down, to make it range in a line with the other Houses, and enlarge the Passage.

In *Vintry-wa-d*. The Houses on the North-side of *Thames-street*, which reach from *Elbow-lane* to *College-hill*, and also those on the South-side of the said Street, which reach from *Vintners-hall* to *Bull Wharf-lane*, to be pulled down, in order to make the Street forty Feet wide. The House at the corner of *Tower Royal*, facing *College-hill*, to be pulled down, and the Ground laid into the Street.

In *Wallbrook-ward*. The House at the North-east corner of *Bucklersbury*, which projects before the other Buildings, to be pulled down.

In *Bishopsgate-ward*. The two Houses between *New Broad-street*, and *New Broad-street Buildings*, which project so far in the Street, to be pulled down.

These are the Powers granted to the City; but they have been very leisurely executed. For excepting those marked with a (†) it will not be easy to find any other Improvements under that Act of Parliament.

The principal Streets in *London* and its Liberties, if we Streets, begin in the West are (1) *Fleet-street*, that begins at *Temple-bar*, and terminates at *Ludgate-hill* or *Street*, which ends at *St. Paul's Church-yard*. (2) *Holborn* from the South-end of *Gray's-Inn-lane*, which terminates with the Hill at the East-end at *Holborn-bridge*; from whence it rises up *Snow-hill*, as far as *St. Sepulchre's Church-yard*, which has been laid open and paved with flat Stones, for the benefit of Foot-passengers; the Street along-side of the Wall, before pulled down, having been a very dangerous and always a dirty Place for all that passed that way.

These two Streets are long and broad, and well inhabited, not only by Tradesmen in the most capital Branches of Manufactures and Arts; but by some of the most venerable and learned in the Law; as the *Middle* and *Inner Temple*, *Serjeant's-Inn*, in *Fleet-street*; a Bishop's Palace, and four Inns of Court in *Holborn*.

On the South-side of *Fleet-street*, stands the beautiful Church of *St. Bride*; and nearer the Water-side, the Hospital, called *Bridewell*. On the North-side, stands the Church of *St. Dunstan*; against the East-end of which, is preserved the beautiful Statue of *Queen Elizabeth*, taken

from *Ludgate*, when that Gate was removed. Close behind this Church to the North, lies *Clifford's Inn*.

From the North-side of *Fleet-street*, there run several Lanes, as *Chancery-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, and *Shoe-lane*, into *Holborn*; in which are many little Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts, and *Goff's-square*. At the North-west corner of *Shoe-lane* on *Holborn-hill*, stands *St. Andrew's Church*.

From the North-side of this part of *Holborn*, there are other openings, that proceed with very little winding into the Fields: as *Gray's-Inn-lane*, *Brook-street*, *Leather-lane*, the beautiful Street called *Hatton-Garden*, a quarter of a Mile long, and that offensive place called *Field-lane*, inhabited chiefly by Cooks of the lowest class. These Streets are again connected by others, that run from East to West, and in general, are well-built, and well inhabited. Within this Quarter we meet with *Brooks-market*.

In the bottom between *Holborn-hill* and *Snow-hill*, there did use to run the River *Fleet*, which descended from the northern Springs, but is now covered over, and the Surface converted into a fine Market as far as the East-end of *Fleet-street*, and from thence to form a spacious Street to join *Black-friars-bridge* on the South extremity.

Ludgate-hill, so called, formerly from *Fleet-ditch*, now *Fleet-market*, on the West to *Ludgate*, when standing; and *Ludgate-street*, so called from the East-side of the Gate as far as *St. Paul's Church-yard*, form as handsome an appearance as the best Tradesmen's Shops in any City or Place whatever.

On the South of *Ludgate-street*, lies the Liberty of *Black-friars*, that runs quite down the Hill southward to the River *Thames*. Within this Liberty we find a Parochial Church, dedicated to *St. Ann*; *Scots-hall*, and *Apothecaries-hall*, which is justly esteemed for preparing the best and cheapest Medicines of all sorts. This Hall stands on the East-side of *Water lane*, so called from its leading down to the ancient Stairs; where, before the Bridge was built, People resorted to go by Water. Except these Particulars, there is nothing worthy of Notice in this Liberty, either for its Trade or Buildings, most of which are going to ruin. In which Description we may include

Creed-

Creed-lane, which comes out facing *Avemary-lane*, and all its Environs on the south of *Ludgate-street*.

On the North-side of *Ludgate-street*, there is an opening into *Paternoster-row*, and across up to *Newgate-street*; another on the west of *St. Martin's Church*, which is called the *Old-Bailey*, and runs up to *St. Sepulchre's Church*, at the top of *Snow-hill*. This is a wide Street; the East-side of it is well covered towards the South, with handsome brick Houses; by *Surgeons-hall*, a fine and elegant Building; and the remainder up to where *Newgate* stands, they are filling up with a new Sessions-house and a new County-goal to supply the place of *Newgate*, when removed. The West-side, it is to be supposed, will never be much better conditioned than to entertain such Prisoners in the *Fleet*, as can obtain the Rules, within which all that side is situated, as far as *Fleet-lane*.

Within the scite of *Ludgate-street* and *Avemary-lane*, we have *Stationers-hall*, a handsome brick and stone Building; very capacious and completely fitted for the transacting the business of the Company. Near which is a place named *Amen Corner*, the Residence for the Residentiaries of *St. Paul's Cathedral*. A little to the Westward, between *St. Martin's Church* and the *Old-Bailey*, there has been lately built a *German Lutheran Chapel*.

The Buildings and Trade upon *Snow-hill* deserve our Notice, but we don't place them on a par with *Ludgate-hill*. Here are considerable Inns for Stage coaches and Waggon, and much business is done here in the Wholesale way. As you ascend from the North-east corner of the Market, you have an opening called *Turn-again-lane*; from which branch off several Lanes and Alleys, that communicate with *Fleet market* and *Fleet-lane*: in one of which is perhaps one of the most remarkable heights in *London*. It is a flight of twenty-eight or thirty Steps, descending from *Green-harbour-court*, in the *Little Old-Bailey*; and may serve to give a much better idea of the descent from *Newgate* to *Fleet ditch*; than can be otherwise conceived.

Near the top of the South-side of *Snow-hill* is *Angel-court*, in which you'll find the Assurance-office, whose signature is the Hand-in-hand. See Page 45, Vol. III.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

On the North-side of *Snow-hill*, and at the broad Way, where an Obelisk with Lamps now stands, upon the scite of an ancient Conduit, there branch out two Streets, both leading into *Smithfield*; and the North-east extremity bounded by *Giltspur-street*, is ornamented with the large parochial Church of *St. Sepulchre*.

Giltspur-street, without *Newgate*, faces the *Old-Bailey*, and is a wide opening from the City into *Smithfield*; and one of those Streets, which the Corporation is empowered to improve, though not carried into execution as yet.

The North-east extremity of this Street opens into that capacious Square called *Smithfield*, formerly a Field of Blood; where the Protestants were burnt by the fiery zeal of sanguinary Papists, in the reign of *bloody Mary*. At present it is the Market for Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and all kinds of live Cattle, to supply this Metropolis.

From this Square, several streets and Lanes open a communication with all parts of the City and its Environs. On the South-side there is *Chick-lane*, at the South-west corner, which, with its contiguities, has long been a Nuisance to the Public, both for its ruins and occupiers. The other Lanes, are those already mentioned to open from *Snowhill*. On the West-side, there is one grand Opening, which immediately at the City-bars, forks off into *Turmill-street* and *St. John's-street*; which is a grand Entrance to this Market from the North Road. On the North-side, is another entrance from the North Road, called *Long-lane*. It terminates facing the *Barbican*, in *Aldersgate-street*. It is a narrow dangerous Place, and covered with mean old Houses. Out of the West-side is an opening into *Charter-house-square*, and another on the East-side into a place called *Cloth-fair*, and thence into *Bartholomew-clofe*; in which stands the Parochial Church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, the remains of a small part of the ancient Foundation, which is said to have been some time the metropolitan Church.

At the North-east corner there is another Passage, named *Duck-lane*, very narrow, and every way as disagreeable as *Long-lane*, except its not being so long. This terminates in *Well-street*, at the end of *Little-Britain*. The greatest part of the East-side of the Square is elegantly adorned with that almost unparalleled modern
Structure,

Structure, as an Hospital for sick, lame, wounded, &c. *Bartholomew's Hospital*; and another Parochial Church, contiguous thereunto, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew the Less*; nevertheless, there are many handsome Houses and Shops, in the Linen way especially, that in part cover the fronts, both of the Church and Hospital, and enjoy a considerable Trade; as those do, who have Shops for Millinery, Mercery, &c. in the Cloisters, on the back of the said Hospital.

Within the Walls of *London*, we may range four principal Streets, which with their continuations, run through the whole length, and form a communication with all parts of the Town and with each other. These are *Thames-street*, at the bottom of the Hills along the Water-side; *Watling-street*, upon the brow of the Hill; *Cheapside* in the Center; and *London-wall*, along the North-side of *London*.

As for length, we must give place to *Thames-street*. It begins at *Black-friars* and runs quite along to *Tower-hill*, measuring in length near one Mile and a half. But from its situation and nature of the Traffic carried on in and through this Street, which, perhaps, is more than in any other Street in the World, both for quantity and quality of Goods; it is unavoidably dirty, crowded with Carts passing, loading and unloading; and the Buildings, both in the Street and its avenues, are adapted to the circumstances of the Occupiers, for Warehouses, Wholesale Shops, and Magazines of Iron, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, and all heavy Merchandize. The other Houses, are for the most part, the Residence of Publicans, Porters, Carters, Coopers, Sugar-bakers, and others, whose immediate Business is upon, or connected with the River.

On the South-side of this Street, there are many openings to the Wharfs, at the River-side; two of which are of very material consequence for their Trade, viz. *Queen-bithe*, for the Flour brought thither in Barges from the West Country down the *Thames*; and the *Still-yard*, once the Staple of all Goods imported by the *Flemings*; and now the grand mart for Iron in bars, which our Merchants import from *Sweden* and *Russia*. Between this and *London-bridge*, the Shore is ornamented with the grand Halls belonging to the *Vintners* and *Fishmongers*, and with

Water

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Water-man's-ball, near *Cold-harbour*. And in this length, there stands a Parish Church, dedicated to *Allhallows* or *All Saints*. And a little to the East of *Waterman's-ball* lies the *Old Swan*, the most frequented plying place upon the River *Thames*, from *London-bridge* to the Westward.

About one hundred Yards from the *Old Swan* Eastward, *Thames-street* divides *Fish-street-hill* from *London-bridge*. At the corner of which, stands the Parish Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*. And from thence the River-side is covered with Keys or Quays for Ships to load or unload, and Warehouses for all sorts of Merchandize, till you come to *Darkhouse-lane*, which is a continued nest of Public-houses, calculated for the accommodation of Passengers to and from *Gravesend*, and other places to the Eastward of *London*, in the Tilt-boat and Wherries, that are obliged to put off here at High-water.

Adjoining to this Lane eastward, lies *Billingsgate*, where the Masters of Colliers, and all that deal in Coals in the Wholesale way, meet at Noon every Day to transact Business, and it is the only wholesale Fish-market kept in *London*. The Trade in this part of *Thames-street* is principally taken up with Fish and Cheese, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.

Proceeding to the *Tower*, the greatest part of that space is taken up with the Custom-house, and Warehouses depending thereupon, where the Keys along Shore are continually crowded with the produce of foreign Countries, that it is astonishing where a consumption can be had for them in this Island.

From the North-side of *Thames-street*, beginning at the North east corner, there are many openings to the upper Town, as *Beer-lane*, *Water-lane*, *Harp-lane*, and *St. Dunstan's-hill*, into *Tower-street*; which Quarter is chiefly occupied by People that depend upon the Custom-house, and the Water-side. In *Water-lane* is situated the *Trinity-house*. And upon *St. Dunstan's-hill*, stands the Parochial Church called *St. Dunstan's in the East*, remarkable for its Steeple and Spire, that is so constructed as to move when the Bells in the Steeple ring a Peal. On the North-side of this Church, in a paved Alley, stands the Coal-office for the Port of *London*. And a little more to the

the Westward, in *Thames-street*, there is building a very handsome Structure intended for a *Coal-exchange*.

From hence we proceed to *St. Mary-hill*, so called from the Parochial Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, situated on the West-side thereof. It is a spacious Street, and well inhabited by Merchants, &c. It opens into *Little Eastcheap*, as do also *Love-lane*, *Botolph-lane*, so called from the Parochial Church of *St. Botolph*, on the West-side thereof; and *Pudding-lane*, in which began the general conflagration of *London*, on the 2d of *September*, 1666. Within this Quarter are situated the principal wholesale Dealers in foreign Fruits, as Lemons, Oranges, &c. But these Lanes are very narrow, badly paved, and very indifferently built. About two hundred Feet from the center of *Pudding-lane*, next to *Fish-street hill*, stands the *Monument*, erected to perpetuate the memory of that great Fire.

Fish-street-hill, is the grand Entrance, which from the foundation of the Bridge, our Forefathers knew to be the only one that led from the southern Shore of the *Thames* into *London*.

Proceeding Westward, we come to *Miles-lane*, which leads up to *Great Eastcheap*; *St. Martin's lane*, (where there is a remnant of an old Church, now converted into a place of Worship for *Lutherans* of the *Swedish Nation*;) *Laurence Poultney-lane*, *Duxford*, *Suffolk*, and *Busb-lanes*, all well-built, and chiefly inhabited by Merchants and their Dependants. In *Suffolk-lane*, stands the Office of the Mine Royal and of the Mine Adventurers, and Merchant Taylors-school; and on the West-side of *Busb-lane*, stands *Plumbers-hall*; all these ascend into *Cannon-street*.

The next opening is *Dowgate-hill* up to *Budge-row*; at the South extremity of which Hill, History informs us, there once stood a Gate in the City-wall, next the *Thames*, supposed to be the Boundary of the grand *Roman Way* called, *The Watling-street*. On the West-side of *Dowgate hill*, stand *Skinners* and *Tallow chandlers-hall*; and a little more to the North on the said Hill begins, at the corner where once stood the Parochial Church, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, before the Fire of *London*, an opening for a chain of Streets, parallel with *Thames-street*, as far as *Addle-hill*, and known by the several names

THE PRESENT STATE OF

names of *Cloak-lane*, *St. Thomas Apostles*, *Trinity-lane*, *Old Fish-street*, and *Knightrider's-street*.

Proceeding in *Thames-street* West from *Dowgate-hill*, we come to an open spacious Street, that runs up from the *Three-Cranes* landing Place (noted for Fruit, and Cyder Warehouses, and for being the place where the Lord-mayor, &c. on all public Occasions, when going by Water, take their departure in their Barges;) this is called *New Queen-street*, and terminates in *Cheapside*.

The next opening is *Garlick-hill*, where there is a Parochial Church dedicated to *St. James*; and *Little Trinity-lane*, *Huggin-hill*, which terminates in *Great Trinity-lane*, *Old Fish-street-hill*, and *Lambeth-hill*, which terminates in *Old Fish-street*. Within the compass of these Hills, and the Streets and places between *Dowgate-hill* and *Lambeth-hill*, the Buildings in general are modern, in good condition, and adapted to the accommodation of Merchants, and such as have their dependance in Business upon that valuable class of Men, to whom not only this City, but the whole Nation owe their Prosperity.

The next opening is *Peter's-hill*, which leads up to *Knightrider's-street*; then *Bennet's-hill* intersects *Knightrider's-street* and *Carter-lane*, and terminates facing the Clock at the West-end of *St. Paul's*. On this Hill we find a Church dedicated to *St. Bennet*, at the South-west corner; the College of *Heralds* or *Arms*, on the East-side; and that famous place for the study of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, called *Doctors Commons* on the West-side; in which District, between *Peter's-hill* and the West-end of *Knightrider's-street*, we may fix the Seat of the Courts, Offices, Officers, and Dependants upon the Sees of *Canterbury* and *London*, &c.

St. Paul's Church-yard, is a very spacious Square, considerably broader at the East than the West-end. In the center the celebrated Cathedral of *St. Paul* erects its Head almost lost in the Clouds. Within the iron Ballusters at the East-end is inclosed the Cemetery of the Church of *St. Faith*, formerly a Church beneath the Old Cathedral, but now annexed or united to the Parish Church of *St. Austin's*, in *Watling-street*. In the South-west corner is the Residence for the Minor Canons belonging to this Church; which from the nature of its Foundation

Foundation and Institution is called *St. Paul's College*. Near adjoining, and under an Arch-way, is a place called *Dean's-yard*, which takes its name from a very large and commodious Mansion allotted for the Residence of the Dean of *St. Paul's*. On the North-side of this Church-yard, stands the *Chapter-house*, in which sits the Convocation when summoned, for the Province of *Canterbury*. But the greatest Ornament, except the Church, within this Square is *St. Paul's School*, which takes up a considerable part of the East-side. The other Buildings within this compass are very high substantial brick Houses, inhabited on the North-side and on the West chiefly by eminent Booksellers, Print-sellers, Milliners and Toy-men. On the South-side, the Cabinet and Chair-makers in the magnificent Taste, have for many Years took their Station, intermixed for some time past with China-shops, &c.

From the South-east corner of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, where in *Papish* times hung a Chain between two Posts, to ascertain the Bounds of Sanctuary belonging to that Church, in that Quarter; we enter the continuation of Streets, which run parallel with *Thames-street* to *Tower-hill*.

The first is *Watling-street*, continued by *Budge-row*, *Cannon*, otherwise *Candlewick-street*, *Great Eastcheap*, and *Little Eastcheap*, *Little Tower-street*, and *Great Tower-street*, which terminates on the West-side of *Tower-hill*, exactly facing the chief Entrance or Gate into the Tower of London.

In *Watling-street* we open on the North-side, by a Street called the *Old Change*, which runs into *Cheapside* almost facing *Foster-lane*, where the Conduit once stood. This Street is narrow, which in some measure may account for its little Improvement compared to other Streets and Lanes in these parts of the City. At the South-east corner of the *Old-Change*, in *Watling-street*, stands the Parochial Church of *St. Austin*.

The next Turning both to right and left is *Friday-street*, which descends to *Old Fish-street* on the South, and ascends to *Cheapside* almost facing *Gutter-lane*. In this Street, on the West-side near the North-end, stands the Parochial Church of *St. Matthew*; and on the East-side,
where

THE PRESENT STATE OF

where it intersects *Watling-street*, the Church of St. *John* the *Evangelist*.

More Eastward *Bread-street* intersects *Watling-street* in the same manner, and runs from *Old Fish-street* up to *Cheapside*, almost facing *Wood street*. In which on the East-side at the intersection, stands the Parish Church of *Allhallows*, and another a little lower, dedicated to St. *Mildred*. In these openings into *Cheapside*, and in *Basing-lane*, *Bow-lane*, *New Queen-street*, and other cross Streets that join them, there are some of the most considerable Inns in *London*, for Country Waggon, Stage-coaches, and accommodations for Country Dealers, who at certain Seasons of the Year, find it their interest to visit the trading part of this City. Amongst which, we find a Cellar under the ancient Inn, known by the name of *Gerrard's-hall*, in *Basing-lane*; with a descent of nineteen Stone-steps into a large Place, that by its Pillars, &c. represents the ruins of some ancient Church or Cloister.

Bow-lane, which on the South terminates in *Watling-street*, facing *Garlick-hill*, runs up Northward to *Cheapside*, almost facing *Milk street*; and is adorned with a very handsome Parochial Church, called St. *Mary Aldermary's*, about the center on the East-side thereof. *New Queen-street*, which, after the Fire of *London* was made out of the ruins of *Soper-lane*, &c. for the more convenient accommodation of the City to and from the Water-side, continues its course from *Watling street* to *Cheapside*, where it faces *King-street*.

Watling-street, terminating at *Size-lane*, which runs up to *Bucklersbury*, includes a Parochial Church, at the South-west corner of *Size-lane*, dedicated to St. *Anthony* the *Great*, commonly called St. *Antholin's*; in which is established a Morning Lecture at seven o'Clock, for six Lecturers at 20*l.* each, for the six Working-days every Week through the Year.

Here the course of this Parallel is continued with *Budge-row*, remarkable for Furriers inhabiting in that Quarter; and that short Street terminates at *Wallbrook*, once the current of a Rivulet, which entering by *Moor-gate*, made its course by this Road into the *Thames*. It terminated on the North-east, formerly by *Stocks-market*, and the Parochial Church of St. *Stephen*, celebrated over the

the whole *Christian* World, for its Architecture, and allowed to have been Sir *Christopher Wren's* Master-piece. The Church remains a Monument of that great Architect's Abilities, whose Labours far exceeded the most celebrated Architects and Builders in all Ages and Nations, whether we compare them for number or magnitude. He began and finished *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the Monument, and about seventy-two Parochial Churches. In most of which, he has exhibited a great Genius; in none has ever been convicted of Impropriety by the Virtuosi of this or any other Nation. The scite where *Stocks-market* once stood, is covered with the *Mansion-house*, for the Residence of the Lord-mayor of the City of *London*, for the time being. The North-west corner of *Wallbrook* did then extend into the South-east corner of the *Poultry*; but now all that part from the corner of *Bucklersbury*, facing *St. Stephen's Church* up to the *Poultry*, being rebuilt in an elegant manner, they have changed its name to *Mansion-house-row*, or *Mansion-house-street*.

From the South-end of *Wallbrook*, we proceed from *Budge-row* Eastward through *Candlewick* or *Cannon-street*; whose Avenues on the North-side, are *Swithin's-lane*, at the South-west corner of which, stands a Parochial Church dedicated to *St. Swithin*; and under the East-end thereof, in *Cannon-street*, is placed *London-stone*; which, in my memory, stood in the middle of the Street, in a direct Line from its present situation. Close adjoining to this Church, stands *Salter's-hall*, in which there has been for many Years the most celebrated Meeting of the Protestant Dissenters of the Independant Denomination. This nearly faces *Busb-lane*, and the next opening is *Abchurch-lane*, with a Parochial Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*. Near the South-west corner, from the back of which branches off, in a parallel Line, *Sherborne-lane*. More Eastward is *Nicholas-lane*; near the North-west extremity of which, lies the Cemetery of *St. Nicholas's Parish*, whose Church, burnt down in the Fire of *London*, is joined to that of *St. Edmund the King*, in *Lombard-street*.

The next opening is called *Clement's-lane*, from a Parochial Church, situated at the South-east corner there-
of

THE PRESENT STATE OF

of, dedicated to *St. Clement*. This and all the Lanes on the North-side of *Cannon-street*, lead into *Lombard-street*.

From the East-end of *Clement's-lane*, we enter into *Great Eastcheap*, which with a gradual descent falls upon the summit of *Fish-street-hill*, where it joins to *Grace-church-street*.

In this Quarter in and branching Northward from *Cannon-street*, it is observed, that *Cannon-street* and *Great Eastcheap* make a long and handsome wide Street, covered on both sides the way with very good Buildings, occupied by Merchants, and considerable Tradesmen and Dealers in divers Branches. And on the South-side of *Great Eastcheap*, the South-end of *Miles-lane*, mentioned in *Thames-street*, leads into *Crooked-lane*, which begins at the Parochial Church dedicated to *St. Michael*, and comes out on *Fish-street-hill*, facing the Monument. Within which length are carried on the greatest Manufactory of Bird-cages, and all conveniencies and utensils made with Wire; for iron Mills, Jacks for Builders, Toys in Ivory, &c. and a considerable Trade in the Haberdashery of small Wares.

From *Great Eastcheap*, we proceed across *Fish-street-hill*, near the scite of the ancient Church, burnt down, of *St. Leonard*, into *Little Eastcheap*, which opens by *Philpott-lane* and *Rood-lane* into *Fenchurch-street*. At the South-east corner of *Rood-lane*, stands the Parochial Church of *St. Margaret-Pattens*. This Lane took its name from a *Rood* or *Cross*, which in superstitious times was fixt up in it for public Worship; to which were ascribed many heavenly virtues communicable to the Devotees, upon payment or contribution of certain Sums of Money to be applied to the use and benefit of the Church.

By the pulling down the Inclosure, and laying open this Church-yard, an excellent way is lately made for the accommodation and safety of Foot-passengers through *Little Tower-street*, which of itself is too marrow for the vast traffic and number of Carts, &c. that pass that way up from the Custom-house, &c.

Little Tower-street, though so dangerous and dirty for the most part, is very short, not more than about one hundred Feet in length; and terminates with an elbow, which turns into a fine broad and long Street, called *Great Tower-street*.

Great

Great Tower-street opens also on the North-side into *Fenchurch-street*, through *Mincing lane* and *Mark lane*, and by *Seething-lane*, with a Bow through *Crutched friars* and *Poor Jewry-lane*, to the scite of *Aldgate*, at the East-end of *Aldgate High-street*.

In *Mincing lane*, are remarkable fine capacious Buildings, the Residence of the best Merchants, and *Cloth-workers-hall*.

Mark-lane, is equally well-built and inhabited ; and on the East-side, near the South-end, stands a curious Structure, called the *Corn-market*, moved hither from *Bear-Key*.

Seething-lane, is most noted for the parochial Church of *Allhallows, Barking*, close to whose Wall is a paved Passage into *Great Tower-hill* ; and for a Free Grammar-school on the West-side thereof, and for Warehouses in the occupation of the *East-India Company*, &c. where it opens into *Crutched-friars* ; it faces a new-built Street, called *New London-street*, which by Stone-steps at the North-end, opens a Foot-way through *London-street* into *Fenchurch-street*.

At the North-west corner of *Seething-lane*, begins *Hart-street* ; in which, on the East-side, stands the Parochial Church of *St. Olave* ; and at the North-east corner, stands the *Navy office*, in *Crutched friars* ; which, and its Environs, give Residence to most of the Agents, Clerks, &c. who have business or dependance on the *Navy* or *Victualling*, or the *Sick and Wounded-offices*. At the South-east corner of this Street, passing by *Savage-gardens*, we meet with a set of Alms-houses in the Gift of the *Draper's Company* ; and pass into *Great Tower-hill*, through an open, broad, but short Street, called *Woodroffe's-street* ; where, at the South-east corner, stands the *Sick and Wounded-office*. At the North-east corner of *Crutched-friars*, stands a very large Building or group of Warehouses belonging to the *East-India Company*, extending quite into *Fenchurch-street*. From hence joins *Poor Jewry-lane*, which is now almost rebuilt with handsome brick Houses, carried so far back, by pulling down the City-wall, as to raise it from one of the meanest, narrow, dirty Lanes, to a capacious, delightful clean Street, with

THE PRESENT STATE OF

the new Pavement. There is a Meeting-house on the West-side.

From the South extremity of *Seething-lane*, we fall by an easy descent into *Tower-hill*, facing the grand Entrance into the Citadel. And the Hill forming a kind of Crescent from the East extremity of *Thames-street*, to the paved Passage called *Postern-row*, which joins *Great Tower-hill* to *Little Tower-hill*, that lies on the East-side of the Tower, quite down to the *Thames* at *Iron-gate*, includes a great number of substantial and elegant Buildings, principally the habitations of Gentlemen in some merchantile branch of Trade. About the center of this Crescent stands the *Sixpenny-office*; and a little more to the North-east opens the Back-gate into the *Navy-office*. At present *Tower-hill* lies in a very bad condition, as to the Ground-plot, and is become a rendezvous of Sharpers, Pickpockets, by Day, and of Thieves and Street-robbers by Night, which makes it dangerous for Passengers.

Returning again to the Western walls of *London*, we must view *Paternoster-row*, that lies parallel with the North-side of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, and opens into the West extremity of *Cheapside*. Its remarkable for being the chosen Seat of Stationers, Booksellers, and of the several branches in their Trade for many Years. It is lost at the West-end in *Warwick-lane*, which runs Northward into *Newgate-street*. And though this Lane cannot be greatly commended for its neatness or elegant Houses, there is a handsome Square on the West-side thereof, called *Warwick-court*, and the celebrated College of Physicians, almost contiguous to the North-side of the said Court.

The North-end of *Warwick-lane* brings us up almost to the inside of *Newgate*, as it now stands; and the grand opening into *London* from the Court-end of the Metropolis, is through *Temple-bar*, and progressively through *St. Paul's Church-yard* into *Cheapside*. It must be allowed that the Roads which run East and West thro' the Metropolis to those Regions in the most distant parts of *England*, enter in the West at *Newgate*, and continue in a line through *Newgate-street*, *Blowbladder-street*, *Cheapside*, the *Poultry*, *Cornhill*, *Leadenhall-street*, and *Aldgate High-street*, and thro' the

the Bars of the City Liberties in *Whitechapel*; branching out other great Roads to the North and the South.

In *Newgate-street*, South-side, there is a great Market for Flesh-meat, *Poultry*, and all sorts of Provisions in their Seasons; and in *Pannier-alley*, a narrow paved Passage, near the East-end into *Paternoster-row*, against a House-wall is a representation of a Boy and a Basket, cut in Stone, with these Words:

*When you've search'd all London around,
You'll find this to be the highest ground.*

On the Northside of this great Street, which is well-built and inhabited by eminent Dealers and Tradesmen, we first open into the Court called *Grey-Friars*, whose Convent or the remains thereof, make a part of *Christ's-Hospital*; contiguous to which, is the parochial Church called *Christ Church*.

The next opening is *Butcher-hall-lane*; through which, there is a Foot communication into *Town-ditch* and *Little Britain*, once the Seat of Booksellers in the old way; but at present inhabited by divers sorts of Mechanics. From *Butcher-hall-lane* there also branch out several Streets, &c. to the Eastward into the District of *St. Martin le Grand*.

At the East extremity of *Newgate street*, we turn Northward into *St. Martin le Grand*, through which and *Aldersgate-street*, lies the great North or North-west Road from *London*.

The Street and its colateral Parts was once the inclosure and liberty of the ancient Sanctuary and Monastery of *St. Martin le Grand*. And in which, for many Centuries, the *Hustings* and other Courts of the City of *London* were held. It is still exempt from the Corporation Laws, is a Liberty within itself; a place where Non-freemen may open Shops and work, and is an appendage to the Deanery of *Westminster*.

On the East-side thereof is *St. Ann's-lane*; in which stands a neat Parochial Church dedicated to *St. Ann*, the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*.

St. Martin's le Grand was terminated by *Aldersgate*; from which Gate begun *Aldersgate-street*, a very spacious

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and long Street, extending in a direct line from South to North; and in which we find on the East-side *Cooks-hall*, and that fine piece of Architecture by *Inigo Jones*, exhibited in *Shaftsbury-house*, turned into an Hospital for Lying-in-women, and *St. Botolph's Church* at the South-west corner, between the Gate and *Little-Britain*; a Nonjuring Meeting, the remains of *Northumberland-house*, the scite of the Bishop of *London's Palace*, lately consumed by Fire, and let out upon a building Lease for private Houses, and the celebrated Hospital and School of the *Charter-house*, which makes up the North-west corner of this grand Avenue into the City of *London*.

Adjoining to the Church, it opens into *Little-Britain*; and on the same side are several openings for Foot-passengers into *Bartholomew-close*, &c. and then you come to *Long-lane*, that runs into *Smithfield*.

On the East side the chief opening is into *Barbican*, a spacious Street, that is lately raised from Ruins to a Street of commodious Buildings, and of considerable trade in divers branches of Mechanics, and opens on the North-side into a handsome Street that leads into *Bridgewater-square*, a genteel Quadrangle, planted with Trees.

At the North-east corner it opens into different Avenues, such as *Golden-lane*, and *Beech-lane*, where is a set of Alms-houses in the gift of the Drapers Company; this leads into *Whitecross-street*; to the South-east it joins to *Redcross-street*, a spacious well-built Street, on the East-side whereof stands *Dr. William's Foundation*, a fine Library for the use of the *Dissenters*. On the West lies *Jewin-street*, and a little more to the Southward stands *Cripplegate Church*, dedicated to *St. Giles*. Facing of which Church, you pass up to *St. Luke's Church* in *Old-street*, through *Whitecross-street*; but proceeding directly East out of *Redcross street*, you enter *Fore street*, formerly a narrow, dirty way into *Moorfields*; but now rebuilding, and become a spacious Street, with new Buildings of the first class.

Within this Circuit, we meet with Mechanics of almost every trade in the small way.

But now we must return to the South-end of *St. Martin's le Grand*, where we continue the grand Thoroughfare from *Newgate*, or from the West to the East of the City
of

of London. Here we enter the short Street, called by our Ancestors, *Blowbladder-street*, as far as the West-end of *Cheapside*.

The East-end of *Blowbladder-street*, *Paternoster-row*, and the North east corner of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, range upon a line, and all open into the West-end of *Cheapside*:

Cheapside, continued by the *Poultry*, *Cornhill*, *Leadenhall-street*, and *Aldgate High-street*, conduct you into *White-chapel*, and thence into the Great Road that carries away to *Harwich*, the Port which lies on the northern Ocean in our way to *Holland*.

Cheapside, is a most spacious Street, covered with Buildings of the first class, and with Shops and Warehouses remarkable for their trade in Plate, Linnen, Woollen, and *Haberdashery*, and almost every branch of Trade and Utility. On the South-side, there stands *Bow Church*; and there are several Streets and Lanes already mentioned. On the North-side it opens by *Foster-lane*, in which is a Parochial Church dedicated to *St. Vedast* and *Goldsmith's-hall*; and *Gutter-lane*, and *Woodstreet*, in which stands a parochial Church dedicated to *St. Alban*; and another dedicated to *St. Michael*, facing *Lad-lane*; here also is one of the City Prisons, called *Woodstreet Compter*, and leads up to *Cripplegate*; within which Quarter, are situated the principal workers in the Silver way, and the Shops that deal in Workmens tools, and the Brazieri business; besides many good Inns for Waggon, &c. The next opening is *Milk street*, where there is a good Flesh-market; and which runs across *Lad-lane* into *Aldermanbury*, and *Jasper-street* to *London-wall*. In *Milk-street*, which is open and airy, are settled a number of Warehouses for *Manchester* and other Goods. *Aldermanbury* is more capacious, and most remarkable for its Church, which stands, as it were, in the middle of the Street, and is a perpetual Curacy, elective by the Parishioners. This Street is well built, and inhabited by Merchants, and other genteel People. But the principal Trade that seems to flourish most in it is *Upolholstery*.

More to the East in *Cheapside*, we come to *St. Laurence's-lane*, in which is the old and well known House, called *Blossoms-Inn*. It terminates opposite to the Parochial Church of *St. Laurence*, which stands in *Cateaton street*;

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and is richly inhabited by opulent Factors and wholesale Dealers in Linen and *Manchester* wares, and Haberdashery; a circulation of which Business, is also found in the adjoining Streets and Lanes, between this and the Bank of England.

We are now arrived at *King-street*, a spacious opening, that leads up to *Guildhall* and *Blackwell-hall*.

Ironmonger-lane is lost in *Gateaton-street*, almost facing *Basinghall-street*, which is a Ward and Parish within itself; and leads into *London-wall*. In *Basinghall-street*, there is a Parochial Church dedicated to St. *Michael*; *Blackwell-hall*, *Weavers-hall*, *Girdlers-hall*, and *Masons-hall*, in a Court on the East-side, which is a thoroughfare into *Coleman-street*. This Street and its vicinity, is the Seat of *Blackwell-hall* Factors.

A little to the East of *Ironmonger-lane*, in *Cheapside*, stands *Mercers hall*, to which is annexed a Chapel and a School, and opens into *Ironmonger-lane*.

Here we leave *Cheapside*, and you may branch off to the right down *Bucklersbury*, noted for Warehouses in the Upholstery way, &c. and the Seat of Merchants; which terminates facing *Wallbrook* Church. But we continue Eastward into the *Poultry*, lined on each side with capital Buildings, and Shops of great property, almost in every branch in the Retail way.

At the very entrance of this Street, the *Old Jewry* opens a way across *Lothbury* into *Coleman-street*, and across *London-wall*, through *Moorgate* and *Moorfields*, away to the Northward, through *Finsbury*, and the New Road to *Islington*.

The *Old Jewry* is broad, adorned with a Parochial Church dedicated to St. *Laurence*, on the West-side; and with an old established Meeting-house of the Independent Denomination, on the East-side. The *Excise-office* takes up a great space in the South-west part; and the Buildings in general, are capital, and the Residence of Merchants and substantial Citizens.

Coleman-street, is a broad and long Street, the Seat of Merchants, Factors, and substantial Tradesmen. In it stands a Parochial Church dedicated to St. *Stephen*, a Vicarage in the gift of the Parishioners. Near the North-east corner stands *Armourers* and *Braziers-hall*. And there
has

has been made a wide opening both at the North-end of this and of *Basinghall-street*, where formerly were Posterns into *Fore-street*. And a little more inclining to the East, where *Great Moorgate* once stood, opens the Great Road for *Islington*.

From *Coleman-street* to the East are several openings, as, The new Buildings, inhabited by Merchants, and are very airy and handsome Houses. *Old Swan-alley*, *White's-alley*, *Bell-alley*, &c. which are narrow, much crowded with old Buildings, and the Residence of Hot-presses, Fine-drawers, and of Clerks in the Bank, and Shopkeepers about the Royal Exchange.

On the North-side of the *Poultry* is another *Compter*, and a parochial Church, dedicated to St. *Mildred*. To which we add *Grocers-hall*, at the extremity of *Grocers-alley*, so large and commodious, that for many Years it was the Seat of the *Bank of England*.

At the East extremity of the *Poultry*, you are struck with the grand prospect of the *Mansion-house* on the right-hand, the *Bank of England* on the left-hand, and the *Royal-Exchange* in the center. At the same place, there opens a way to the East, through *Lombard-street* and *Fenchurch-street*; another up *Cornhill*, through *Leadenhall-street* and *Aldgate-street*; and a third through *Threadneedle-street*, which terminates in *Bishopsgate-street*.

Lombard-street, the Seat of Bankers and Goldsmiths, is rather narrow, with a bad Entrance at both ends: though, perhaps, more frequented than any one Street in the City, with Body-carriages and Dealers in Money. In this Street the Buildings are mostly elegant and commodious for the Business of the occupiers. On the South-side, there is the parochial Church of St. *Mary Woolnorth*; adjoining to which, stands the General Post-office. On the North side, it opens into *Cornhill* by *Pope's-head-alley*, *Change-alley*, and *Birchin-lane*. And a little more to the East, stands the parochial Church of St. *Edmund the King*; and another dedicated to *Allhallows*.

Fenchurch-street, is very broad in the middle, but very narrow at each end. In the broad way, there stood a Church, dedicated to St. *Gabriel*, before the Fire of London. Its present condition is very prosperous; for the Houses in general, are well-built, and inhabited by

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Merchants and opulent Tradesmen almost in every branch of Business. Besides the openings on the South-side into *Eastcheap* and *Tower-street*, there is a Passage called *Magpye-alley*, that leads into *Mark-lane*; adjoining to the East of which Alley, stands the parochial Church of *St. Katharine Coalman*; close to which Church, have of late Years, been erected a cluster of most substantial Warehouses by the *East-India Company*. Through which and *Northumberland-court*, a little more to the East, are Passages that communicate with the East-end of *Crutched-friars*, *Woodroffe's-street*, and the new Streets opening into the *Great Minories*. On the North-side, *Lime-street* leads up to *Leadenhall-street*; *Cullum-street*, that turns with an elbow into *Lime-street*; *Billiter-lane* and *Fenchurch buildings*, which also lead up to *Leadenhall-street*.

In *Lime-street*, we meet with the parochial Church dedicated to *St. Dionis*, alias *Donis*; several openings on the West-side into *Leadenhall-market*; Warehouses belonging to the *East-India Company*; the back-door of the *India house*; and on the East-side, a handsome Square, called *Lime-street-square*; an opening into *Billiter-square*, and into *Cullum-street*; all which are occupied by Merchants and wholesale Dealers in various Commodities.

On the North-side of *Fenchurch-street* also we are to remark, the *Hudson's-bay hall* or *Office*, and *Ironmongers-hall*; both which stand between *Cullum-street* and *Billiter-lane*.

Billiter-lane remains a sample of the narrowness of the Streets, and the uncouthness of the Buildings of *London* before the Fire; though a considerable part of its Ruins has of late been built upon, for Warehouses by the *East-India Company*, on the East-side of this Lane.

Fenchurch-buildings, are handsome, mostly inhabited by Jews, who have of late Years extended themselves into most of the Houses, Courts, and Alleys, between this and *Aldgate*, on both sides of *Fenchurch street*.

If we pass from the *Poultry* to the left-hand, it brings us into *Threadneedle-street*. The West entrance into this Street was so narrow and dangerous, that it became necessary to pull the whole South-side thereof down, as far as the *Royal-Exchange*, and to throw the greatest part of the Houses into the Street, for the convenience of the Public,

Public, and the great resort of Carriages to the *Bank of England*.

At its first beginning on the North west, there is an opening called *Princes-street*, that goes with an elbow into *Lothbury*, facing the parochial Church of *St. Margaret*.

Then within a few Yards of the South-end of *Princes-street*, stands the parochial Church of *St. Christopher*; in which is an endowment of 20*l.* per *Ann.* for the Curate to read Prayers at six o'Clock in the Morning daily, except *Sundays*; originally founded for the service of Market-people, who frequented *Stocks-market*, kept on the Ground, where now the Mansion-house stands. From hence, the whole length, as far as *Bartholomew-lane*, is taken up with the *Bank of England*; close to the East-side of which sumptuous and capacious Edifice, runs down *Bartholomew-lane* into *Lothbury*, where it joins to *Throgmorton-street*, and takes its name from the parochial Church at the South-east corner, dedicated to *St. Bartholomew the Less*. Facing the South-end of this Lane, stands the north Gate of the *Royal-Exchange*; and between this and the opening into *Pig-street*, on both sides the way, the Buildings are occupied by Brokers and Office-keepers, Vintners and Coffee-men, Victuallers, Chop-houses and Eating-houses, for the transacting of Business in the Merchantile way, and the accommodation and refreshment of those, whose Business brings them from distant Parts to this center of Commerce. *Pig-street*, adjoining to the *French Church*, on the North-side of *Threadneedle-street*, leads into *Throgmorton-street* and *Old Broad-street*, facing a Gateway that opens into *Austin-friars*, the habitation of several eminent Merchants and other reputable Citizens; in which is to be seen in the *French Church*, a relick of the ancient Convent of *Austin-friars*.

In *Lothbury* stands *Founders-hall*; and near the East-end of *Throgmorton-street*, stands *Draper's-hall*, to which belongs a large Garden, kept in good order, and much frequented by the young People of good repute in this Neighbourhood.

Facing the South-end of *Pig-street*, stands the parochial Church dedicated to *St. Bennet Finch*, and *Threadneedle-street* continues into *Bishopsgate-street*, terminating with the *South Sea-house* at the North-east corner, and the parochial Church of *St. Martin Outwich* at the South-east corner;

not

THE PRESENT STATE OF

not far from which, on the South-side of the Street, lies *Merchant Taylors-hall*.

If we take our course directly in the center from the *Poultry*, we shall enter *Cornhill*, the left-hand of which Street has been entirely pulled down, in order to accommodate the Public with a convenient and safe Passage into *Threadneedle-street*, and rebuilt; with the addition of a Street facing the principal Gate of the *Bank of England*, called *Bank-street*. All which Buildings have been executed in a most masterly manner.

The old Passage, *Castle-alley*, still remains; but has undergone great alterations from the Improvements made in *Bank street*, whose back makes up one side thereof; and the West-side of the *Royal Exchange*, that makes up the East-side of *Castle-alley*. The *Royal-Exchange* stands between *Castle-alley* and *Swithin's-alley*, with Doors that open into each; but the grand Entrance is into *Cornhill*. The Stone-work of this beautiful pile of Building, which the Smoak of the City had made almost black, has been, at a considerable Expence, cleaned.

On the South-side of *Cornhill*, there are two parochial Churches, viz. *St. Peter's*, near the South-east corner, and *St. Michael's*, about the middle of the Street; remarkable for a fine ring of Bells. The Buildings in general are capital Houses, and most of them built within these twenty Years. The Inhabitants are chiefly Shopkeepers of eminence.

Facing the South-gate of the *Royal Exchange*, there is a place called *'Change-alley*, noted all over the merchantile World for business done there in Stocks, and other Money affairs in the Exchange way. Here you'll find the two famous Coffee-houses, known by the names of *Jonathan's* and *Garraway's*; and near adjoining, you'll find *Lloyd's* and the *Jerusalem*, famous for Maritime affairs, and intelligence about Shipping.

Birchin-lane, that opens on the South-side into *Lombard street*, has also been lately rebuilt in the modern Taste, and is well inhabited. On the East-side, is the *London Insurance-office*.

At the top or East extremity of *Cornhill*, the four great Thoroughfares from East to West, and from North to South, intersect each other. From the Bridge the Road

runs

runs up *Fish-street-hill*, *Gracechurch-street*, which reaches to the top of *Cornhill*; and *Bishopsgate-street*, which leads into *Norton Falgate*, and thence into *Shoreditch*.

Fish-street-hill has been already described. *Gracechurch-street*, on the South begins at *Eastcheap*; and is a noble capacious Street, well-built, and occupied by Tradesmen of different Branches of the best credit and reputation. Amongst whom, is a remarkable number of Quakers; who, it is supposed, chuse that situation on account of its vicinity to their chief Meeting in *Grace's-court*, on the West-side of this Street, almost facing the parochial Church called *St. Mary de Grace*, vulgarly *Grace Church*, situate at the South-west corner of *Fenchurch-street*. All the openings from this on the East-side of *Gracechurch-street*, lead into *Leadenhall-market*, which takes up all the space between this and *Lime-street*, and between *Fenchurch-street* and *Leadenhall-street*, except the front Buildings. Here are two ancient and considerable Inns for Coaches, Waggon, &c.

Bishopsgate-street, has of late Years, undergone many Improvements, and has been much mended in its Buildings, of which the *London Tavern*, at the South-west entrance is a Sample, lately erected upon the Ruins made by Fire, that laid that whole Quarter in Ashes as far as *St. Martin Outwich's Church*, which was scorched, and narrowly escaped entire Ruin.

Proceeding down the South-side, we come to the *New Excise-office*, built upon the scite of *Gresham-college*; several good Inns, and opening into *Wormwoodstreet*; at the North-east corner of which, formerly stood *Bishopsgate*; just without the Gate, *Bishopsgate Church*, dedicated to *St. Botolph*, through whose Yard is an opening for Foot-passengers into *New Broad-street*; which, and the new Buildings thereunto contiguous, have been greedily rented by many capital Merchants. From the Church, proceeding to *Norton Falgate*, we take in, within the Freedom and Liberties of *London*, *Old Bethlehem*, most of it new-built, which is a Street that runs into *Lower Moorfields*. *Halfmoon-alley*, at the South-east corner whereof, stands the *London Work-house*; a very narrow, dirty way into *Moorfields*, and badly built and inhabited.

Neither

Neither are the following, *Dunning's-alley*, *Sun-street*, *Angel alley*, and *Skinner-street*, in a much better condition. But *Primrose-street*, with which we close the West-side of *Bishopsgate-street*, and the City Liberties on that side, is improved greatly, and been not only enlarged, but almost totally new-built.

On the East-side of *Bishopsgate-street*, the first opening is into *Crosby-square*; a small Area, but well-built and genteely inhabited. There is a Foot-passage by Day through this Square into the back of *St. Helens*, and thence into *St. Mary Axe*. Here also is a Meeting-house.

The next opening is *Great St. Helens*. In this place stands an ancient Gothic Church dedicated to *St. Helen*, and remarkable for divers Monuments within it; amongst which, is the Tomb of *Francis Bancroft*, Founder of the Hospital and School, that bears his name at *Mile-end*; for the support of which Tomb or Dormitory, he by his Will, has intailed his whole Estates, whether the Church shall stand or not. On the North-side of the Church-yard, are two sets of Alms-houses. The rest of this Yard is well-built, and inhabited by Merchants, Hot-pressers, &c. with a passage into *St. Mary Axe*, at the South east corner. Passing forward to the North, there is a turning into a Court, called *Little St. Helen's*, in which are several genteel Houses, though ancient; *Leather-fellers-hall*, and in it some remains of the ancient Convent, dedicated to *St. Helen*, that took up almost the whole space between the South-end of *Bishopsgate-street* to this place. Close adjoining to *Little St. Helen's*, stands the parochial Church of *St. Ethelburga*, a little, dark, old Gothic Church; and, I apprehend, the oldest Fabric in the City of *London*. There was an Alley close to the North-side, which was full of small Houses, and made a thoroughfare for Foot-people into *Camomile-street*: But, by the City letting the Ground upon a building Lease, that Passage is closed up and annihilated, and some extraordinary Buildings are erecting to range with the front of the Church.

The next opening is *Camomile-street*; at the North-west corner of which, stood *Bishopsgate*; and about sixty Yards further, it opens into *Houndsditch*, well known for the

the great Trade carried on in one part thereof by Founders, and Worm-makers for Stills; and in other parts for Salesmen, or Dealers in Men and Womens Apparel, Men and Womens Mercers, &c. It terminates close by *Aldgate Church*, facing the *Minories*, and is now improving daily with new Buildings.

From the North-end of *Houndsditch*, we come to *Devonshire-street*, which leads into a Square of the same name; the habitation of Merchants and opulent Traders in the Silk-manufactory. By a Passage through the West-side of this Square, we come to a *Quakers Meeting*, which they call *Devonshire-house*. If you descend the Steps from thence, there are many dirty and almost impassable Courts, Alleys, and Lanes, as far as *Petticoat-lane*, and inhabited by the lowest class of Mechanics, intermixed with *Jews*, who have not the look of any other People in and about this Metropolis, being poisoned with their own Filth, and Gin-drinking.

Whitegate-alley, is the next opening in *Bishopsgate-street*. The City Liberties extend down this Alley no farther than *Petticoat-lane* to the East; but there is a way from hence into *Smock-alley* for Foot-passengers into any part of *Spitalfields*. And by turning down the next opening in *Bishopsgate-street*, called *Artillery-lane*, we penetrate more to the East, and take in *Duke-street*, *Steward-street*, *Gun-street*, and *Fort-street*; and complete our Survey of the East-side of *Bishopsgate-street* at *Spital-square*.

From the East-end of *Cornhill*, where the Road intersects from East to West, we enter *Leadenhall-street*; spacious and well-built, and of considerable extent, full of Shops of different sorts, and flourishing with Trade. Here are several good Inns for Coaches, Waggons, &c. two parochial Churches that are still existing, dedicated to St. *Andrew Undershaft*, at the corner of St. *Mary Axe-street*, and St. *Catharine-Cree Church*, at the corner of *Cree-lane*. There have been also two more Churches in this Street, one of which, dedicated to St. *Andrew supra Cornhill*, lies buried in Ruins under the new Houses at the North-west corner turning into *Bishopsgate-street*; and the other, dedicated to St. *Michael*, whose remains are transformed into a Cellar under the *Denmark Tavern*, at the

the South-east corner. At the entrance into this Street on the South-side, stands *Leadenhall*, a charitable Foundation, already mentioned, Page 27.

Adjoining to the East-side of *Leadenhall*, there has, a few Years ago, been made an opening for an Herb-market, with a passage at the South-east corner into *Leadenhall-market*; but it doth not succeed, notwithstanding the great conveniencies made for Fruiterers, Green-grocers, and Gardeners, both above and under Ground, for preserving their Goods. A little more to the East, stands the *East India-house*. Then we fall upon *Lime-street* on the South, and *St. Mary Axe* on the North, which opens at the North-end into *Bevis-marks*. From which Street, including all the Courts, Lanes, Streets, and Alleys, as far Eastward as *Aldgate*, circumscribed by *Houndsditch*, we may set out the Quarter of the *Jews*; in which they have settled and cohabited for many Years.

The Eastern extremities of *Fenchurch-street* and *Leadenhall-street*, run in such an exact parallel, that they both enter *Aldgate High-street*, a broad-way facing *Aldgate*, within the space of thirty Feet of one another, on a direct line. In *Aldgate High-street*, there are not many new Buildings, but such as the Houses are, they seem to have been some of the best amongst the Ancients. The Trade is chiefly Retail, and confined pretty much to the necessaries and conveniencies of Life. On the North-side, is a Gateway, which leads into *Duke's-place*, almost totally occupied by Jews of the lower class. Here is a parochial Church dedicated to *St. James*; and very near it, a *Dutch Synagogue*, which has, within these few Years, been enlarged one half. Here is another Gate, with two Posterns, standing at the entrance into *Duke's-place*, at the bottom of *Cree-lane*. The degree of Nastiness, and the wickedness of this Place, carried on in the face of the Sun, is beyond description.

From *Cripplegate* to *Aldgate*, we pass along a Street called *London-wall*, *Wormwood-street*, *Camomile-street*, *Bevis-marks*, *Shoemaker-row*.

I shall stop here at the end of *Shoemaker-row*, where *Aldgate* once stood, till I survey the last Parallel I at first proposed, and patrol the City from *Cripplegate* to *Aldgate*.

London-

London-wall-street, took its name from its situation directly under the City-wall; which made it very dark, dirty, dismal, and dangerous for those, who lived or had any business that way. But now the face of that forlorn Street is mightily changed. The Wall is pulled down, and obliged to make way for fine openings into *Fore-street*, and handsome substantial brick Houses, Meetings, &c. as far as *Bethlehem* on the North-side. On the South-side, it opens into *Wood-street*, *Philip-lane*; between which and *Jasper-street* stands *Sion College*, and its Library and Alms-houses, and the parochial Church dedicated to St. *Alphage*. Then *Basinghall-street*, *Coleman-street*, *Cross-key-court*, with a Foot-way thro' *Bell alley*, and *Token-house-yard* to the *Change*. And there was facing the Back-gate of *Bethlehem*, a much better Foot-way thro' *Thompson's-rents*, that opened into the North-end of *Little Bell-alley*, but is now entirely shut up and stopped. There are other openings, but no thoroughfare till we come to *Winchester-street*; which leads with an elbow into *Old Broad-street*, near the *Pay-office*; and by a Foot-way on the South-side into *Austin-friars*.

If we resume the Survey at *Moorgate*, we take in *Moorfields*, as far as the Freedom extends, to a Stone erected for a Mark near the Entrance into the second Field. This lower Field is quartered, and each Quarter inclosed with substantial Rails, and planted with Elms at about twenty Feet distance. The center Walk between these Quarters from North to South, faces *Bethlehem-gate*; another runs across from East to West, and both kept in good order for the recreation of the Citizens, who have named this Walk the *City Mall*; and, frequently in fine Weather, honour it with their Company. These Fields on the West, are bounded by the High-road. On the North, by the second *Moorfields*; and a row of Houses and Shops, occupied chiefly by Brokers or Dealers in new and old Household Goods. Out of which Row, is a narrow opening, out of the Freedom, called *Long-alley*, which runs as far as *Hog-lane*, *Shoreditch*. At the North-east corner of this Row, is another narrow opening into *Halfmoon-alley*, &c. The East-side of these Fields is inclosed by a continuation of old Houses, called *Brokers-row*,

row, from its long being the Seat of Dealers in old and new Household Goods. At the North corner of this Row, is an opening for Foot-people into *Broad-street-buildings*, and *New Broad-street*, stately Houses and spacious Streets, erected upon Ground, which a few Years ago, was the harbour of every Pest of Society. More to the South, it opens into the Street called *Old Bethlehem*; and near the South end, there is another opening for Foot-passengers into *New Broad-street*, which is continued through *Bishopsgate Church-yard* into *Bishopsgate street*. There is an *Independent Meeting* on the paved Stones, facing the West-side of *Moorfields*; another in *New Broad street-buildings*, and a third in *New Broad-street*. The South-side of *Moorfields* is well paved for a Foot-way, and inclosed by the grand Hospital of *Bethlehem* for Lunatics. Under the back of this Hospital, *London-wall* is continued; but *Little Moorgate*, that faced *Winchester-street*, is taken away. The remainder of this Street, on the North-side, is continued by the Parsonage-house, the Church-yard, the Parish Church dedicated to *Allhallows*, which fills up the North-east corner.

From hence, passing over *Broad street*, we enter *Wormwood-street*, which is also undergoing a thorough Repair, and sends us across *Bishopsgate-street* into *Canomile-street*, principally occupied by Coach-makers and their Branches, and by some *Jews*; who spread all over *Bevis-marks*, *Berry-street*, and as far as *Aldgate*. In *Bevis-marks*, the corner of *Berry-street*, stands the *Portuguese Synagogue*.

From hence, we pass through a small passage into *Shoemaker-row*, a narrow dirty Street, whose Buildings next to *Duke's-place* are already fallen, and the remainder are ready to tumble down. By this Lane or Row, we complete the Survey from the western Bounds to *Aldgate*, where all the parallel Streets meet.

Continuing from the ancient scite of *Aldgate*, we extend the City Liberties to the corner of *Petticoat-lane* in the East, and down the *Minories* on the South.

The noble wide Street, that runs from the end of *Houndsditch*, to the Bars in the East, and thence to *White-chapel Church*, is for capaciousness the finest Avenue into the City; but the date of the Buildings, many of which
may

may boast of great Antiquity ; and the nuisance of Blood and Garbage sent down the Channel every Slaughter-day for Cattle, and the disagreeable sight and smell of decayed Meat ; the number of Stage-coaches, and the vast number of Waggon's loaded with Hay and Straw, that keep Market thrice a Week without the Bars, upon a rough, bad Pavement, render this fine Avenue very disagreeable, and discourage many People from entering the City by that way. The South-side is entirely taken up by Butchers. The North-side is covered with Shops of various retail Trades, and with several good Inns.

I shall now run down the *Minories* ; which, from one of the most ruinous parts of the City, has within these seven Years, become a rival to any part thereof, for beauty in its Buildings and conveniencies for Trade. This was always considered the Seat of Gunsmiths and their Branches, and no more ; but now *Chéapside* scarce looks so gay as the new Shops in all Branches on the West-side of the *Great Minories* ; from which are made three openings, one by the name of *George-street* into *Poor Jewry-lane* ; the other *John-street* into *Crutched-friars* ; and the third *Hemmet-street*, intended for the entrance into a Circus, somewhat in the form of that at *Bath*.

By turning down to the South-west, we come to the Postern upon *Tower-hill*, and complete this actual Survey.

We shall conclude the Description of *London* and its *Liberties* or *Suburbs*, with a *Table* of the *principal Things* found therein, also by an actual Survey, and by the nearest calculation that could be made of those Particulars, which cannot be exactly come at either by Sight or diligent Enquiry.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

*Abstract of the principal Things within the City and Suburbs
of London.*

Streets	5099	Hospitals	14
Houses	97968	Alms-houses	95
Inhabitants	925903	Ships	1417
Parishes	143	Lighters	1700
Parish Churches	108	Boats	6972
Parish Chapels	71	Yards for Ship-building	23
Church-Wardens	307	Carts	607
Overseers of the Poor	242	Quays	17
Constables	420	Wharfs	21
Headboroughs	227	Horses	22639
Surveyors	58	Hackney Coaches	800
Scavengers	443	Hackney Chairs	300
Beadles	134	Public Walks	8
Watchmen	1318	Parish Work-houses	50
Meeting-houses	147	Houses of Correction	5
Companies of Merchants	8	Prisons	14
Incorporated Traders	91	Markets	33
Offices	45	Play-houses	3
Charity Schools	166	Opera-house	1

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Disbursements on account of the Churches	35722	11	6
Disbursements on account of the Poor	90835	4	5
Disbursements on account of Meetings	31240	0	0
Incorporated disbursements to the Poor	26375	0	0
Offices disbursements to the Poor	6000	0	0
Disbursements for Charity Schools	17547	0	0
Ditto for Hospitals and Alms-houses	78519	1	2
Pay to Rakers	11728	0	0

Of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE City of *Westminster* takes its name from the Name. conventual Church of *St. Peter*, founded upon *Thorney* Island, and called *Westminster*, from the Abbey-church of *St. Peter*, situated on the West-side of *London*.

Its extent is from East to West, or from *Temple-bar* to *Millbank* in the South-west, upon the North-bank of the *Thames*, in the form of a Bow or Half-moon; the inside of this Bow being about a Mile and a half in length, and the outside two Miles and a half at least. The breadth, at present, one place with another, from the *Thames* to the Fields in the North, is a Mile and a half; and is likely to be more by the continual increase of new Buildings, upon the North and North-west skirts of this part of the Metropolis.

That part of the Town, which is called the City of *Westminster* properly, contains no more than *St. Margaret's* Parish, the ancient Isle of *Thorney*; in circumference about two Miles, in the form of a Triangle; one side extending from *Whitehall* to *Peterborough-house* on *Millbank*, thence to *Stafford-house*, at the West-end of *St. James's Park*, and from *Stafford-house* to *Whitehall*. But the Liberties of *Westminster* consist of the six Parishes of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. Clement Danes*, in the *Strand*; *St. Mary Le Spand*, also in the *Strand*; *St. Paul's*, *Covent-Garden*; *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's*, *Soho*: To which add *St. George's*, *Hanover-square*, and *St. John the Evangelist*, within the Liberties of *Westminster*; and *St. John the Baptist's*, in the precinct of the *Savoy*. To which also may be added, the very extensive Parish of *St. Giles's in the Fields*; *St. George's*, *Bloomsbury*; and *St. George the Martyr*, in *Queen-square*, *Holborn*.

This part of the Metropolis abounds with spacious and beautiful Squares and Streets, and with magnificent Buildings.

The Squares are these, viz. *Berkley-square*, *Bloomsbury-square*, *Cavendish*, *Covent-Garden*, and *Golden-squares*; *Grosvenor*, *Hanover*, and *Leicester-squares*; *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, *Queen-square*, *St. James's*, and *Soho-squares*; *Queen Anne's*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Anne's-square, near *Marybone-gardens*; and *Portman-square*, near *Tyburn-turnpike*.

Streets.

The Streets are too numerous to be particularly named. It may be sufficient to say, that the *Strand* from *Temple-bar* to *Charing-cross*; *Holborn*, from the Bars to *St. Giles's*; *Parliament-street*, lately erected from *Whitehall* to *Old Palace-yard*; *Piccadilly*, *Pall-Mall*, *New* and *Old Bond-streets*, *Hill-street*, *Grosvenor-square*; *Dean-street*,¹ *Soho*; *Oxford-street*, or *Road*; are not to be equalled for breadth, length, regularity, and inhabitants, in any other City in *Europe*. And most of the principal Streets are paved with *Scotch Pebbles*, and in so proper a manner, as renders the passage for Carriages and Foot-people more easy and commodious.

The elegance and convenience of the Houses surpass those of any other Nation. The Houses are generally built of Brick, and for the most part, lined with Wainscot, to keep out the cold issuing from the damp Walls. The Dwelling-houses in general are lofty, and fashed with fine Crown-glass, as they are also in *London*; and what has further added to the beauty of the Buildings and Streets, both in *London* and *Westminster*, is the removal of the Signs and Sign-posts, which formerly projected an enormous length into the Streets, so as to obstruct the sight of Passengers, and to hide one another; which Signs are now placed flat against the Houses.

Public Buildings.

The public Buildings within this Part of the Metropolis, are also very numerous; amongst which, we meet with the residence of our Monarchs, and prime Nobility and Gentry, both Houses of Parliament, fine Churches, a noble modern stone Bridge, the Museum or Repository of numerous Curiosities, both in Nature and Art, Public Libraries, Inns of Court, Public-schools, Hospitals and other public Charities, several Markets, Courts of Justice, Prisons, and an Insurance-office.

Royal Palaces.

The Royal Palaces are *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, the *Queen's-house*, *Somerset house*, and *Carlton-house*, the residence of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*.

Whitehall.

Whitehall was originally the Mansion of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, in 1243. Afterwards it became the City residence of the Archbishops of *York*; and King *Henry*

Henry VIII. having purchased it of Cardinal *Woolsey*, *An. Dom.* 1530, his Majesty made such additions and improvements to it, as best suited his convenience and the entertainment of his Royal Household; and so as to become the admiration of Foreigners. From this time *Whitehall* became and continued to be the principal seat of the Crown in this Realm. King *James I.* erected the Banqueting-house, a small part of a very magnificent Building, intended to be finished by *Inigo Jones*. In 1697, the old Palace was destroyed by Fire. The *Banqueting-house*, which escaped the Flames, is an august Building, three stories high. The lowest has a rustic Wall, with small square Windows, and by its strength happily serves for a basis to the Orders. Upon this is raised the *Ionic*, with Columns and Pilasters, and between the Columns are well-proportioned Windows, with arched and pointed Pediments. Over these is placed the proper Entablature; and on this is raised a second series of the *Corinthian* Order, consisting of Columns and Pilasters like the other. From the Capitals are carried Festoons, which meet with Masks and other Ornaments in the middle. This series is also crowned with its proper Entablature, on which is raised the Balustrade with *Attic* Pedastals between, which crown the Work. Every thing in this Building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the Columns from the Wall has a fine effect in the Entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportions, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine Architecture.

The Cieling is finely painted by *Rubens*. The design is the Apotheosis of King *James I.* and is esteemed one of *Ruben's* most capital performances.

This Palace had a Privy-garden, appropriated to the King's private use, and contained about three Acres of Ground: that Ground still retains the Name; but has been granted away in Parcels, by the Crown, to several Noblemen; who have covered the side next the Water, and the West-end with convenient Houses, to accommodate the owners of them during their attendance in Parliament.

St. James's Palace, was originally a charitable Foundation, or Hospital for Lepers, dedicated to *St. James*. King

*St. James's
Palace.*

Henry VIII. converted it into a Royal Palace. It is situated on the North-side of *St. James's Park*, and contains large and convenient Apartments, but a very irregular Structure, owing to its many Additions. The back Parts look into *St. James's Park*, an oblong Square, a Mile and a quarter in Circumference, with a Canal two thousand eight hundred Feet long and one hundred Feet broad down the Middle; besides other Waters on the South-side, which form an Island, that has good cover for the breeding and harbouring of Wild-ducks, and other Water-fowl; and on the North-side are several fine Walks, planted with Elms and Limes, of which the *Mall* is one, half a Mile in length. But what renders *St. James's Park* most delightful is, the variety of living Objects met with there; for hither resort the politest part of the *British Nation* of both Sexes in fine Weather, to take the benefit of the Evening air, and enjoy the most agreeable Conversation imaginable; and those who have a taste for Martial-music, and the shining equipages of the Soldiery, will find their Sight and Hearing agreeably entertained by the Horse and Foot-guards every Morning, who Exercise, &c. on the Parade, at the East-end of the Park, before they mount their respective Guards.

Queen's
house.

The *Queen's-house* or *Palace*, formerly *Buckingham-house*. The avenues to *Buckingham house* are Westward along *St. James's Park* through rows of good Elms on one hand, and gay flourishing Limes on the other; that for Coaches, this for Walking; with the *Mall* lying between them. This reaches to the iron Pallisade that encompasses a large Court, and from its Entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, till you mount to a terrace in the front of a large Hall, paved with square white Stones, mixed with a dark-coloured Marble; the Walls of it covered with a set of Pictures done in the school of *Raphael*. Out of this, on the right-hand you go into a Parlour, thirty-three Feet by thirty-nine, with a Niche fifteen Feet broad for a Buffette, paved with white Marble and placed within an Arch, with Pilasters of divers Colours, the upper-part of which is as high as the Cieling, which is painted by *Ricci*.

From hence you pass through a suite of large Rooms
into

into a Bed-chamber of thirty-four Feet by twenty-seven, within it a large Cloſet that opens into a Green-houſe.

On the left-hand of the Hall are three ſtone Arches, ſupported by *Corinthian* Pillars, under one of which you go up eight and forty Steps, ten Feet broad, each Step of one entire *Portland* ſtone: theſe Stairs, by the help of two Reſting-places, are ſo very eaſy, that there is no need of leaning on the iron Baluſter. The Walls are painted with the Story of *Dido*.

The Roof of this Stair-caſe, which is fifty-five Feet from the Ground, is forty Feet by thirty-fix, filled with the figures of Gods and Goddeſſes. In the miſt is *Juno*, condeſcending to beg aſſiſtance from *Venus*, to bring about a Marriage, which the Fates intended ſhould be the ruin of her own darling Queen and People.

The Baſs-reliefs and little Squares above, are all epiſodical Paintings of the ſame ſtory.

From a wide landing-place on the Stair-head, a great double Door opens into an Apartment of the ſame dimenſions with that below, only three feet higher; notwithſtanding which it would appear too low, if the higher Saloon had not been divided from it. The firſt Room of this Floor has within it a Cloſet of original Pictures, which yet are not ſo entertaining as the delightful Proſpect from the Windows. Out of the ſecond Room a pair of great Doors give entrance into the Saloon, which is thirty-five Feet high, thirty-fix broad, and forty-five long. In the miſt of its Roof a round picture of *Gentileſchi* eighteen Feet in diameter, repreſents the *Muſes* playing in Concert to *Apollo*, lying along on a Cloud to hear them. The reſt of the Room is adorned with Paintings relating to the Arts and Sciences, and underneath divers original Pictures hang all in good lights, by the help of an upper row of Windows, which drown the glaring.

To deſcribe the reſt, firſt, there is a covered Paſſage from the Kitchen without doors, and another down the Cellars, and all the Offices within. Near this a large and lightſome Back-ſtairs leads up to ſuch an Entry above, as ſecures the private Bed-chambers both from noiſe and cold. Here are neceſſary Dreſſing-rooms, Servants-rooms and Cloſets, from which are the pleaſanteſt views of all the

THE PRESENT STATE OF

House, with a little Door for communication betwixt this private Apartment and the great one.

These Stairs, and those of the same kind at the other end of the House, carried up to the highest Story, are fitted for the Women and Children, with the Floors so contrived as to prevent all noise overhead.

In the Court are two Wings, built on stone Arches, which join the House by corridors, supported on *Ionic* Pillars. In one of these Wings is a large Kitchen, thirty Feet high, with an open Cupola on the top; near it a Larder, Brew-house, and Landry, with Rooms over them for Servants; the upper sort of Servants are lodged in the other Wing, which has also two Wardrobes, and a Store-room for Fruit. On the top of all a leaden Cistern, holding fifty Tons of Water, driven up by an Engine from the *Thames*, supplies all the Water-works in the Courts and Gardens, which lie quite round the House, through one of which a Grass-walk conducts to the Stables, built round a Court, with six Coach-houses and forty Stalls.

On the top of the whole House, which is covered with smooth-milled Lead, and defended by a parapet of Balusters from apprehension as well as danger, the Eye is entertained with a far distant prospect of Hills and Dales, and a near one of Parks and Gardens. To these Gardens you go down from the House by seven Steps, into a Gravel-walk that reaches across the whole Garden, with a covered Arbour at each end of it. Another of thirty Feet broad leads from the front of the House, and lies between two Groves of tall Lime-trees, planted in several equal ranks upon a carpet of Grass; the outsides of these Groves are bordered with tubs of Bays and Orange-trees.

At the end of this broad Walk you go up to a Terrace four hundred Paces long, with a large Semicircle in the middle, from whence is beheld the King's two Parks, and a great part of *Surry*; then going down a few Steps, you walk on the banks of a Canal six hundred Yards long, and seventeen broad, with two rows of Limes on each side of it.

On one side of this Terrace, a Wall covered with Roses and Jessamines is made low to admit the view of a Meadow full of Cattle just under it; and at each end a descent into Parterres, with Fountains and Water-works.

From

From the biggest of these Parterres, we pass into a little square Garden, that has a Fountain in the middle, and two Green-houses on the sides, with a convenient Bathing Apartment in one of them ; and near another part of it lies a Flower-garden. Below all this, a Kitchen-garden, full of the best sorts of Fruits, has several Walks in it fit for the coldest Weather.

At the end of that Green-house, which joins the best Apartment, is a little Closet for Books, and under this Closet and Green-house, is a little Wilderness full of Black-birds and Nightingales.

Buckingham-house is a Building that attracts more Eyes, and has more admirers, than almost any other about Town ; not that it is in fact the most beautiful, but because it appears so ; an advantage which it derives only from its situation, at the West-end of *St. James's Park*, and the liberty it allows the Spectator of seeing it in what point of view he pleases. The parts which compose this Building are neither new nor surprizing ; the proportions are not absolutely perfect, the Windows being remarkably too large and numerous, and the Decorations seem poor and trivial ; the Colonnade which leads to the Wings is stuck on the House without any plea for its connection ; and the Wings are both miserable in themselves, and no ways akin to the house they belong to. Upon the whole, it must be confessed it has the appearance of Taste and Design, and if it is not perfect, there are few Houses more so.

Somerset-house, so called from the Duke of *Somerset*, the Founder, in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* in the Year 1549, was built upon the site of the two Mansions, that belonged to the Bishops of *Chester* and *Worcester*, of an Inn of Chancery called *Strand's-Inn*, and of the Church of *St. Mary le Strand*. By that Duke's attainder this Palace fell to the Crown, and has usually been assigned for the residence of a Queen Dowager. The whole Building, though much injured by time, has an air of Grandeur, and is more in Taste than any other of the same Antiquity in the Kingdom ; but the most beautiful front is next the River *Thames*, situated upon an Elevation, part of which has been built by *Inigo Jones*, since the first Foundation, with a fine Piazza to the Garden, and lofty Apartments over

over it; and the Garden is extremely pleasant, being divided from the *Thames* only by a Parapet-wall.

Leicester-house.

Leicester-house, situated in *Leicester-fields*, is so called from the Earl of *Leicester*, the Builder thereof. It has been a place of Royal Residence for many Years. King *George II.* with his Queen and Family before he came to the Crown made this the place of his residence. His son *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, resided there also; and after his death it continues to be the Palace of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*. The Building is large, but more commodious than magnificent; within is a good collection of Pictures. There is a fine Garden behind the House, and a spacious Court before it. Next to this on the West, is Sir *George Saville's*, Bart. House, which has also been occupied by a branch of the Royal Family.

Bedford-house.

Bedford-house, in *Bloomsbury-square*, fills the whole North-side of that Square, and was designed by *Inigo Jones*. It takes its name from the most noble family of *Russels*, now Dukes of *Bedford*, and is the Residence of the present Duke. The Building is elegant. Besides the body of the House there are two Wings, and on each side the proper Offices; one of the Wings is a magnificent Gallery, in which are Copies of the Cartoons, by Sir *James Thornhill*, as large as the Originals, which were then at *Hampton-court*. Behind the House are extensive Gardens, and a fine view towards *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

Burlington-house.

Burlington-house, in *Piccadilly*, the Town-mansion of the Earls of *Burlington*. The House is of an older Date than the front; but the Apartments are done in a fine taste, and the Stair-case is painted by *Seb. Ricci*, with great freedom and spirit. The front of this House was built of Stone by, and under the immediate direction of the late Earl of *Burlington*, and is remarkable for the beauty of the Design and Workmanship, especially the circular Colonade of the *Doric* Order, which joins the Wings, is very noble and striking.

Chesterfield-house.

Chesterfield-house, so called from the noble Lord the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who lately built it, is a very elegant Structure on the West-side of *May-fair*, with beautiful stone Colonades leading from the House to the Wings, and a fine open prospect into *Hyde-park*. The Stair-case is one of the grandest in *England*, and the Apartments are magnificently furnished.

Devonshire-

Devonshire-house, in *Piccadilly*, takes its name from its being the Residence of the Duke of *Devonshire* when in Town. It is a modern brick Building, and though plain, very elegant and well-proportioned. The Rooms of State are very rich and magnificent; and few collections of Pictures, either at Home or Abroad, surpass the collection in this Palace. The Offices on each side are properly subordinate to the House, so as to make a consistent whole.

Marlborough-house, a very large brick Edifice, ornamented with Stone, and terminated by a Balustrade at top; was built on the South-side of *Pall-Mall*, by the great *John*, first Duke of *Marlborough*. The Apartments are noble, well disposed, the Furniture is rich, and the prospect into *St. James's Park* is pleasant. In the Vestibule at the Entrance is painted the battle of *Hochstet*, in which the most remarkable Scene is the taking Marshal *Tallard*, &c. and the Figures of the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and General *Cadogan*, are finely executed.

Northumberland-house, situated on the North-side of the *Thames*, in the *Strand*, facing *St. Martin's-lane*, is one of the largest and most magnificent Houses in *London*, built originally by the Earl of *Northampton*, in the Reign of King *James I.* and derives its name from its being the Town residence of the Duke of *Northumberland*. But it has undergone several Alterations and received divers Additions since its Foundation; so that now *Northumberland-house* is twice as large, as it was when first built by Lord *Northampton*; and is become so complete and stately, as to be generally admired for its Elegance and Grandeur, of which there may be formed some Idea. It forms a complete Square. *Inigo Jones* was the Architect in building that side of the square next the Garden, which is the most stately. And the present Possessor faced all the four sides of the Court with *Portland stone*, and finished them so elegantly in the *Roman* stile of Architecture, that they form, as it were, four stately Fronts. He has also added two new Wings one hundred Feet in length, extending from the Garden front towards the *Thames*. The Entrance into this stately House has a Vestibule eighty-two Feet long, and twelve Feet and upwards broad; each end of which, communicates with a Stair-

THE PRESENT STATE OF

a Stair-case, leading to the principal Apartments, which face the Garden and the *Thames*. These Apartments consist of several spacious Rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner. The left Wing forms a State-gallery or Ball-room, one hundred and six Feet long, twenty-two Feet broad, and the height equal to the diagonal square of the breadth. The opposite side is divided into three large Spaces by two Chimney-pieces made of Statuary Marble, &c. and well decorated with Copies of the most admired Paintings in *Italy*. Beneath the Pictures stand Sophas of crimson Damask, richly ornamented; and it is illuminated in the Evening by four Glass-lustres, that contain one hundred large Wax-candles, suspended from the Ceiling by a Chain magnificently gilt. Besides these Apartments, there are one hundred and forty Rooms more; amongst which are the Apartments of the Duke and Dutchess, most elegantly furnished; her Grace's Closet, in which is a curious Collection of Pictures, and of divers Curiosities in Art and Nature, and two Libraries of Books well chosen.

The Garden to this magnificent House lies next the *Thames*, and is so disposed as to add beauty and a pleasing Landscape to the whole.

The Houses of Parliament are situated on the West-side of *Westminster-hall*.

House of
Lords.

The *House of Lords*, is a lofty, spacious and regular Building, ornamented with curious Tapestry, representing the victory over the *Spanish invincible Armada*, in each particular view of bearing, their attack and total defeat. At the upper-end of this Room stands the Throne, where the King sits on solemn occasions, crowned and robed with all other Ensigns of Royalty. But, for a further Description of this House and of the *House of Commons*, see Page 293, &c. and Page 314, &c. Vol. I.

Churches,
Westminster
Abbey.

The *Churches* are the Abbey, a collegiate Church at present, dedicated to *St. Peter*, founded by *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, about the Year 603, on the site of a Heathen Temple, dedicated to *Apollo*. But its Grandeur was owing to King *Edward the Confessor*, who rebuilt it in the form of a Cross. Several Additions were afterwards made to that superb Foundation. But the greatest of all was the Chapel built by King *Henry VII.* for a
Royal

Royal Dormitory of his Successors on the *English* Throne. At the Dissolution under King *Henry VIII.* this Church was converted by that Prince into a College of secular Canons under a Dean; and two Years after, he made it a Bishoprick, because it had been a mitred Abbey, whose Abbot sat in Parliament. King *Edward VI.* abolished the Episcopal government of *Westminster*, and restored it to the Government by a Dean; and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1561, established this Church under a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, a School-master, Assistant, and forty-two Scholars, Choiristers and twelve Alms-men.

The building is *Gothic*, three hundred and sixty Feet within the Walls, one hundred and ninety Feet at the Cross, and seventy-one Feet broad at the Nave, with forty-eight *Gothic* Pillars finely ornamented, to support the Roof. By an Act of Parliament made in the 9th of Queen *Anne*, 4000*l.* per Ann. out of the Duty upon Coals, were appropriated towards keeping this Abbey in repair; and in pursuance of that Act, *Westminster Abbey* has been very substantially repaired. The Sheds and Houses, which had been erected in the Yard, under the West wall of this Church, and obstructed the sight of that noble Pile of ancient Architecture, have been totally removed. The painted Windows, the vast variety of fine Monuments, which cover the Walls on the inside, and many other Particulars worthy of the observation of the Curious, are better described by Sight than by the Pen. Amongst which are two wooden Chairs, wherein the Kings and Queens of this Realm are crowned; one of which, it is said, is the Chair in which the ancient Kings of *Scotland* were crowned; and was brought from thence to *England* about the Year 1297, by King *Edward I.* The Kings ever since the Conquest have been crowned in this Abbey, and the House of Lords, on Days of Thanksgiving and Fasting, attend here to hear a Sermon.

On the North-east-side of the Abbey, and almost contiguous, stands the Church of *St. Margaret*. It is Parochial, and before the rebuilding of *Westminster Abbey* by *Edward the Confessor*, it stood in the south Isle of that monastic Church. At present, it appears to be an old stone Edifice, about one hundred and thirty Feet long, sixty-five broad, and forty-five high, and the pinnacles of the Tower eighty-

St. Margaret's.

eighty-five Feet high. In this Church is a Gallery on the Northside for the Members of the House of Commons, and a Seat for their Speaker under the front of the south Gallery, to hear Divine Service and a Sermon on the 5th of *November*, 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*.

From this Parish was taken about fifty Years ago, the St. John's. Parish of St. *John the Evangelist*, whose Church is situated on the West side of *Millbank-street*. It is a new Church, and one of those called the fifty new Churches, ordered by Act of Parliament in Queen *Anne's* reign to be built at the public Expence. This Church is one hundred and fifty Feet long on the outside, ninety Feet broad, and above fifty Feet high from the Floor, with a beautiful stone Tower and Pinnacle at each of the four corners on the top of the Church.

N. B. In these two Parishes, which make *Westminster* Chapels of proper, there are three Chapels of Ease, viz. one in Ease. *Chapel-street*, another in *Queen-square*, and a third in *Duke-street*. And in this part of the present City of *Westminster*, we meet with a name in the Street called *Long-ditch*, which countenances the opinion that this City was once surrounded with a Wall and Towers, that were defended by the River *Thames* on the East, and by a *Moat* or *Ditch* on the Land-side.

St. Martin's The Church of St. *Martin in the Fields*, is the first of the Parish Churches within the Liberties of *Westminster*. This Church was rebuilt about the Year 1721, and is one of the most beautiful and magnificent within the Bills of Mortality, situated toward the South-east angle of St. *Martin's-lane*; in length one hundred and forty Feet, in breadth sixty Feet, and in height forty-five. The Portico in the West front is very noble, sustained by eight large cylindrical stone Pillars; to which there is an ascent of ten or twelve Steps. The Roof is arched and supported by stone Columns. Here is a beautiful Altar-piece; and the Steeple is a beautiful Spire, containing one of the finest ring of Bells in this City.

St. Clement Danes. St. *Clement Danes*, so called from its having been originally assigned for the use of the *Danish* nation residing in *London*, is situated on the North-side, and in the narrow part of the *Strand*, opposite to *Essex-street*, about four hundred Yards West of *Temple-bar*. The present Church

is

is a modern stone Edifice, designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*; of an elliptical Form, ninety-six Feet in length, sixty-three in breadth, and forty-eight in height; and the altitude of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower and Spire, is exceeded by none in Town. As for the inside, this Church is completely finished and neatly adorned, and the Altar-piece is exquisitely fine.

St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, was taken out of *St. Martin's* St. Paul's. Parish. This Church was made Parochial *An. Dom.* 1660. It was designed by *Inigo Jones*, and is much admired by all skilful Architects. It is situated on the West-side of *Covent-Garden Square*. The Walls are brick plaistered, with stone Coins. The length of this Church is ninety-nine Feet, the breadth forty-eight, and the height near forty; yet, what is admirable, it has no Pillars to support the Roof. It has no Steeple. This was originally a Chapel of Ease to *St. Martin's*.

St. John in the Savoy, has this particularity, that it stands Savoy Church. North and South. It is situate within the precinct of the *Savoy*, and has the appearance of great Antiquity, being built partly with hewn Stone and partly with Boulder, with a Tower seventy-five Feet high.

St. Mary le Strand, is one of the new Churches built by St. Mary le Strand. virtue of the Act of the 9th of *Queen Anne*, and the most beautiful, built of Stone, and situated on the North-side of the *Strand*, in the broad Part between *Somerset-house* and *Drury-lane*. This Church is small, but the Spire is lofty and very pretty, though not capable of containing a ring of Bells.

St. James's Church, is situated between *Piccadilly* on St. James's. the North and *Fermyn street* on the South. It was taken out of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, 1 *Fac.* II. By which Act it was made a Rectory, and the Presentation or Patronage given to the Bishop of *London*, and to *Thomas Lord Fermyn* (owner of the scite) and to his heirs, viz. two turns to the Bishop, and one to the Lay-patron. This Church is built of brick, with stone Quoins, &c. eighty-five Feet long, sixty Feet broad, forty-five Feet high, and with a Steeple one hundred and fifty Feet in height. As there is no Church in Town, to which so many of the Nobility and Gentry resort as this, so there is no Church better adorned with handsome Galleries, wainscot Pews, &c.

There

Chapels of
Ease.

There are two Chapels in this Parish, one in *King-street*, the other in *Berwick-street*.

St George's
Hanover-
square.

St. *George's*, *Hanover-square*, is a Parish-church, situated at the South-end of *Great George-street*, a little to the South of *Hanover-square*. This is one of the fifty new Churches, and the Parish was taken out of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, by virtue of the 7th of Queen *Anne*. It is built of hewn Stone, one hundred Feet long, sixty Feet broad, and forty-five Feet high; and take it altogether, this is one of the compleatest of the new Churches.

Chapels
of Ease.

There are several Chapels of Ease belonging to this Parish, which is very extensive.

St. Anne's,
Scho.

St. *Anne's* Church, commonly called St. *Anne's*, *Scho*, was made Parochial by the 30th Car. II. The Parish being by virtue of the said Act taken out of St. *Martin's in the Fields*. It is situated between *Wardour-street* on the West, and *Dean-street* on the East, about one hundred Feet long, sixty Feet broad, and forty Feet high, built of Brick, with rustic Quoins. The Living is of very considerable value.

Chapel of
Ease.

There is a Chapel of Ease in this Parish, and some Churches or Chapels belonging to the *French* Protestants, who are settled and pretty numerous here about, and conform to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*.

These are all the Parish-churches within the jurisdiction of the City of *Westminster*. But the contiguity of the Buildings, and general intercourse of this City's Liberties with the Parishes of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, St. *George's*, *Bloomsbury*, and St. *George's*, *Queen-square*, make it proper to mention them in this place.

St. Giles's
in the
Fields.

St. *Giles's in the Fields*, is a very ancient Foundation, but rebuilt with Brick and Stone in a very elegant manner, as one of the new Churches ordered by the 9th of Queen *Anne*.

St George's
Bloomi-
bury.

St. *George's*, *Bloomsbury*, was taken out of the Parish of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, by virtue of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, and made Parochial. It is situated on the North-side of *Hart-street*, built of Stone, in length about one hundred and ten Feet, which is from North to South; in breadth from East to West about ninety Feet, and in height about fifty Feet. The Steeple which stands on the West-side of the Church towards the South-end, and in a manner detached from it, has a beautiful Spire, with the Figure of
King

King George I. on the top of it ; so that this Church differs from all the other new Churches ; they stand East and West, but this stands North and South ; and has its Steeple adorned with the image of a Protestant King.

St. George's, *Queen-square*, situated on the West-side of the Square, was originally no more than a Chapel of Ease to St. Andrew's, *Holborn*, from which this Parish is taken by Act of Parliament. Since which there has been built another Chapel of Ease to St. Andrew's, dedicated to St. John, situated in *Chapel or James-street*, near *Little Ormond-street*, and thought to be the prettiest and best finished Chapel in Town. St George's
Queen-
square.

Before we dismiss the Churches and Chapels, it will be proper to add,

The *Chapel Royal* ; that Chapel in the Palace at St. James's is most commonly understood under this name. Royal
Chapel. But the *Chapel Royal* is in a more general sense, a Chapel in each of the King's Palaces, or where ever he resides. This Chapel is under the government of a Dean, who acknowledges no Superior but his Majesty : For the *Chapel Royal* or King's Chapel is not within the jurisdiction of any Bishop, but is a Regal Peculiar, under the immediate government of the King.

The Dean chuses or nominates a Sub-dean, a Clerk of the King's Closet, forty-eight Chaplains in Ordinary, a Confessor of the King's Household, ten Priests in Ordinary, sixteen Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, to sing, &c. ten Singing-boys and a Master, a Composer, two Organists, a Lutenist, a Violist, and other Officers.

Besides which, there are within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, and the adjoining Parishes in the County of *Middlesex*, the following Chapels of the established Church :

Audley-street Chapel ; *Banqueting-house Chapel* at *White-hall* ; *Berwick-street Chapel*, *Old Soho* ; *Conduit-street Chapel* ; *Curson-street Chapel* : *Daire's Chapel* ; *Duke's-street Chapel* ; *Gray's-Inn Chapel* ; *Great Queen-street Chapel* ; *Lincoln's-Inn Chapel* ; *Grosvenor-square Chapel* ; *Hill's Chapel* in *Rochester-row* ; *King's-street Chapel*, *Oxford-street* ; *Long-Acre Chapel* ; *May-fair Chapel* ; *New Chapel* ; *New-street Chapel*, *St. Giles's* ; *Oxendon Chapel*, *Haymarket* ; *Oxford Chapel*, near *Cavendish-square* ; Chapels of
Ease.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Palmer's Hospital Chapel; Queen-square Chapel, Westminster; Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury; St. John's Chapel, Red-Lion-street; St. Martin's Alms house Chapel, Hog-lane; Somerset-house Chapel; Spring-Garden Chapel, Charing-cross; Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico; two Chapels at Knightsbridge; Portland Chapel in Portland-street, and Charlotte Chapel, Rathbone-place.

French
Chapels.

French Chapels in Berwick-street, Soho; Castle-street Chapel, in Green-street; Friary Chapel, Pall-Mall; Hog-lane Chapel, Soho; Little Chapel-street Chapel, Old Soho; Little Rider's-court Chapel, in Little Newport-street; Orange-street Chapel, Hedge-lane; Savoy Chapel; Spring-Garden Chapel, near Charing-cross; West-street Chapel, Soho.

Foreign
Chapels.

Dutch Chapel in the Savoy; German Chapel in St. James's Palace, and in the Savoy.

Dissenting Meeting-houses of the Presbyterian Denomination; in Crown-court, Covent-Garden; in Hanover-street, Long-Acre; in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields; in Long-ditch, Westminster; in Swallow-street, Piccadilly.

Of the Independent Denomination; in New-court, Coney-street, and above twenty more.

Of the Baptist Denomination; in Eagle-street, Red-Lion-square; in Grafton-street, Seven-Dials; in Little Wild-street, near Drury lane.

Methodist Meetings; founded by Mr. Whitefield, in Tottenham-court Road; and Mr. Westley, in West-street, Seven-Dials.

Quaker's Meetings; in the Little Almonry, and in the Savoy.

Romish Chapels; at the French Ambassador's, Greek-street; at the Imperial Ambassador's, Hanover-square; at the Portuguese Ambassador's in Golden-square; at the Sardinian Ambassador's in Duke's-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; at the Venetian Ambassadors in Suffolk-street; or at any Place where those Ambassador's think convenient to reside. But these are not to be computed in number with the many private Mass-houses, which are maintained and frequented within the Bounds of this Metropolis.

Westmin-
ster-bridge.

The next public Building to be mentioned is *Westminster-bridge*: This Bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the World. It is built in a neat and elegant Taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from

rom the Water, or by the Passenger who walks over it, it fills the Mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular Towers which form the recesses of the Footway, the manner of placing the Lamps, and the height of the Balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and, in every other respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four Feet wide, a commodious Footway is allowed for Passengers, about seven Feet broad on each side, raised above the Road allowed for Carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* stones, while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three Carriages, and two Horses to go a-breast without the least danger.

From Wharf to Wharf, its Extent is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three Feet, which is above three hundred Feet wider than the same River at *London-bridge*.

The free Water-way, under the arches of this Bridge, is eight hundred and seventy Feet, which is more than four times as much as the free Water-way left between the sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the gentleness of the Stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of Water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest Boats, in their Passage through the Arches.

It consists of fourteen Piers, thirteen large, and two small Arches, all semi-circular, and two Abutments.

The length of every Pier is about seventy Feet from Point to Point, and each end terminated with a saliant right Angle against either Stream.

The two middle Piers are each seventeen Feet wide at the springing of the Arches, and contain three thousand cube Feet, or near two hundred tons of solid Stone; and the others decrease in breadth, equally on each side by one Foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen Feet wide; and so on to the two least of each side, which are twelve Feet wide at the springing of the Arches.

Each of these Piers are four Feet wider at their foundation, than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of Timber, of the same shape as the Pier, about eighty Feet long, twenty-eight Feet wide, and two Feet thick.

The value of forty thousand pound is computed to be always under Water in Stone, and other materials.

The depths or heights of every Pier are different; but

THE PRESENT STATE OF

none of them have their Foundations laid at a less depth than five Feet under the bed of the River, and none at a greater depth than fourteen Feet under the said Bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the Ground; for though the foundations of all the Piers and Abutments are laid in a hard bed of Gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of Gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the *Surry* side, than on the *Westminster* side.

All the Piers are built the same in the inside as on the outside, of solid *Portland* block stones, none less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless here and there a smaller called a closer, placed between four other larger Stones; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. All the Stones are set in (and their joints filled with) a cement called *Dutch tarris*, and they are besides fastened together with iron Cramps run in with Lead, and so placed that none of those Cramps can be seen, or ever be affected by the Water.

All the arches of *Westminster-bridge* are semicircular, that form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for dispatch in building.

They all spring from about two Feet above low Water mark, and from no higher; which renders the Bridge much stronger than if the Arches sprung from taller Piers, besides the saving of a great quantity of Materials and Workmanship.

The middle Arch is seventy-six Feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four Feet; so that the two next to the middle Arch are seventy-two Feet wide; and so on to the least of the large Arches, which are each fifty-two Feet wide. As to the two small ones close in shore to the Abutments, they are each about twenty-five Feet wide.

The soffiet of every Arch is turned and built quite through the same as in the fronts, with large *Portland* blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another arch of *Purbeck* stone, four or five times thicker on the Reins than over the Key, so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary Arch, together with the incumbent load of Materials, all the Parts of every Arch

are.

are in Equilibrio; so that each Arch can stand single without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other Arches.

Moreover, between every two Arches a Drain is managed to carry off the Water and Filth, which, in time, might penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the Arches.

Lastly, Just above and below each Abutment, there are large and commodious flights of *Moor* stone-steps, for the shipping and landing of Goods and Passengers.

The Materials are the best four kinds of Stone (for the several uses to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*. And the size and disposition of those Materials are such, that there is no false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole Bridge; so that every part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be of one Stone, is not made of several small ones, as is but too common in other Buildings.

Instead of Chalk, small Stones, or Rubbish, with which the insides of most Buildings are filled, the Piers are entirely built with solid blocks of *Portland*, and secured as explained above: and in building the Arches, such precautions have been used as have been scarcely ever before observed, such as building them quite through with the same sort of large Stones as in the fronts, and thus destroying their lateral pressures by a proper disposition of the Materials in, between, and over those Arches.

Nothing is more common in the construction of Bridges, than for some of the Piers to sink, or at least so far give way, as to occasion the necessity of rebuilding some of them even before the Fabric is passable; this has been the case with one of the Piers of *Westminster* bridge; which, by sinking, damaged the Arch to which it belonged so much, that the Commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying prodigious weights on the lower part of the Pier, the Foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all Accidents of the like kind for the future. This Misfortune happening in 1747, when this noble Structure was almost compleated, prevented its being finished before the tenth of *November*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The erecting this noble Structure was completed in eleven Years and nine Months; a very short Period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of Stone made use of *, hewn out of the Quarry, and brought by Sea †, the interruptions of Winter, the damage frequently done by the Ice to the Piling and Scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned twice a Day by the Tide, which, for two Years together, reduced the time of Labour to only five Hours a Day.

An Account of the several Sums played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this Bridge, and procuring the several Conveniencies requisite thereto.

	£.
Lottery 1737 —	100,000
Lottery 1738 —	48,750
Lottery 1739 —	48,750
Granted 1741 —	20,000
1742 —	20,000
1743 —	25,000
1744 —	15,000
1745 —	25,000
1746 —	25,000
1747 —	30,000
1748 —	20,000
1749 —	12,000
	<hr/>
	389,500 £.

A Guard

* It has been computed that the quantity of Stone contained in the middle Arch, exclusive of the Freeze, Cornish, and Foot-way, is full five hundred Tons, more than double the quantity of Stone made use of in building the *Banqueting-house* at *Whitehall*.

† *Portland* stone is brought by Sea, upwards of two hundred and fifty Miles, from the Island of that name, in *Dorsetshire*. *Purbeck* stone is brought by Sea, upwards of two hundred and twenty Miles, from *Sandwich* in *Dorsetshire*. *Moor* stone is brought by Sea from *Devonshire* or *Cornwall*, the distance being upwards of three hundred and thirty Miles. And the *Kentish* rag-stone is brought by Water down the river *Medway*, the distance

A Guard, consisting of twelve Watchmen, is appointed for the security of the passage over this Bridge. They are to be upon Duty from the close of Day every Night, till the opening of it next Morning.

The *British Museum*, (late *Montague House*) in Great *Russel-street, Bloomsbury*, was established in 1753, by that eminent Physician and Antiquarian Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. who bequeathed to the Publick his large collection of Natural History, his Library, and numerous Curiosities, which cost him above 4800*l*. To these have been since added, the Manuscripts of the Earl of *Oxford*; as also his Majesty's most munificent Present of the Libraries of the several Kings of *Great Britain*. British Museum.

The number of Volumes in this Museum, including Books of Drawings, Manuscripts and Prints, amounts to four thousand nine hundred, besides the other antique Rarities, such as Seals, Metals, Minerals, Cameos and Intaglios, Christsals, Fossils, Corals, Precious Stones, Agates, Shells, Quadrupedes, Vipers, Insects, dried Plants, &c. The very Catalogues of which make thirty-six Volumes in Folio, and six in other Sizes.

The other public Buildings are,

The *Admiralty*, an Edifice built of Brick and Stone, on Admiralty, the West-side of the Street facing *Scotland-yard*. It covers a vast piece of Ground, and much Money has been spent in its building; yet nothing but its Importance recommends it to notice: for here are transacted all Maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, who here regulate the affairs of the Navy, nominate Admirals, Captains and other Officers, to serve on board his Majesty's Ships of War, and to give orders for the trial of such as fail in their Duty, or have been guilty of other Irregularities. See Vol. I. Page 226.

The *Horse-Guards*, is a noble modern Edifice, facing *Horse-the Banqueting-house, Whitehall*. It is built of Stone, with *Guards*. a Center and two Wings, and has an air of Solidity

distance being about eighty Miles. These were all made use of, and were the most proper for the uses to which they were severally applied in building *Westminster bridge*; but, as they were brought by Water, delays were frequently occasioned by contrary Winds.

perfectly agreeable to the nature of the Building, in which the Horse-Guards do Duty, when the King resides at St. *James's*. Two at a time, completely armed and mounted, stand under two handsome slope Porches, detached from the Building, and erected to shelter them from the Weather.

Treasury. The *Treasury*, near the *Horse Guards*, in St. *James's Park*, is an elegant Stone Building, whose Front is of the Rustic Order. It consists of three Stories, with arched Windows. In the centre is a range of Pillars in the Ionic Order, upon which is a Pediment. This pile of Building includes the Office of *Trade and Plantations*, and several others. The *Treasury* is under the direction of five *Lords Commissioners*, the Chief of which is stiled *First Lord* of the *Treasury*. To this Office belongs also two Secretaries, four Head Clerks, and fourteen inferior ones, two Solicitors, an Office-keeper, and five Messengers, with servants under them.

Cockpit. The *Cockpit*, on the South-side of the *Treasury*, is a part of the ancient Palace of *Whitehall*. It is built of Stone, but appears to be very old, and though there is nothing in its outward appearance to recommend it, the inside is well filled with noble apartments and rooms, amongst which is the Council-chamber, and other apartments for ministerial purposes.

The Mews. Amongst the public buildings we may place the *Mews*, the King's Stables near *Charing-cross*, so called from *Mew*, a term used by Falconers, signifying to moult or cast the Hawks Feathers. The North Side of these Stables, or *Mews-yard*, was rebuilt in the year 1732, in a magnificent manner; and within are to be seen some of the finest Horses in the Kingdom, for the use of his Majesty and his Household.

Westminster-hall. But the most ancient building is *Westminster-hall*, in *New Palace-yard*, which was erected in the year 1099, by *William Rufus*, as an addition to his royal Palace. It has been often used for magnificent Feasts, and it is said that *Henry III.* entertained upwards of seven thousand Persons in this Hall. The Coronation Feast is also kept here. In Term-time the Courts of *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, sit here, and it is a public thorough-

thoroughfare to the Parliament when sitting. The *Lord High Steward's Court* is also held here occasionally, for the trial of any Peer charged with a capital Offence; and this is the place to which all Writs are made returnable before his Majesty at *Westminster*. It is a noble Gothic Building, two hundred and seventy-six Feet in length and seventy-five in breadth, and high in proportion. The Pavement is of Free-stone, and the Roof, which is one hundred Feet wide, is supported without any pillar.

There are also many public Offices within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, both in the State and Law, offices, which, for Method's sake, I shall range alphabetically.

The *Affidavit-office*, in *Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane*, where a Master in Chancery attends to take Affidavits, and here all Affidavits in Chancery are filed. Affidavit-office.

The *Alienation-office*, in the *Inner Temple*, under the Lord Chancellor, and executed by three Commissioners, where all Writs of Covenants and Entry, upon which Fines are levied and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereon. Alienation-office.

The *Augmentation-office*, in *Dean's-yard, Westminster*, is established by 2 and 3 *Queen Anne*, for the better maintenance of the Clergy, by the Augmentation of small Livings. Augmentation-office.

This Body Corporate consists of the Lords of the Privy-council, the Lords Lieutenants and Custos Rotulorum, the Archbishops, Bishops and Deans of Cathedrals, the Judges, King's Serjeants at Law, the Attorney, Solicitor and Advocate-general, the Chancellors and Vice-chancellors of the University, the Lord-mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Mayors of all other Cities within the Kingdom. Seven of whom may compose a Court, provided three of that number be a Privy-councillor, a Bishop, a Judge, or one of the King's Council. And this Court may appoint Committees of Governors, and invest them with such Powers as they shall think fit.

The Business of the Governors is to find out the value of every Benefice under 80*l. per Ann.* with the distance of each from *London*, &c. and to lay the state thereof before his Majesty, with the value of the Tenths, first Fruits, &c. in order that the Royal Bounty may be applied to support those

those of the Clergy, who are in the greatest Distress. By which means many small Livings have been augmented.

Charitable
Corpora-
tion.

The *Charitable Corporation-office*, in *Spring-Gardens*, near *Charing-Cross*, for a Society, established by Act of Parliament in 1708, for the Relief of the industrious Poor, by assisting them with small Sums lent upon Pledges at legal Interest.

Crown-
office.

The *Crown-office*, in *Bell-yard*, *Chancery-lane*, is an Office of great Importance, under the Clerk of the Crown, who in Person, or by Deputy, is obliged to attend the Lord Chancellor always, and has a place appointed for him in the House of Lords. He makes all Writs for the election of Members of Parliament, upon a Warrant directed to him on the death or removal of any Member, and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions for distributing Justice. See Vol. I. Page 263.

Cursitor's-
office.

Cursitor's-office, in *Chancery lane*, is the place where original Writs are made out. This Office was erected by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-keeper, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and is executed by twenty-four Clerks, each of whom hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him; for which places they respectively make out original Writs, as are required. They are a distinct Corporation, and each of them executes his respective Duty by himself or his Deputy.

Custos
Brevium.

Custos Brevium, the first Clerk of the Common-pleas so named, whose Office is in *Brick-court*, near the *Middle Temple*, and whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, and to receive of the Prothonotaries all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Posteas*. He holds his place by Patent from the King. See Vol. I. Page 264.

Exchequer
office.

The *Exchequer-office*, in *New Palace-yard*, otherwise called, The Office of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer; is a plain old Building, formed of Wood and Plaster, at the South-end of *New Palace-yard*, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed. This important Office is under the direction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Here is also another great Officer called the Auditor of the Exchequer, whose Business it is to file the Exchequer-bills, and to make out Orders for issuing out

out of Money, &c. He also makes out Debentures to those who have Pensions, Annuities, &c. out of the Exchequer. He has under him a chief Clerk, and several Under-clerks. The four Tellers of the Exchequer have also their Deputies and Clerks, who receive all Money due to the King, make out Bills for Tallies, enter them down and examine that they are correct. The Clerk of the Pells engrosses the Tellers Bills on a Parchment Skin. He has likewise a Deputy and two Clerks.

The *First-fruits-office*, is in the *Middle Temple*, under the Remembrancer of the First-fruits, who has a Deputy, a senior Clerk, a Receiver and Deputy-receiver of the First-fruits, and a Receiver of the Tenth, and his Clerk, and a Comptroller of the First-fruits and Tenth. First-fruits
office.

The *Hackney-coach-office*, late in *Surrey-street*, in the *Hackney-Strand*, but now at *Essex-house*, in *Essex-street*. See Vol. I. Hackney-
coach-
office.
Page 398.

The number of Coaches to be Licenced is limited to eight hundred; out of which two hundred are to ply every *Sunday* in their turn, under the Forfeiture of 5*l.* for every Coachman that plies out of his turn.

Each Coach so licenced, is obliged to have a certain Number painted on a Tin-plate, and fastened to the Door of his Coach, and to have that Number registered at this Office, with the place of the Owner's abode. A Hackney-coachman plying without a Licence, using another's Figure, or defacing his own, forfeits 5*l.* and no Horse, Mare, or Gelding, under fourteen Hands high, is to be used in drawing Hackney-coaches.

If any Coachman abuses a Passenger, or exacts more for his Fare than he has a right to demand, or refuses to go at the Rates allowed by Act of Parliament, either by Day or Night, foul or fair Weather; he, upon complaint made to the Commissioners in this Office, and the number of the Coach delivered in, will be summoned to appear, and Fined according to the nature of his Offence.

The *Hackney-chairmen* are subject to the same Office and Regulations.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

RATES for Hackney-coachmen and Chairmen in London, or within ten Miles thereof, by Stat. 9 Ann. Reg.

	s.	d.
For one Day of twelve Hours	10	0
For one Hour	1	6
For every Hour after the first	1	0
From any of the Inns of Court to any part of St. James's or Westminster, except beyond Tothill-street	1	0
From the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the Royal-Exchange	1	0
From any of the Inns of Court to the Tower, Aldgate, Bishopsgate-street, or thereabouts	1	6

And it is also declared, that no Hackney-coachman shall take for his Hire more than one Shilling, for any Distance not exceeding one Mile and a Half; and Eighteen-pence for any greater Distance, not exceeding two Miles.

And Hackney-chairmen, by the said Act, shall not take more than one Shilling, for any Distance, not exceeding one Mile; and Eighteen-pence for any Distance not exceeding a Mile and a half.

Hampstead Water-office, is in *Denmark-street*, *St. Giles's*. To this Office belongs two main Pipes of a seven-inch bore, which convey Water to this Neighbourhood from the Ponds and Springs about *Highbury* and *Hampstead*.

Hanaper-office, is an Office in Chancery, under the direction of a Master of the Hanaper, a Deputy, a Warden, and the six Clerks in Chancery for the time being, who are Comptrollers of the Hanaper. The Clerk receives all money for Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, attends the Lord Keeper daily in Term time, and at all times of sealing, with leather bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and delivered to the Comptroller of the Hanaper.

Hawkers and Pedlars-office. See Vol. I. Page 396.

The Office of *Inrolments for Fines and Recoveries* is kept in the *Inner Temple*. The Inrolments here filed are by Statute valid in Law, and are of great use in preventing of Law-suits.

King's-Bench-office, in the *Inner Temple*, at the lower end of the *King's-Bench Walk*, next the *Thames*, is the place where the Records of that Court are kept, to secure them from fire.

The

Hamstead
Water-
office.

Hanaper-
office.

Hawkers
and Ped-
lars-office.
Office of
Inrolments

King's-
Bench-
office.

The Office of the Clerk of the *King's Silver* is kept in the *Inner Temple*, and belongs to the Court of *Common Pleas*. Every Fine, or final Agreement upon the Sale of Land, is brought to this Office, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*, who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's use. Office of the Silver.

The *Petty Bag-office*, is next the *Rolls Chapel*, in *Chancery-lane*. Here are three Clerks, who are under the Master of the *Rolls*, and make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, and *Congé de Elires*. They also summon the Peers and Commons to Parliament, &c. Here each Record is preserved in a little bag. Petty Bag-office.

The *Pipe-office*, in *Gray's-Inn-lane*, is an Office of the Treasury, in which all Accounts and Debts due to the King are drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, and charged in a great Roll made up like a Pipe. Its chief Officers are a Clerk of the Pipe and the Comptroller of the Pipe. The former makes Leases of the King's Lands, when warranted so to do by the Lords of the Treasury, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has under him a Deputy and eight Attornies, the two first of whom are Secondaries. All Accounts that pass the Remembrancer's Office are brought to this Office, and remain there, that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, &c. in any such Account, it may be inserted in the great Roll, or the Pipes thereof, and taken verbatim by the Comptroller of the Pipe into his Roll, and Process may be made by him for the recovery thereof, by a Writ called the *Summons of the Pipe*, which is in the nature of a *Levari facias*. All Tallies that vouch the Payments contained in such Accounts are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the *Pipe*, and remain for ever after in this Office. Pipe-office.

The Comptroller of the Pipe, who has under him a Deputy and a Clerk, writes in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entered in the great Roll can be discharged without his privity. He also writes out the Summonses twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the *Pipes*.

The Office of the Clerk of the Pleas is in *Lincoln's-Inn*. In this Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have Office of the Pleas.

have their Privilege to plead and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law. The Proceedings are by Declarations, Pleas and Trials, as at the Common Law. In this Office are four Attornies.

Privy Seal-office. *Privy-Seal-office*, in *Whitehall*, is under the government of the Lord Privy-Seal, who has under him three Deputies, a Secretary, and three Clerks.

Prothonotary's-office The *Prothonotary's-office*, is in *Middle Temple lane*; in which the chief Business is to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

Remembrancer's-office. The *King's Remembrancer's-office*, is in the *Inner Temple*; belongs to the Court of Exchequer; and has eight Clerks, of whom two are Secondaries; whose business is to enter the state of all the King's Revenue for Customs, Excise Subsidies; all Aids granted to the King by Parliament; and every thing, whether certain or casual, relating to the Revenue of the Crown; all Securities, Bonds, or Recognizances given to the King by Accomptants and Officers; all Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Customs, Excise, or other penal Law; all Proceedings upon the said Bonds, and others, taken in the King's name by Officers appointed for that purpose, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and account. All Proceedings in the Court of Equity in the Exchequer, are recorded in this Office.

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's-office. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's-office*, belongs also to the Court of Exchequer; in which are made out all Processes against Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for their Accounts; and many other things, as Estreats, Rules, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, upon which Rents reserved to the Crown are transcribed, and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the *Petty-bag*, in order to be transmitted to the Clerk of the *Pipe*, that Process may be made to recover the Money by the Comptroller of the *Pipe*. Out of this Office also Process is made to levy the King's fee Farm-rents, &c. And the state of all imprest Accounts, and all other Accounts whatsoever, are entered in this Office, as well as in that of the King's Remembrancer.

The

The *Register-office*, for Deeds for the County of *Middlesex*, is kept in *Bell-yard, Temple-bar*. Register-office.

The *Register-office* in Chancery, is kept in *Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane*.

Salt-office in *York-buildings*. See Vol. I. p. 396.

Salt-office.

His Majesty King *George II.* did, by his Letters Patent, in the Year 1732, incorporate a Society for the relief of poor Seamen's Widows: By which the Lords of the Admiralty, the Treasurer, Commissioners, Paymaster and Cashier of the Navy, for the time being; twenty Captains, ten Lieutenants, five Masters, five Boatswains, five Gunners, five Carpenters, five Purfers, and five Surgeons of the Navy; the eldest in their respective stations were appointed Governors of this Corporation; out of whom are appointed a President, who always is the first Commissioner of the Admiralty; two Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, who always is the Treasurer of the Navy, and fifteen Assistants, who with the Vice-presidents, are chosen annually. These are a Committee for the management of all affairs belonging to this Charity.

Office for the relief of Seamen's Widows.

All business done in this Office, is done without fee or reward.

Since this Establishment, the Parliament has enacted, that one Seaman shall be allowed upon the Books of every Ship of War in every hundred Men, that its complement shall consist of; and that the produce of the wages of such Seamen, and the value of their Victuals, shall also be given and applied towards the relief of poor Widows of commissioned and warrant Officers of the Royal Navy.

The *Secretaries of States-offices*, are in *Whitehall*, and in *Cleaveland-Row, St. James's*; but they are moveable for the conveniency of the Secretary of State.

Secretary of States-office.

The *Six Clerks-office*, is in *Chancery-lane*.

Six Clerks-office.

The *Stamp-office*, is on the West-side of *Lincoln's-Inn square*. See Vol. I. Page 390.

Stamp-office.

The *Tax-office*, is in *New Palace-yard*, under the direction of six Commissioners at 500*l.* per *Ann.* each. Under whom are a Comptroller of Duties on Houses, who has 200*l.* a Year, and a Clerk at 50*l.* per *Ann.* ten general Surveyors, who have 100*l.* a Year each; one hundred and sixty three Surveyors of Counties, who have each 50*l.* a Year in *England*, and 40*l.* a Year in *Wales*; a

Tax-office.

Secretary,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Secretary, who has 90*l.* a Year; a Solicitor, who has 100*l.* a Year, and two under Clerks.

Tenths-office.

The *Tenths-office*. See *First-fruits-office*.

Trade and Plantation-office.

Trade and Plantation office, is in the *Treasury*, under eight Commissioners, stiled *Lords of Trade*, whose business is to examine the Custom-house Accounts, in order to inform the Government of the profit and loss in the trade of the Nation, and of the balance of Trade and Commerce with foreign Nations. They are also to encourage our Plantations in *America*, by promoting their Trade, and discovering and encouraging such branches as are most conducive to their respective Interests, as well as to that of this Kingdom. The Commissioners have 1000*l.* a Year each; two Joint-secretaries have each 500*l.* a Year; a Deputy-secretary, who has 200*l.* a Year; a Solicitor, who is also Clerk of the Reports, and has 200*l.* a Year. Here are seven under Clerks.

War-office.

The *War-office*, in *Whitehall*, is under the Secretary at War, who has under him a Deputy-secretary, a first Clerk, and twelve other Clerks.

Westminster Fire-office.

Westminster Fire-office, in *Bedford-street*, *Covent-Garden*, erected in 1717, is a joint Copartnership like the *Hand-in-hand Fire-office*, for insuring only Houses from Fire; every Insurer being a Proprietor, and becoming an equal sharer in the profits and loss, in proportion to their respective Insurances.

Twenty-four Firemen are employed by this Office, who are clothed at the expence of the Office, and have a Badge bearing the mark of the Office, which is a Portcullis crowned with the Prince of *Wales's* Coronet.

Wine licence.

Wine Licence-office, in *Lincoln's Inn*. See Vol. I. p. 390.

Amicable Society.

Amicable Society, for the benefit of *Widows and Children*, at the *Queen's-head Tavern*, *Great Queen-street*, *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*. The advantages arising from this Society, preferable to any other, are, that the Widow, on her marrying again, will still be secured in her Annuity, and that for Life, to her own sole and separate use; and the Member surviving his Wife, is at liberty (on paying 40*s.* only extra.) to continue a Member for the benefit of any future Wife, who will be entitled to the same Annuity as the former Wife would have been; and if a Subscriber only seven Years, the Annuity will be 40*l.* per Ann.

The

The terms of Admission are, that they are not under twenty-five, nor exceeding forty-five Years of Age, neither of the Army, Navy, or Law (Militia excepted) but no objection to country or religious persuasions; to pay, on entering their names in a Book, kept at the above Tavern, for that purpose, 10s. 6d. towards the joint Stock, 7s. 6d. for a Policy, and 2s. 6d. for an Affidavit; and to pay within one Month the further Sum of 4l. 14s. 6d. (otherwise the first is forfeited) and to continue to pay the Sum of 2l. 12s. 6d. every half Year, for which the Widow will be entitled, if her Husband hath been a Member,

Yr.	Day.	£.	Yr.	Day.	£.
1	1	10	5	1	30
2	1	15	6	1	35
3	1	20	7	1	40
4	1	25			

} per Annum.

The *Inns of Court* being so connected, and some lying in *London* and others in *Westminster* and their Liberties; it was necessary to throw the account of the four principal Inns together in the Survey of *London*. See Page 31. But as some of the Inns, properly called the *Inns of Chancery*, are within the Liberties of *Westminster*, they shall be accounted for in this place and collated together.

These are *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, *Staple's-Inn*, *Lion's-Inn*, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Barnard's-Inn*.

These were considered formerly as preparatory Colleges for younger Students; many of whom entered here before they were admitted into the Inns of Court; But now are, for the most part, occupied by Attornies, Solicitors, and private Gentlemen, who have separate Chambers or Apartments. They who enter for the study of the Law, diet together in the Common-hall, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

This part of the Metropolis has also the reputation of several Institutions and Foundations, for the improvement of Arts and Sciences, and a literary Instruction and Education.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

There is a modern Institution of a Society for the *Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, opposite *Beaufort-buildings*, in the *Strand*; whose sole object is the improvement of the polite and commercial Arts in all their various branches, by exciting Industry and Emulation amongst all, who can be moved either by honorary or pecuniary Rewards. It was begun in the Year 1754, by Lord *Folkstone*, Lord *Romney*, Dr. *Hales*, and seven or eight private Gentlemen, brought together by Mr. *William Shipley*, who had planned the Scheme for this purpose. Since which time, it has increased to near two thousand Members, who subscribe annually two guineas apiece at least. The Noblemen and Gentlemen of Fortune generally subscribe five Guineas a Year. Ladies and eminent Foreigners may be admitted honorary Members.

This is not a Body Corporate; but the Society is governed by a President, eight Vice-presidents, a Register, and a Secretary, chosen on the first *Tuesday* in *March*, by Ballot, annually. Their Proceedings are regulated by a body of Rules and Orders established by the whole Society. All Questions and Debates are determined by holding up of Hands, or by Ballot if required; and no matter can be confirmed without the assent of a majority at two Meetings.

A List is published every Year in print of the subjects or matters, for which they propose to give premiums in Money, which sometimes is very considerable, or in a Medal of Gold or Silver, of about six Guineas value, on which is *Minerva* the Goddess of *Wisdom*, introducing *Mercury*, with a Purse in his Hand, as the God of Commercial Arts, to *Britannia*, sitting on a Globe; the inscription in the Circle, ARTS AND COMMERCE PROMOTED; at the bottom, SOCIETY INST. LONDON, MDCCLIII. On the reverse, is only a wreath of Laurel; the rest is left blank, that the name of the Person to whom, and the occasion for which each Medal is given, may be engraved thereon. They invite all the World to propose Subjects for encouragement, and whatever is deemed deserving attention is referred to the consideration of a Committee; who, after due enquiry and deliberation, make their report to the whole Society, whether it be approved, rejected or altered. And all possible care is taken

taken to prevent partiality in the distribution of their Premiums.

Their Meetings are from the second *Wednesday* in *November*, to the last *Wednesday* in *May*, and at other times on the first and third *Wednesday* of every Month.

The *Society of Artists of Great-Britain*, has been also of late Years established by a number of able Masters in the several Arts of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture. This Society has not only met with the Encouragement of many of the Nobility, but has also been honoured with the Patronage of his present Majesty, who has been pleased to incorporate them by Charter, granted the 26th of *January*, 1765. This Society meets at the *Turk's-Head*, in *Gerrard-street, Soho*. Society of Artists.

These Artists make every Year a public exhibition of their Works; a circumstance which has a manifest tendency to create a laudable spirit of Emulation, among our own Countrymen, many of whom may be justly allowed to have reached that perfection in the polite Arts, which has been hitherto thought attainable only by the ancient Disciples of *Greece* and *Italy*.

The *Royal Academy of Arts*, established the 10th of *December* 1768, by his Majesty, consist of forty Members only, called *Academicians of the Royal Academy*; they must be all Artists by Profession at the time of admission, viz. Painters, Sculptors, or Architects, at least twenty-five Years of Age, residents in *Great-Britain*, and Members of no other Society of Artists in *London*. All vacancies of Academicians are filled by Election; the names to be put in three Months before the day of Election, and each Candidate must have thirty Suffrages in his favour. Royal Academy of Arts.

The Government of this Society is in a President, and a Council consisting of eight Persons, who are elected annually, have the entire direction and management of all the Business of the Society. At each meeting of the Council, 2*l.* 5*s.* is equally divided among them exclusive of the Secretary. Four of the Council are voted out every Year, and cannot re-occupy their Seats until all the rest have served; the President or Secretary have no Vote either in Council or general Assembly, excepting the Suffrages are equal, and then the President has the casting Vote.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The Secretary is elected by Ballot, and approved of by the King, whose Salary is 60*l.* a Year.

The Keeper is elected by Ballot from amongst the Academicians, who must be an able Artist; he finds all kinds of Models, Casts, Books, &c. has the immediate direction of all the Servants, and attends regularly during the sittings of the Students, to preserve order, and give them such advice and instruction as they require. His Salary is 100*l.* a Year, and convenient Apartments in the Royal Academy; and continues in his office during the King's pleasure.

The Treasurer is elected by his Majesty from amongst the Academicians; he receives the Rents and Profits of the Academy, and pays Expences; his Accounts are examined quarterly by the Council, and if approved, are afterwards laid before the Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, to be finally audited, and the deficiencies paid. His Salary is 60*l.* a Year.

There are elected annually nine Visitors from amongst the Academicians, who attend the Schools by rotation, each a Month, to set the Figures, examine the Performances of the Students, and advise and instruct them. These Officers are approved of by the King, and are paid half a Guinea for each attendance, which is to be two Hours at least; they are fined half a Guinea on neglect, unless they procure a Proxy from among the other Visitors. At every Election four of the old Visitors are declared non-eligible.

The Professor of Anatomy reads six public Lectures annually; his Salary is 30*l.* a Year, and continues during the King's pleasure.

The Professors of Architecture, Painting, Perspective, and Geometry, read also six Lectures, have the same Salary, and continue during the King's pleasure.

The Lectures of the Professors are laid before the Council for its Approbation, before they are read in the public School; these Professors are elected by Ballot, the three last from amongst the Academicians. They begin the first *Monday* in *October*, and continue every *Monday* till completed.

There is an annual exhibition of Paintings, Sculptures, and Designs, open to all Artists of distinguished Merit, which

which continues for one Month. Out of the Profits arising from the Exhibition, 200*l.* are given to indigent Artists and their Families; the remainder goes in support of the Institution. All Academicians under the age of sixty are obliged to exhibit, at least, one Performance, under the penalty of 5*l.* unless sufficient cause shewn for their omission; but after that age they are exempted from all duty.

There is a Winter Academy of living Models, Men and Women, of different characters, free for all Students properly qualified. It begins at *Michaelmas*, at six in the Evening, and ends on the 9th of *April* following.

There is also a Summer Academy of living Models to paint after; of Laymen with Draperies, both ancient and modern; Plaister figures, Bas-reliefs, Models and Designs of Fruit, Flowers, Ornaments, &c. free for all Students properly qualified to receive advantage from such studies. It begins on the 26th of *May*, at four in the Afternoon, and ends on the last day of *August*.

There is a Library of Books of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, and all the Sciences relating thereto; also Prints of Bas-reliefs, Vases, Trophies, Ornaments, Dresses, ancient and modern, Customs and Ceremonies, Instruments of War, Arts, &c. which Library is open on *Wednesdays* from nine to three, in every Week, to all Students properly qualified; one of the Council attend in the Room during the time it is open, to keep order, and to see no damage is done to the Books, for which he has half a Guinea for his attendance. No Books are suffered to be taken out of the Library, but every Academician has free ingress at all seasonable times of the Day to consult the Books, and make Designs or Sketches from them.

There is an annual general Meeting of the whole Body, (on the 10th of *December*, the anniversary of the Institution) to elect the Council and Visitors, which is by Ballot, to confirm new Laws and Regulations; to hear Complaints and redress Grievances.

The Council frame all new Laws and Regulations, but they are of no force till ratified by the general Assembly and the approbation of the King.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Pluralities are prohibited as much as possible in this Institution, in order that his Majesty's intention may be complied with, by dividing, as nearly as possible, the emoluments of the Institution amongst all its Members.

Any Member becoming obnoxious to the Society, it may be balloted in the general Assembly, whether he shall be expelled, and if a majority for expulsion, he may be expelled, provided his Majesty's permission be obtained for that purpose.

No Student to be admitted into the School till he hath satisfied the Keeper, or Visitor for the time being, of his abilities; which being done, he receives his letter of admission, signed by the Secretaries of the Academy, certifying his admission.

Students guilty of improper behaviour in the Schools, or doth not submit to the Rules and Orders, the Council have power upon complaint being first made by the Keeper, to expel, reprimand, or rusticate them for a certain time; and if once expelled, never to be re-admitted into the Royal Schools.

Six Engravers are admitted Associates, who are elected by the whole Body by Ballot, and are to have thirty Suffrages in their favour. They are not admitted into any Offices, nor vote in the Assemblies, but have the liberty of exhibiting two Prints, either compositions of their own, or engravings from other Masters, which have not been published, and are the only Prints exhibited in this Royal Exhibition.

There are annual Premiums given to the Students of gold and silver Medals for Paintings and Drawings.

This Academy was first opened in *Pall-Mall*, but is now removed to *Somerset-house*, in the *Strand*.

Public
Schools.

The Schools in this City are not so numerous as in *London*; but none of them excel *Westminster School*, so called *Queen's College, Westminster*. This School was founded by *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1590, for the education of forty Boys, who are taught classical Learning, and prepared in the most proper manner for the University. The reputation of this School has always been supported by a succession of Masters, eminent for their classical Learning and good discipline; and the great number of
the

the Nobility and Gentry educated there, has rendered it one of the greatest Schools in the Kingdom. There are seldom less than four hundred Scholars, under the tuition of an upper and an under Master, and five Ushers.

There are also some reputable Charity Schools, supported by private Benefactions, as in the Parish of St. *Anne*, for fifty-two Boys and fifty-two Girls. In the Parish of St. *Clement Danes*, for seventy Boys and forty Girls. In the Parish of St. *George the Martyr*, for forty Boys and thirty Girls. In the Parish of St. *Giles in the Fields*, for one hundred and one Boys and one hundred and one Girls. In the Parish of St. *James, Westminster*, for fifty Boys; and another in *King-street*, founded by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1712, for thirty-six Boys; and another in the same Parish, for forty Girls. In the Parish of St. *Margaret*, for fifty-two Boys and thirty-four Girls, clothed in blue; and for eighty Boys and fifty Girls, clothed in grey, and maintained; the Boys School set up in the Year 1698. In the Parish of St. *Martin in the Fields*, for one hundred and one Boys and fifty-one Girls. In these Schools thirty-five Girls are maintained; and one third part of the Boys are daily employed in useful Labour; so that the whole School works two Days every Week, by rotation. In the Parish of St. *Mary le Strand*, for sixteen Boys. In the Parish of St. *Paul, Covent-Garden*, for thirty Boys and twenty Girls. N. B. In all these Schools the Children are taught to Read, Write, and to cast Accounts, and are clothed; and the Girls are taught to Knit and to work at their Needle, in some of them.

There are several Hospitals; amongst which, the *Foundling-hospital*, situate in *Lamb's-conduit-fields*, and close on the North-side of the *Lamb's-conduit*, at the North-end of *Red-lion-street, Holborn*.

This Hospital for *exposed and deserted Children or Infants*, The is a most useful and noble Foundation. In the reign of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, several eminent and worthy Merchants, considering the benefits, which would arise from putting the education of the Poor under better regulation; and moved with compassion for the many innocent Children, who were daily exposed to misery and destruction; proposed to erect an Hospital in or near *London*,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

for the reception of such Infants, as either the misfortunes or inhumanity of their Parents should leave destitute of other support, and to employ them in such a manner, as to make them fit for the most laborious offices and lowest stations.

They therefore proposed a Subscription, and solicited a Charter for the erecting of such an Hospital. Nevertheless, it was at that time suspended by means of some ill-grounded prejudices, which weak People had conceived, that such an undertaking might seem to encourage Persons in vice, by making too easy provision for their illegitimate Children; and this suspension might have totally defeated the most useful and laudable design, had not some of those worthy Persons thought proper, in their Wills, to give large Benefactions to be paid to such an Hospital, so soon as it should be erected; which coming to the notice of Mr. *Thomas Coram*, a Commander of a Ship in the Merchants service, he left the Sea service to solicit a Charter for the establishment of this Charity, being induced thereto, by his well-known zeal for the Public, and the shocking spectacles he had seen of innocent Children, who had been murdered and thrown upon Dunghills.

Accordingly he procured a Memorial, signed by several Ladies, eminent for their Charity, and a true love of their Country; and another, signed by a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen; both which he annexed to his Petition to the King, who was thereupon graciously pleased to grant his Royal Charter for establishing this Hospital, bearing date the 17th of *October*, 1739. In consequence of which Charter, the Governors named therein, being summoned by the Duke of *Bedford*, their President, had their first Meeting at *Somerset-house*, on the 20th of *November*, 1739, and proceeded to chuse a Committee, consisting of fifteen Noblemen and Gentlemen, to manage the estate and effects of the Hospital; which Committee had their first Meeting the 29th of the same Month, and ordered that accounts of the several establishments of this nature in other Countries should be obtained as soon as possible; and for that purpose application was made to his Majesty's Embassadors and Ministers abroad.

Directions

Directions were given to the Treafurer, to enquire what Legacies had been given by Wills for this Charity; and application was made to the Bank of *England*, to open an account in the name of the Corporation, and that fuch Money might be paid to them as fhould be collected for the benefit of this Charity; which request the Bank very readily granted.

The Governors then proceeded to open Books for the Subfcriptions of fuch Perfons who were willing to contribute to this Charity by Benefactions or annual Payments, during the Subscribers pleafure. And feveral large Sums were immediately fubfcribed and paid, and alfo feveral annual Subfcriptions for promoting of the Charity.

They alfo fought out a place for erecting an Hofpital; and, the Earl of *Salisbury's* eftate in *Lamb's-conduit-fields* being fixed on to be the moft convenient fituation, they applied to him for the purchafe of that eftate, which his Lordfhip, out of regard to the Charity, not only fold to the Corporation at a very reafonable price, but alfo beftowed on them a noble Benefaction.

But as the building an Hofpital would neceffarily take up fome time, and the Governors were extremely defirous to begin to take in Children: They came to a refolution, on the 8th of *May*, 1740, that fixty Children fhould be taken in, with proper Officers, Nurfes, and Servants, as foon as a Houfe could be provided.

And, in confequence of this refolution, they hired a Houfe in *Hatton-garden*, which they fitted up and furnifhed. The doing of which, and providing proper Officers, Servants, and Nurfes, took up the remainder of the Year; fo that the firft taking in of Children was on *Lady-day*, 1741; at which time thirty Children were taken in, two wet Nurfes only being then provided, and dry Nurfes for the other Children. At the firft taking in, the Children, who were firft brought were admitted: Soon after thirty more in the fame manner, increafing nevertheless the number of wet Nurfes; which future experience fhewed to be the only fafe method of nurfing Children, for, out of one hundred and thirty-fix Children which were taken in the firft Year, fixty-fix died within the Year, which the Committee attributed to the endeavouring to bring them up by Hand, which they had been
advised

THE PRESENT STATE OF

advised to make trial of, it being then thought impracticable to procure a sufficient number of healthy wet Nurses. They also determined to send all the Children which should be taken in, as soon as possible, into the Country, and to remain there until three Years old; and that all such as would suck should be nursed by wet Nurses only.

On the 14th of *March*, 1741, a Committee was appointed to consider of a plan for erecting an Hospital on the estate lately purchased of the Earl of *Salisbury*, which, on the 30th of *June*, 1742, was approved by the General Court, and ordered to be executed under the direction of Mr. *James Horne*, who generously offered to perform the office of their Surveyor, without any Reward whatsoever.

On the 16th of *September* following, the first Stone of the Hospital was laid at the South-east corner of the left Wing, by *John Milner*, Esq; one of the Vice-presidents of the Hospital, with this Inscription on a Copper-plate:

The foundation of this Hospital was laid the 16th of September, 16th of GEORGE II. 1742.

In *October*, 1745, one Wing of the Hospital being finished, the Committee ordered the Children to be kept in the new Hospital, and quitted the House in *Hatton-garden*.

The General Court being informed that a Chapel was much wanted, came to a resolution to build one; and by their direction the Committee opened a Subscription for that purpose.

In the Year 1746, the Governors being desirous that the Children, some of which were then almost five Years of age, should be employed in such work as they were capable of; accordingly some of the Boys were employed in winding Silk, and the Girls in making and mending Linen for the Boys, themselves, and the Children in the Country.

Particular care was taken in erecting the Building, that it should be commodious, plain, and substantial, without any costly Decorations; but, soon after the Hospital became habitable, several eminent Masters of Painting, Sculpture, and other Arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant Ornaments, which are placed in the Hospital,

as monuments of their Charity, and abilities in their several Arts.

In the Court-room they placed four capital Pictures, the subjects being parts of the sacred History, suitable to the place for which they were designed.

The first painted by Mr. *Hayman*, and taken from the second Chapter of *Exodus*, Verses 8, 9. the words of which are, "The Maid went and called the Child's Mother, and " *Pharaoh's* Daughter said unto her, Take this Child " away, and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages." The ensuing Verse is

The subject of the next Picture, viz. " And the Child " grew, and she brought him to *Pharaoh's* Daughter, and " he became her Son, and she called his name *Moses*." This Picture is painted by Mr. *Hogarth*.

The third Picture is the History of *Ismael*, painted by Mr. *Highmore*. The subject taken from the xxist Chapter of *Genesis*, Verse 17: " And the Angel of the Lord " called to *Hagar* out of Heaven, and said to her, What " aileth thee, *Hagar*? Fear not, for God hath heard the " voice of the Lad where he is."

The fourth Picture was painted by Mr. *Wills*, its subject taken from the xviiiith Chapter of *Luke*, Verse 16. " Jesus said, Suffer little Children to come unto me, " and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of " God." On each side these Pictures are placed smaller Pictures in circular Frames, representing the most considerable Hospitals in and about *London*.

1. The view of the Hospital for exposed Children.
2. The view of the Hospital at *Hyde-park-corner*, called *St. George's* Hospital. These two by Mr. *Wilson*.
3. The view of *Chelsea* Hospital.
4. The view of *Bethlehem* Hospital. These two by Mr. *Haytley*.
5. The view of *St. Thomas's* Hospital.
6. The view of *Greenwich* Hospital.
7. The view of the Blue-coat Hospital. These three by Mr. *Whale*.
8. The view of *Sutton's* Hospital, called the Charter-house. By Mr. *Gainsborough*.

Over the Chimney is placed a very curious Bas-relief, carved by Mr. *Rysbrack*, and presented by him, repre-

THE PRESENT STATE OF

representing Children employed in Navigation and Husbandry, being the employment to which the Children of this Hospital are destined.

The other Ornaments of the Room were also given by several ingenious Workmen, who had been employed in the building the Hospital, and were willing to contribute to it.

The Stucco-work was given by Mr. *William Wilton*. The Marble Chimney by Mr. *Deval*. The Table with its Frame enriched with carving, by Mr. *John Sanderfon*; and the Glass by M. *Hallat*.

In the other Rooms of the Hospital are the Pictures of several Governors and Benefactors, viz. Mr. *Thomas Coram*, by Mr. *Hogarth*; Mr. *Milner* and Mr. *Jacobson*, by Mr. *Hudson*; Dr. *Mead*, by Mr. *Ramsfey*; and Mr. *Emerson*, by Mr. *Higmore*.

And in the Dining-room is a large and beautiful Sea-piece, representing an *Englisb* Fleet in the *Downs*, by Mr. *Monamy*.

At the same time also were given, by Mr. *Aves*, four Shields cut in Lead of good Workmanship, which are placed over the Charity-boxes, with proper Inscriptions thereon.

On the first of *May*, 1747, the first Stone of the Chapel was laid; on which Stone was a Copper-plate, with an Inscription mentioning the time when it was laid, and though fitted up in the plainest manner, is generally esteemed a very elegant Building, and is decently adorned; the Chevalier *Casalis* having given an elegant Picture which he painted to be placed over the Communion-table, representing the *wise Men offering* to our Saviour, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh. The Rails of the Communion-table are of Iron of excellent Workmanship, the gift of Mr. *Wagg*, his Majesty's Smith. The covering of the Communion-table, and Type for the Pulpit are of crimson Velvet, richly fringed and embroidered with Gold, the gift of Mr. *Reason*, his Majesty's Upholsterer. And the fine Organ, is the gift of the inimitable Mr. *Handel*.

In *November*, 1748, the Governors observing that the manufacture of Silk was too effeminate for the larger Boys, who were then near seven Years old, resolved that the

the Boys should be employed in the open air, and inudre to the changes of Weather, and came to a resolution to employ them in the manufacturing of Hemp and Flax into Twine, finall Cordage, Lines, and also into Fishing and other Nets, as the most proper manufacture for the employment of the Boys; and also to employ them in the Garden and business of the House, according to their strength and capacity. And that the Girls should be employed in all sorts of Household work in the Kitchen, Laundry, Chambers, to make them fit for Service; and also in Sewing, Knitting, and Spinning; and, if more than sufficient for these purposes, to be employed in winding Silk, or making Nets.

On the 29th of *March*, 1749, the General Court being informed of the increase of Benefactions to this Charity, and of the number of Children, and that it was proper the Boys should be kept separate from the Girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the Hospital.

The building was soon compleated, and the Objects presented grew so numerous, that the Benefactions, though very extraordinary, were found far short of the grand intention of this Charity; many being obliged to carry back their Infants for want of Provision. This gave great concern to such as wished well to this Charity; and its Utility being sufficiently known, as a public Benefit, the Governors applied to Parliament and obtained such relief from the national Stock, as enabled them to take in *all* Children presented of a proper Age, *i. e.* under two Months, and free from infectious Diseases.

Every Child admitted has a different Letter of the Alphabet tied to its Wrist; and both the Clerk and Steward mark a Billet with the Letter fixed to the Wrist of the Infant, and in that Paper write the Sex and supposed Age, the Day and Year when inspected, the marks if any on its Body, the particulars of its Dress, and with mention of any particular Writing or thing brought with it.

The Hospital not being able to contain the numbers admitted upon this Foundation, it was necessary to put many of them out to Country Nurfes, under the inspection of some Person of Character in the Neighbourhood, for three Years; when being brought into the Hospital, they
are

are taught to read, and to learn the Catechism of the Church of *England*, and, at proper intervals, employed in such a manner, as may contribute to their health, and induce an habit of activity, hardiness and labour.

Their Diet is plain and wholesome, their Drink is Water. They are never permitted in the Hospital to taste Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Butter, or strong Drink. Their Diversions are such only as are innocent, and require activity.

If any Person claims one of these Children, he must do it by Petition to the Governors; and must also undergo an examination before the House Committee, who if satisfied, may deliver the Child required upon such conditions as they shall think proper to impose for the safety and advantage of the Child.

When any are discharged at the age of twenty-four Years, if Males, or twenty-one, if Females, according to Act of Parliament in that case made and provided; or when any of the Girls shall be married, with the consent of the Committee, the General Committee may, at their discretion, give them Cloaths, Money, or Necessaries, not exceeding the value of 10*l*.

Lying-in-
hospital.

The *Lying-in-hospital*, for married Women, in *Brownlow-street, Long-Acre*, is a very modern Foundation, about 7th of *December*, 1749. It is not a Building originally erected for this purpose; but consists of several Houses, fitted up at a great expence. Women are received into this Hospital in the last Month of their Pregnancy, and are provided during that Month and a Month after Delivery with a commodious Bed, good Nursing, plain Diet, proper Medicines, the charitable assistance of Gentlemen of skill and experience in Midwifery; and on due occasions, with the spiritual comfort of a sober and pious Divine. For which the Women pay nothing; neither is any Money or Gratuity to be taken by the Nurses, or by any of the Officers or Servants of the House on any pretence whatsoever.

Four Female pupils at a time are permitted to attend this Hospital, in order to their being instructed in Midwifery. These Pupils must be married Women, or Widows, not less than twenty-five Years of age, of a sober Character, and such as are approved of by the Committee.

Committee. They are allowed to continue six Months in this Hospital, and to dine at the Steward's or Matron's table. The Gentlemen of the Faculty, who attend the Hospital, at stated times, give them Lectures in Midwifery, and instruct them how to act in all natural and difficult Births. When they are dismissed sufficiently qualified, those Gentlemen sign a Certificate of their qualification. No Pupils of the Male sex are permitted to attend this Hospital.

The Officers are a President, four Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, two Physicians, two Surgeons, who practise Midwifery, and deliver Women in difficult cases, a Chaplain, who reads divine Service, baptizes the Children, churches the Women, &c. an Apothecary, a Secretary, a Steward, and a Matron, who must be well skilled in Midwifery, and has under her an Assistant-matron, a Messenger and Nurses.

This Charity is supported by Subscriptions and charitable Contributions. He that subscribes three Guineas a Year is qualified to be an annual Governor. He that pays thirty Guineas at one time is a perpetual Governor. Each of these is intitled to have one Woman in the House at a time. But they that subscribe six Guineas annually, or sixty Guineas at any one time, may have two Women in the House at a time.

In *Duke-street, Grosvenor-square*, there is another *Duke-street Lying-in-hospital*, which is founded for *unmarried* as well as *married* Women, in order to prevent the unhappy consequences that too often proceed from their situation, such as Perjuries, false Affidavits, and the murder of their poor guiltless Infants. They have every thing provided for their convenience and help as in *Brownlow-street*, under much the same sort of management, and supported by voluntary Subscriptions. But here a Subscription of two Guineas qualifies an annual Governor, and twenty Guineas paid at once qualifies a Governor for Life. Every Governor or Subscriber is intitled to send one In-patient at a time, and Out-patients without limitation.

Middlesex-hospital, for the reception of the Sick and *Middlesex-hospital* Lame, and also for lying-in Women, is situated in that part of *Marybone-fields*, between *Tottenham-court-road* and *Pitfield-street*, which are now all laid out upon a building Plan,

Plan, and almost covered with genteel brick Buildings, divided into handsome Streets.

This is a neat plain, and not an inelegant brick Building; and has the honour of being the first Hospital in this Kingdom for lying-in Women. It was at first designed only for the reception and relief of Sick and Lame, and carried on from the Year 1745, in two convenient Houses in *Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road*. In 1747, the Plan was extended to the relief of pregnant Wives of the industrious Poor. The present Edifice was erected by private Contributions in the Year 1755, and is so contrived that there is no communication between the Sick and Lame and the lying-in Women.

The support of this Hospital is by voluntary Contributions, Donations, Legacies, &c. a Subscriber of five Guineas may recommend one sick or lame In-patient, and one lying-in Woman, and to recommend Out-patients. Thirty Guineas qualifies a Governor for Life, with the perpetual Privilege of recommending Out-patients, and having one sick or lame In-patient, and one lying-in Woman in the House. A Subscriber of three Guineas is qualified for an annual Governor, and entitles him to have one sick or lame Patient, or one lying-in Woman in the House at one time, and to recommend Out-patients.

The Patients are attended by three eminent Physicians, a Man-midwife, three eminent Surgeons, and a Reverend Divine, without fee or reward.

All Accidents are received without recommendation. No Security is required for Burials. And the Servants are forbid to take any Gratuity from the Patients or their Friends on pain of expulsion.

Small-pox-hospital.

The *Small pox-hospital*, situate in *Cold bath-fields*, is a very plain, neat Structure. The center which projects a little from the rest of the Building, is terminated at top by an angular Pediment, on the apex of which is placed a Vase upon a small Pediment. This Charity, which is for the relief of those Poor, who are afflicted with that terrifying Disease the Small-pox, in the Neighbourhood where it breaks out, and likewise for preventing its contagion and dire effects by Inoculation, is the first of its kind

kind in *Europe*, and was begun in the Year 1746. Here Persons of both sexes and of all ages are carefully provided for, both as to Physic, Diet, and Attendance. Thus this Hospital becomes an aid to all other Hospitals, by receiving those Patients, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

This Hospital consists of two Houses at a due distance from each other, in airy situations; one for preparing Patients for Inoculation, at *Pancras*; and that House for receiving them as soon as the Disease appears, and for the reception of Patients in the natural way, is in *Cold-bath-fields*.

Two Presidents, four Vice-presidents, and a Treasurer, are annually chosen out of the Governors. Five Guineas constitutes an annual Governor. Thirty Guineas a Governor for Life. The Government is in a Committee of thirteen Governors.

A Physician and Surgeon attend this Hospital without fee or reward. There are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, Nurses, &c. who must take no Gratuity from the Patients or Friends.

Patients in the natural way are received every Day. They for Inoculation about eight times a Year; of which notice is given in the Public Papers.

Proper Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them in the Hospital; and their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone before they are discharged.

Westminster-infirmery, properly so called, is situated in *James street*, - near *Petty France*, and is a plain neat Building, founded for the relief of the Sick, and of those, who suffer by any of the unavoidable Accidents to which the Human Frame is always liable. This Charity is supported also by private Subscriptions, &c. set on foot on the 2d of *December*, 1719, in a private House in *Petty France*. It was removed four Years after into a larger House in *Chapel-street*; and from thence to the present new Building, erected by Subscription.

Every Subscriber of two Guineas becomes a Trustee. He that subscribes thirty Guineas becomes a Trustee for Life. A Trustee for Life may have two In-patients, and four Out-patients in a Year. And a Subscriber of one Guinea a Year, may recommend one In-patient and two

Out-patients in a Year. The Treasurer, Physicians, and Surgeons, may have each two In-patients and two Out-patients at a time, or four Out-patients.

St George's
hospital.

St. *George's-hospital*, near *Hyde-park-corner*, was founded and built by Subscription, on the South angle of the Road facing the South-east corner of *Hyde-park*. This Charity was set on foot in the latter end of the Year 1733. This Hospital enjoys a very fine situation, and has all the benefits of a clear and pure Air; and is a very neat brick Building, and though extremely plain, it is not void of Ornament. It consists of two small Wings, and a large Front, with only one Door, which is in the middle, to which there is an ascent by a few Steps. And above, is a Stone with an Inscription, expressing the noble use to which this Structure is applied.

Here are admitted the poor Sick and Lame, who are supplied with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, Lodging, and some of the miserable with Cloaths also. And those who die, are interred at the charge of the Society, if their Friends are not able to bury them.

Here are above three hundred Governors. For which they are qualified by paying five Guineas a Year, or one donation of 50*l*. And no Person subscribing less than two Guineas a Year, can recommend more than two In-patients in a Year.

Alms-
houses.

There are also several *Alm-houses* or *Hospitals* for the maintenance of the Poor.

In the Parish of St. *Clement Danes*, there are fifteen Alm-houses for thirty poor Women, and six more near the Church for twelve Women.

On the East-side of *Gray's-Inn-lane*, near the North-end, are ten Alms-houses, six for Women, and four for Men, who have 6*l*. *per Ann*. each, and a load of Coals, founded by ——— *Stafford*, Esq;

Hog-island Alms-houses, near the Fields leading from *Gray's-Inn-lane* to the *Small-pox-hospital*, are four Rooms for four poor Widows, who have each 4*l*. a Year, and a Gown once in two Years.

Hog-lane Alms-houses, contain six several Foundations, situated in the Parish of St. *Anne, Westminster*; though the Houses are for St. *Martin's* Parish. Here is a Quadrangle with Alms-houses entirely round. In which
the

the Houses fronting *Hog-lane* are endowed by Mrs. *Grimes*, for four unmarried Women, with 10*l.* *per Ann.* each, and with 10*l.* a Year more for a Servant and Fire for them all in common.

In *St. Giles's-street* are five Alms-houses near the end of *Monmouth-street*, endowed with 5*s.* to every Almsman on the first Sunday of every Month, and 5*s.* on *Christmas-day* and *Good Friday* yearly.

A *Grey-coat Hospital* or Alms-house in *Tothill-fields*, for seventy Boys and forty Girls, was founded by Letters Patent in 1706. The Children are provided with Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Cloathing, and are put out Apprentices.

Emmanuel-hospital, or Lady *Anne Dacre's* Alms-houses, are twenty in number, founded in 1601, for ten poor Men and ten poor Women, each of whom has liberty to bring up one poor Child. This is founded for sixteen out of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*; two from *Hayes*, and two from *Chelsea*. These Houses are under the care and inspection of the Lord-mayor of *London*, and the Court of Aldermen.

N. B. No Person that is wicked, nor who cannot say the Creed and ten Commandments in *English*, or is under fifty Years of age, or who has not lived three Years in the said respective Parishes, is eligible to this Hospital.

Mr. *Wither's* Alms-houses in *Tothill-side*, are six, for six poor Persons, founded in 1683, and endowed with 5*l.* *per Ann.* each, and a Gown. Here is a Chapel. He that reads the Prayers enjoys 20*s.* a Year more.

The Rev. Dr. *James Palmer's* twelve Alms-houses, in *Tothill-side*, also for six Men and six Women, were founded in 1654, and endowed with 6*l.* *per Ann.* and a Chaldron of Coals a Year, and a Gown once in two Years. Here is a Chapel, in which the Founder used to pray without the Alms-people twice a Day, but preached twice a Week.

Near these are two more Alms-houses, the Gift of Mrs. *Judith Kifford*, in 1705, for two Women, with 5*l.* *per Ann.* each.

A little nearer the Chapel in *Tothill-fields*, are two large Alms-houses for Men and their Wives, who have each a House and 6*l.* a Year.

Near *Totbill-fields* also are twelve Alms-houses, founded pursuant to the Will of Mr. *Emery Hill*, for six poor Men and their Wives, and six Widows. The Widows to have 4*l.* 16*s.* *per Ann.* The married People 7*l.* 4*s.* besides a Chaldron of Coals each yearly, and a Gown once in two Years.

In the *Little Almory*, are twelve Alms-houses for poor Men and their Families, to each of which Houses the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* pays 6*l.* 12*s.* *per Ann.*

In the *Wooll-staple*, near the East-end, are eight Alms-houses, a Royal Foundation, by King *Henry VIII.* for eight poor People, who are paid 5*l.* *per Ann.* out of the Treasury; and there are four Alms-houses in *Lady-alley*, about the middle of *King-street*, for four poor Women, who have each 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a Year out of the Treasury.

Markets. The *Markets* in this part of the Metropolis are more numerous than in *London*, of which you'll find a list under the article *Markets* in the account of *London*, Page 51.

Prisons. The number of Prisons in *Westminster* is much less; for we find no more than *Totbill* or *Tuttlefields-bridewell*, and the *Gate-house*, facing the West-end of the Abbey, which are chiefly Houses of Correction for Strumpets, Vagrants, and other petty Delinquents; but the *Gate-house* receives Debtors also.

Play-houses. The places of public Entertainment are the *Play-houses*, viz. the King's Theatres in *Drury-lane*, *Covent-garden*, the *Hay-market*, and the *Opera-house*.

Squares. What contributes greatly to the ornament and healthfulness of *Westminster*, are the several beautiful Squares, as

Berkeley. *Berkeley-square*, near *New Bond-street*, which contains about three Acres of Ground, and is well built on the North, East and West-sides.

Bloomsbury. *Bloomsbury-square*, at the North-end of *Southampton-street*, *Holborn*. The North-side is entirely taken up with *Bedford-house*. The other sides are very well covered with capital Houses of Brick, well inhabited, and the Area of the Square is a large Grass-plot, and surrounded with neat iron Rails.

Cavendish. *Cavendish-square*, on the North-side of *Oxford-street*, opposite *Hanover-square*, is a spacious Area, containing between two and three Acres, with an equestrian Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, gilt,

gilt, in the middle of a large Grass-plat, surrounded with wooden Rails upon a brick Wall. This Square is encompassed with very grand Buildings; amongst which, is the fine House of Lord *Harcourt*, on the East-side; the noble Edifice of the late Lord *Bingley*, on the West; a part of the magnificent Structure intended by the Duke of *Chandois*, on the North-side; and adjoining to the North-east angle of this Square, near *Mortimer-street*, has been lately finished a very grand House with Offices, and a large Court before it, by the late Lord *Foley*.

Golden-square, near *Great Windmill-street*, is a very neat Golden-Square, containing about two Acres of Ground. The middle is a Grass-plat, surrounded with handsome iron Rails; and the Houses that inclose every side, are general of the first rank of Buildings.

Grosvenor-square, contains about five Acres in the Grosvenor Area; in the middle of which, is a large Garden, surrounded with pallisado Pales, upon a circular dwarf Wall. The Garden is laid out into Walks, and is adorned with an equestrian Statue of King *George I.* gilt, which stands upon a Pedestal in the center. The East-side of this Square is well covered with the greatest variety of fine Buildings, that are any where to be met with in so small a compass; and they are so far uniform, as to be all fashioned, and pretty near of a height. It takes its name from Sir *Thomas Grosvenor*, landholder of the Ground.

Hanover-square, erected and named in compliment to *Hanover*, the present Royal Family; is situated on the South-side of *Oxford-street*, facing *Cavendish square*. Its Area contains two Acres of Ground. In the middle of which, is a Grass-plat, inclosed with Rails. The whole is surrounded with Houses built in the modern Taste, which make a grand appearance, and are inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinguished rank.

Leicester-square, otherwise called *Leicester-fields*, is very *Leicester*, spacious and handsome. It contains about three Acres; the inner part of which is inclosed with iron Rails, and laid out in Grass-plats and Gravel-walks. In the center of which, is an equestrian Statue of King *George II.* The Buildings about this Square are generally very good. And the North-side is almost entirely taken up with

Leicester-house and *Saville-house*, that have for many Years been the Residence of a branch of the Royal Family.

Lincoln's-
Inn fields-
square.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields, is universally allowed to be the largest and most beautiful Square in *Europe*. The North-fouth and West-fides are covered with Houses. The East is bounded by the Wall of the Terrace of *Lincoln's-Inn* Garden. The North-side is called *Newman's-row*, the West-side *Arch-row*, the South-side *Portugal-row*, and the East-side *Lincoln-Inn-wall*. This Square was originally laid out by *Inigo Jones*, who made the fides of it the exact measure of the great Pyramid of *Egypt*. Most of the Houses in this Square are grand and noble. The center of the Area is laid out in a Grass-plat, with a fine Bason of Water in the middle, Gravel-walks round the Grass, and iron Pallisades fixed upon a stone Splinth, encompassing the whole, and guarding it from the Street.

Queen's.

Queen-square. There are two Squares that bear this name; one an oblong, or rather a short broad Street on the side of *St. James's-park*, which though genteely inhabited, does not carry the appearance of those already mentioned. The other situate at the West end of *Great Ormond-street*, which is an Area of a peculiar kind, it being left open on the North-side for the sake of the beautiful Landscape formed by the Hills of *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, &c. The Houses about it are stately and of the first class. And at the South-west angle stands the Parish Church of *St. George the Martyr*.

St. James's.

St. James's-square, near *St. James's* Palace, on the North-side of *Pall-Mall*, is very large and beautiful. The Area in the middle is encompassed with iron Rails, which form an Octagon; and in the center, is a fine Bason of Water. On the North-side of this Square, you see *St. James's* Church. And on the East-side, is the grand House of the Duke of *Norfolk*. And look which way you please, this Square appears extremely grand, not only from the fine Houses, but from their regularity, the neatness of the Pavement, and the beauty of the Bason in the middle.

Soho.

Soho-square, otherwise *King's-square*, contains near three Acres of Ground. It lies near the South-east end of *Oxford-street*. A large Area is enclosed in the middle of this Square, with iron Rails. Within the Rails there

there is a Garden, with the Statue of King *Charles II.*, upon a Pedestal in the center, surrounded by a Basin of Water. At his Majesty's Feet lie the representations of the Rivers *Thames*, *Humber*, *Trent*, and *Severn*, pouring out their Waters. On the South-side of this Square, between *Friib-street* and *Greek-street*, stands the magnificent House of Lord *Bateman*.

There are two more Squares building; one near *Mary-bone-gardens*, called *Queen Anne's square*; the other near *Tyburn-turnpike*, called *Portman-square*.

The Government of the City of *Westminster* has but little resemblance to that of an opulent and noble City, the chief Residence of the *British* Monarch. Here is no Corporation. The Representatives sent from this City are but two, and are chosen by the Householders, like those of a little Borough. It has not the power of making Freemen; it has no trading Companies; nor any other Courts but those of the Leet, the Sessions, and a Court of Requests, erected a few Years ago, Govern-
ment of
Westminster

The Government of both the City and Liberties are immediately under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, both in Ecclesiastical and Civil affairs; their authority also extends to the Precinct of *St. Martin's le Grand*, near the North-east end of *Newgate-street*, in *London*, and some Towns in *Essex*, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But the management of the Civil part is in the hands of Laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

The principal Magistrate is a *High-steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and is chosen by the Dean and Chapter. He holds his post during Life. In the election of a *High-steward*, the Dean sits as *High-steward* till the Election is over. High-
steward.

The *High-steward* nominates a *Deputy*, who must be confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. This Officer holds his place for Life; supplies the office of a Sheriff, keeps the Court-leet, and is always Chairman at the Quarter-sessions.

The *High-bailiff*, who is next in rank, is nominated by the Dean, and confirmed by the *High-steward*. He holds his place for Life; has the chief management in High-
bailiff.

the election of Members of Parliament, and all the other Bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summons Juries, and sits next to the Deputy-steward in the Court-leet. To him belong all Fines, Forfeitures, and Strays.

Other
Officers.

There are sixteen Burgeſſes and their Aſſiſtants; whoſe office in all reſpects, reſembles that of an Alderman's Deputy of the City of *London*, each having his proper Ward under his juriſdiction. And out of theſe are elected two Head-burgeſſes; one for the City, and the other for the Liberties, who take place in the Court-leet, next to the Head-bailiff.

There is alſo a High-conſtable, choſen by the Court-leet, who has all other Conſtables under his direction.

Befides the above Officers, there are in *Westminster* and its Liberties, fifty-two Inqueſt-men, twelve Surveyors of the Highways, fifty-five Conſtables, thirty-one Beadles, two hundred and thirty-fix Watchmen, and eighty Scavengers, who pay to the Rakers 4127*l.* per *Ann.* for clearing the Streets.

But the Police of this part of the Metropolis is chiefly in the hands of the Juſtices of the Peace, of whom Sir *John Fielding*, Knt. is the moſt notified for his diſpatch of Buſineſs, at his office in *Bow-ſtreet*, *Covent-garden*.

Thus I apprehend that the Juſtices of Peace of *Westminster*, have in a great meaſure, ſuperſeded the authority of the Burgeſſes (except as to Weights and Meaſures, and Nuiſances.) For though the Dean, High-ſteward, or his Deputy, the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes in a *Quorum* of them, are empowered to make By-laws, and to take recognizances of ſmall Offences, the Juſtices, by virtue of their Warrants, apprehend almoſt all petty Offenders and commit them to *Tuttlefields-bridewell*; and for higher Offences, the ſame Juſtices apprehend and commit Criminals to *Newgate* or to the *Gatehouſe*, to be tried at the *Old-Bailey*.

The Precinct of *St. Martin's le Grand*, within *Aldersgate*, *London*, is deemed a part of the City of *Westminster*, and the Inhabitants have a right to vote in the Elections of Members of Parliament for *Westminster*; yet the Sheriff of *London* executes Writs for Debt within this Precinct. But the Chamberlain of *London* gives no moleſtation to, or preſumes to hinder, or call in queſtion, any Perſon not free,

free, that follows a Trade within the said Liberty. There are two Courts held in this Liberty, viz. a Court-leet, which begins and ends yearly on St. Thomas's Day, or the 21st of December, and a Court of Pleas, which is a Court of Records, between Party and Party, and is held every Wednesday, if required.

There is also a Liberty within the City of *Westminster*, called the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of that City. It begins on the outside of *Temple-bar*, and extending along the South-side of the *Strand* to the East-side of *Cecil-street*, reaches down it to the *Thames*, and thence to *Essex-buildings*, taking in all the Houses to *Temple-bar*. On the North-side, it extends from *Temple-bar* to where the *May-pole* once stood, and running down *Holliwell-street*, called the Back of St. *Clement's*, passes by *Butcher-row*, taking in all that range of Buildings. Beyond the place of the *May-pole* aforesaid, this Liberty begins again by the *Fountain Tavern*, in *Catharine street*, and reaches from thence to the *Strand*, and as far as *Exeter Change*; then turning up *Burleigh-street*, it runs up within four Houses of the corner of *Essex-street*, and crossing it, proceeds into *Catharine-street* by the *Fountain Tavern*. This Liberty is subject to the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, kept at *Westminster* by the Lower Exchequer, and within the Liberty of the *Savoy*. Dutchy of Lancaster.

The Ecclesiastical Government of the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, is in the Dean and Chapter aforesaid. Ecclesiastical.

The Military government is lodged in the hands of the Lord-lieutenant of the County of *Middlesex*, and several Lords, Baronets, Knights, and Esquires, who are empowered to raise the Militia, viz. two Regiments of Foot, and one Troop of Horse, of the County of *Middlesex*; and one Regiment of Foot, and one Troop of Horse of the Militia, within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*. Military.

Having thus gone through the several Parts, which compose this vast Metropolis, let us now review the Premises, under the single denomination of *London*, the capital of the *British Empire*.

Its circumference from *Peterborough-house* to *Limehouse*, round the Skirts of the Town, is eighteen Miles at least, Extent of these Cities united.

least, within which Space there are upwards of one hundred thousand Houses, which upon an average, at 20*l.* *per Ann.* Rent for each House, amounts to 2,000,000*l.* total yearly Rent; and allowing 300*l.* upon a like average for the building of each House, the Estate of this circuit of Buildings amounts to the Sum of 30,000,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of the Furniture and Additions made to original Buildings. The fluctuating state of People, who resort to this Capital only upon Business; and the numbers that daily arrive from distant Parts, renders it impossible to come any thing near a certainty; but we are justified to set them down at five hundred thousand Souls upon the lowest calculation, when the Town is said to be not full.

Rent of the Houses.

Value of the Houses.

Number of People.

Certain it is, that this City may boast itself to be the largest in extent, the most populous, and the best inhabited, and that by as civil, rich, and sober People, their number and composition of various Nations being considered, as any in the World. And, for a general Trade throughout the Universe, all others must give her the precedence.

Its Commerce.

In order to gain a more distinct idea of the general Commerce of this City, recollect the incorporated Companies of the City of *London*; whose opulence and importance to the Community in general, may be well judged of by the Charities they distribute to the industrious but distressed Poor. For only twenty-three of them give away for charitable uses 23,655*l.* every Year; which by admitting, what is reasonable to think, that each of the other Companies give 40*l.* yearly for the same uses, the whole Charity will amount to no less than 26,375*l.* *per Ann.* This may serve for a Specimen of the thriving Situation, in which the corporate Companies are at present. But how prodigiously will our prospect open if we take into our view the trading Companies, such as the *Russia*, the *Levant*, or *Turkey* Company, the *Hudson's-bay* Company, the *East-India*, &c.

Shipping.

This will be better explained by taking a view of the Shipping that trade to and from the Port of *London*. There are frequently to be seen in the Port of *London*, between *Limehouse-reach* and *London-bridge*, not less than two thousand sail of Ships, that really go to Sea, besides the

the

the small Craft employed in the River. And in the River *Thames* from *London* to *Blackwall*, about six Miles, there are no less than thirty-three Yards for building Ships, Lighters, and Hoys, and three wet Docks for preserving them.

By this means it is found in the Custom-house Books, that *London* has about one fourth of the whole foreign Trade, with regard to the rest of the Kingdom; because the number of People in this Metropolis, render this City the center of foreign Commerce. Here a great quantity of Goods from foreign Countries are brought in, because here is always a Market, and here they can be consumed. Whereas, take all the other Ports of *England*, and it will be found, that though many of them can send Ships loaden out, few can bring them loaden home, or dispose of all their loadings if brought home.

The City of *Bristol*, which is deemed the next Port to *London*, cannot always dispose of the loading of Ships home. *Yarmouth*, perhaps, can send twelve or fourteen Ships to the *Mediterranean* every Year, loaden with red Herrings; but if those Ships load back with Currants from *Zant*, Oil from *Gallipoli*, Silk and Linens, Raisins and Oil from *Messina*, Silk and Wines, fine Oils, Anchovies, Capers, &c. from *Leghorn*, Silks and Sulphur, and blocks of Marble from *Genoa*, what can be done with those Cargoes at *Yarmouth*? They must all unlade and deliver their Cargoes at *London*. In like manner we shall find, if we compare the rest of the Ports. So that the bulk of *London* makes the trade of *England*; and the increase of this bulk makes *London* the grand center of Nourishment to the whole Nation; for as every part of the Nation sends up hither the best of their Produce, so they carry back a return of Wealth. The Money flows from the City into the remotest Parts, and enables them again to increase that Produce, to improve the Lands, to pay Rent and Taxes, and supply their Families with Necessaries. All which is the apparent effect of Trade derived from the Metropolis.

Nor should we know any thing considerable of this Trade. Trade, if the greatness of the City did not cause it. Here the Manufactories, as well as the produce of the Counties, are amassed for Sale, both for domestic and foreign Trade.

Here

Here Ships from all Parts arrive, and several of the most considerable branches of Trade are confined to this Port by Law. The *East-India* Trade is established in *London*; the *Greenland* Trade almost deliver here; the *Italian* thrown Silk must be imported here only. In and around *London* is the great gulph of the *British* Trade; and as it comes in here, so it goes out again from hence to all parts of the Nation, circulating in home Trade from the Merchant to the Consumer.

Its Influ-
ence.

The influence of this City is also very great at the remotest Ports of our own Country. Multitudes of People are employed in the extremest Ports of *England*, for the supply of *London*, either with Food, or Fuel, or Manufactures. No less than thirty thousand People are always employed to dig Coals and to load them at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. A thousand sail of Ships are employed to carry them, and at least, ten thousand Seamen, Lightermen, &c. to navigate and unload them. The Butter trade in *Yorkshire* and *Suffolk*; the Cheese Trade in *Wilts*, *Gloucestershire*, *Warwickshire* and *Cheshire*, all remote from *London*, are all employed for the supply of *London*; where, upon a moderate computation, above fifty thousand Tons of Cheese, and as much Butter, is consumed in one Year. How many Lands do such Trades cause to be cultivated and improved by the vast number of Cows fed on them, to produce such quantities of Butter and Cheese?

Again, how many are improved by the number of black Cattle fed in the remotest parts of *England*, every way, and such Cattle as are not to be seen in any other parts of the World, bred purely for the *London* Market? The like may be said of Sheep, whose numbers are numberless, and all for the supply of *London*. What an infinite number of People do these employ? What millions of Acres of Land do they improve? And how do they create and propagate Trade even in the remotest corners of the Island, all moved, supplied, and Trade supported by the prodigious demand of all these things at the capital City?

Provisions.

It is ordinarily said, that there are thirty thousand *Higlers* or travelling Market-folks about this Metropolis; a poor sort of People, who are employed to bring Butter, Eggs,

Eggs, Pigeons, Poultry, Rabbits, Wild-fowl, &c. to the *London* Markets; and to retail from House to House Lamb, Pork, &c. and many of them have a Horse, and some a Cart, &c. The like of *Gardeners*, whose numbers are prodigiously increased, who now keep Carts, or whole teams of Horses, or large Luggage-boats upon the River, and employ a prodigious quantity of Land for ten or twenty Miles, at least, about *London*.

The article of Malt and Malt liquor, affords another extensive Trade in this Capital. The number of Inns and publick Drinking-houses is so multiplied as to appear incredible to a Stranger. Which, though it be scandalously great, considering the bad effects of Drunkenness, Reveling, and Lewdness, practised in some of them, has this commercial benefit, that it is a great support to Maltsters, Malt-makers, Brewers and their Servants, Horses, Carriages, Farmers, Ploughmen, &c. who all get their Bread by the Drinking trade in this City. From *Midsummer* 1759 to *Midsummer* 1760, there were Brewed in the City and Suburbs nine hundred seventy-five thousand two hundred and seventeen Barrels and three Firkins of Beer, each Barrel containing thirty-six Gallons; not to mention the vast quantities of *Dorchester*, *Burton*, *Burlington*, and other fine Beers and Ales brought out of the Country.

Besides, the Distillers of Malt-spirits don't consume less than two hundred thousand Quarters of Malt every Year; fifteen thousand Hogheads of Cyder in the distilling or draining Spirits, and several thousand Tons of Molasses, Sugar, and damaged Wines and Bottoms.

Consider also, that there is not less than fifty thousand Tons of Wine, and twenty thousand Tons of Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and other foreign Spirits, imported from the *West-Indies*, &c.

The quantity of the Woollen Manufactures consumed and trafficked within this City is immense. The Wool and the Oil used are the great principles of this Manufacture in general, and are brought from different Channels to the hands of the Manufacturers; passing a long way in the ordinary course of Trade before they meet in the Clothier's-house. The Oil is imported from *Gallipoli*, *Naples*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Faro*, *Figuera*, *Lisbon*, and *Oporto*,
by

Woollen
Manu-
factures
consumed.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

by the Merchant, who sells it to the Tradesman, and they to the Manufacturers. The Wool has also many Channels. It is imported from *Spain, Ireland*; some from the Coast of *Barbary*, and *Carmenia* Wool from *Turkey*. But the *English* Wool is the principal article of this Manufacture; and *Leadenhall*, in *London*, is the Staple or Mart, where the Manufacturers in and for a hundred Miles about *London*, are supplied with that Commodity.

Besides the great consumption of the Woollen Manufactures in general, in *London*, the Exports from thence to foreign Parts, is not less than three quarters of what is sent out of *England*.

Its Silk Manufacture of *Spitalfields*, is arrived to a greater degree of Perfection than that of any other Nation.

The Hard-ware Manufacture, and the Trade in Metals in general, within the City of *London*, and from that Port to foreign Countries, is an article of great consideration. Our *Birmingham* Hard-ware beats that of the whole World, both in cheapness and excellency. To this Branch we may subjoin the vast Trade carried on in this Metropolis in Pewter, Brass, Copper, Tin, and Lead; in Mahogany wares, and the Glass manufacture, both for Home consumption and foreign Markets.

Corn.

The quantity of Corn consumed in the City of *London* and parts adjacent, is so great, and the way it is brought thither is so different, that it is scarce possible to make an accurate computation of it. There are prodigious quantities of Corn and Meal, and Malt, brought by Sea, and by the navigation of the Rivers *Thames, Medway, Lea*, and several smaller Rivers; the like of which is not to be seen in the World; and what must be the opinion, if we add to this, the Corn, Malt and Meal, brought by Land-carriage from *Surry, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire* to *Farnham* Market, and from thence to the Mills about *Guildford*, and all the adjacent Country, and then to *London* by Water? and the Wheat that *Northamptonshire*, from *Harborough*, in *Leicestershire*, and from *Bedford*, to the great Markets of *Hempstead, St. Albans, and Hitchin*, and being then ground at innumerable Mills, is brought to *London* by Land-carriage.

This vast carriage of Corn and Meal to *London* is a branch of Trade; for there are many who keep Teams
and

and Waggon on purpose to let out for bringing of Corn, Malt and Meal to *London*; and generally these Carriages return laden with Coals, Grocery, Wines, Salt, Oil, Iron, Cheese, and other heavy Goods for Shopkeepers and Tradesmen in the Country; by which a great return is made for the mere expence of the carriage.

It is not the Kingdom that makes *London* rich, but it is *London* that makes all the Kingdom rich. The Country corresponds with *London*, but *London* corresponds with all the World. The Country supplies this City with Corn and Cattle, that is to say, with Provisions. But if there was not such a City to take off and consume those Provisions, what could the Country do? How must the product of the Land be sold? How the Rents paid? The Land must lie waste, and the Cattle run wild and devour the Country or be starved. The Country sends up Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fowls, Coals, Fish, &c. to *London*; and *London* sends back Spice, Sugar, Wine, Drugs, Cotton, Linen, Tobacco, and all foreign Necessaries to the Country; and especially Money, the most necessary of all. So that it is the capital City that is the life of the Country, and keeps all the parts of that vast Body in motion.

Again, the Countrymen shear their Sheep, sell their Wool, carry it from place to place; the Manufacturers set it to Work: they comb it, card it, spin, wind and twist it, dye, weave, full and dress it. But *London* is the center of the gross body of this Manufacture. *London* answers the end of every Trade abroad, and of every Manufacture at home; for, be it *Manchester* for Cotton-ware, *Yorkshire* for coarse Cloth, Kerfies, &c. *Wilts* and *Gloucester* for fine Cloths, *Norwich* for Stuffs, *Wales* for Flannels, all goes to *London*; and all have their Money in return from *London*. *London* consumes all, circulates all, exports all, and at last pays for all.

It is worthy of observation, that not only our inland Trade is supported by the Tradesmen of *London*, but that the City of *London* trades with such an immense Stock, that Merchants may be said to give Credit to all the World more or less. All the Trades they carry on abroad, almost in every part of the World, are carried on by the strength of their Stocks. They do not receive
the

the Goods from abroad and so make the returns back to the several Countries from whence these Goods come ; but they send their own Goods out first, and receive the Goods of other Countries back in payment. Thus in all the Ports of *Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey*, the Merchants of *London* have their Houses or Factories ; where their Warehouses are piled up to the Ceilings with *English* bales. *English* stocks carry on the Trade. Not a Fleet from the *Brazils*, not a Galleon from *New Spain*, but a share of the Gold in the first, and of the Silver in the last is the product of *English* stocks, and belongs to *English* Merchants, whose Goods sold upon Credit at *Lisbon* and *Cadiz*, went first to *America* to purchase that Gold and Silver. Not a *Turkey* Fleet, nor a Ship from *Leghorn, Messina, or Genoa*, how rich soever, freighted with the finest raw and thrown Silk, the choicest Gums and Drugs, but it is all the effects of the Merchants of *London*, and in return for Credit first given by them.

All the *New England* trade, the *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes* trade, and all the Plantation trade, is carried on by the Stocks of the *English* Merchants. For the Sugars, Tobacco, Turpentine, Furs, Cocoa, Indico, and all the other produce of our Colonies, come home in return for the Goods long before consigned to them from *London*.

I shall therefore finish these remarks with Mr. *Addison's* description of the *Royal-exchange*, which conveys a just idea of the importance of this City to the Commerce of the Kingdom, “ There is, says he, no place in the
 “ Town, which I so much love to frequent as the *Royal-exchange* of *London*. It gives me a secret satisfaction,
 “ and in some measure gratifies my vanity as an *English-*
 “ *man*, to see so rich an assembly of my Countrymen and
 “ Foreigners consulting together upon the private business
 “ of Mankind, and making this Metropolis a kind of
 “ emporium for the whole Earth. I must confess, that
 “ I look upon high Change to be a great Council, in
 “ which all considerable Nations have their Represent-
 “ tatives. Factors, in the trading World, are what
 “ Ambassadors are in the politic World. They negotiate
 “ Affairs, conclude Treaties, and maintain a good
 “ correspondence between those wealthy Societies of
 “ Men, that are divided from one another by Seas or
 “ Oceans,

“ Oceans, or live on the different extremities of a
 “ Continent. I have often been pleased to hear disputes
 “ adjusted between an Inhabitant of *Japan* and an Alder-
 “ man of *London*; or to see a subject of the *Great Mogul*
 “ entering into a league with a *Muscovite*. I am infinitely
 “ delighted to mix with these several Ministers of Com-
 “ merce, as are distinguished by their different Walks
 “ and different Languages. Sometimes I am jostled
 “ among a body of *Armenians*; sometimes I am lost in a
 “ crowd of *Jews*; and sometimes make one in a group of
 “ *Dutchmen*. I am a *Dane*, a *Swede*, a *Frenchman*, at
 “ different times, or rather fancy myself like the old
 “ Philosopher, who, being asked what Countryman he
 “ was, replied, That he was a *Citizen of the World*.”

By an Act, 12 Geo. III. Cap. 73. *for the better Re- Builders
 gulation of Buildings and Party-walls within the Cities of Act.
 London and Westminster, &c. and for the better preventing
 mischiefs by Fire*, it is enacted, That all Front and Rear-
 walls shall be of Stone or Brick, or of Stone and Brick
 together, except square-bond Timbers, Door-cases, Win-
 dow-frames, Shutters, Story-posts, Breast-summer fronts
 and Cornices to said fronts; and that said Walls shall be
 carried up eighteen Inches above the Gutter, and coped
 with Stone, Tile or Brick.

That there shall be Party-walls of Brick or Stone, or of
 Brick and Stone together, one half on the soil of each
 House of the thickness of two Bricks and a half in length,
 or one Foot nine Inches in the Cellar, and two Bricks
 in length, or one Foot five Inches and a half from the
 Cellar or lower story to the Garret-floor, and one Brick
 and a half in length, or thirteen Inches from the Garret-
 floor upwards, full eighteen Inches, above the Roof or
 Gutters, in a House whose expence of building and finish-
 ing shall exceed 120*l*. But that where the expence shall
 not exceed 120*l*. the party Wall and every flank and side
 Wall shall be of the thickness of one Brick and a half in
 length, or thirteen Inches in the Cellar or lowest story,
 and one Brick in length, or nine Inches, from thence to
 eighteen Inches above the Roof or Gutters. And that
 the Bricks in such Party-walls shall be good, sound, hard
 and well burnt; and that no Timbers (except the Girders,
 binding and trimming Joists, and the Templets under the
 same) shall be laid in any such Wall; and that no Timbers

of the Roof (except Purloins, Kirbs and Gutter-plates) shall be laid into any such Party-wall ; and that no girder, binding or trimming Joists shall lie more than nine Inches within such Wall, nor meet, nor be laid opposite to each other ; and that the sides thereof shall be nine Inches distant, with five Inches solid Brick-work between the ends of Lentils, Wall-plates and Bond-timbers.

That no bow Windows shall be made except for Shops, and those not to project more than five Inches from the upright of the House to the front of the Stall-board, where the Street, &c. is not thirty-two Feet wide ; nor more than ten Inches where the Street, &c. is more than thirty-two Feet wide, and not to be carried higher than the ground story next above the level of the Street, &c. and the Roof of such projection shall not be made higher than the Sill of the one pair of stairs Window ; and that no Timber building, projection or erection whatsoever, shall be built or erected in the front or rear, or on the top of any House or building, otherwise than aforesaid. Provided that nothing in this Act interfere with, or make void the power of the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps and Pavements in *London*.

It is also enacted, that the Builders of Party-walls near the Thames, may leave Archways or Gateways for Carriages, and to fix proper Breast-summers over the same, provided the said Wall above the Breast-summer, in such Archway or Gateway, be one Brick and a half, or thirteen Inches thick.

That any Person who shall build against any such party-wall, and shall have paid the full and due proportion of the Charges of building such Wall, according to the Direction of this Act, shall lawfully cut into and lay Timbers in and upon said Walls, in such manner as the first Builder might do. And also to make indents of four Inches for inserting of Partition-walls and Chimney-jambs, and of four Inches into the end of any adjoining Front-wall, to join Walls between House and House, and to cut into a Wall where there is no Funnel, five Inches for the laying of Stone-steps only : and that no Cornice or projection of Wood, in or upon any House, &c. already built, or hereafter to be built, except for Frontispieces for Doors, and such Shop windows as are hereby authorized to be made, shall be made or suffered.

It then regulates the placing of Chimney-jambs, Breasts and Flues of Chimnies in Party-walls, when a new erection shall be made against another House.

It also directs that the thickness of Chimney-jambs and backs of Chimnies, shall be a Brick and half, or thirteen Inches in the lowest Story, and from thence to the upper Story one Brick or nine Inches; that all widths in the inside of such Chimnies shall be the breadth of a Brick or four Inches; that all Funnels shall be plaistered on the outside to the Ceiling of the upper Story, and pargetted on the inside from the bottom to the top; that an Arch of Brick shall be turned under every Hearth, except on the lowest Story of the building; that no Timber shall lie nearer than five Inches to any Funnel or Fire-place, that every Mantel shall be arched over with Brick, or set upon Iron; that no Wood or Wainscot shall be affixed nearer than five Inches from the inside of a Jamb or Mantle; that no Stove, Boiler, Copper or Oven, shall be set up otherwise than with Iron, Brick or Stone; and that the Flue shall not be placed nearer than nine Inches to any wood.

It is further enacted, that no Breast-summer, Door-case, Window-lentil, Story-post or Plate, shall be laid or set in any Party-wall, unless where two Houses shall be laid together.

All which Regulations and Directions shall be observed and followed under the penalty of fifty Pound, and that the Builder after Conviction, shall make good Irregularities on pain of a further Penalty of fifty Pound, and a Penalty of ten Pound upon every Workman or Servant doing any thing contrary to this Act.

This Act then lays down particular Directions for Owners intending to build, and are prevented by the Premises being intermixed with the Property of other Owners, under disability, or unwilling to join, to apply to the Mayor, or to the Justices at their Quarter Sessions, who are authorized by this Act to issue their Warrant or Precept to the Sheriff to impanel a Jury for the purposes of determining whether the Premises ought to be re-built, and that the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, and the said Sessions respectively, shall give Judgment according to their Verdict, which Judgment shall be binding. That after Judgment and Payment of the Money thereby

THE PRESENT STATE OF

awarded, the party applying, may pull down his House and rebuild the same with a perpendicular Party-wall, and in the presence of a Constable, may enter the adjoining House, and may remove Goods or Furniture, and do any thing necessary for performing the said Work. And if any person obstruct or impede the Workmen, to forfeit ten Pound.

Then the said Act sets forth in what manner the Owner of a House, intending to pull down a Party-wall, is to proceed in case the Proprietor of the next House is unable or unwilling to join in the rebuilding of the same. He must first give three Months notice in writing; Surveyors to be appointed, Owners or Occupiers may appeal to the General Quarter-sessions against the Surveyor's Report, and their determination to be final.

Old Partitions or Timber-walls may be pulled down by the Owner or Builder of any House adjoining, and new Party-walls built in their stead, having first given three Months notice in writing to the Owner of the adjoining House. The expence of which Party-walls shall be paid one Moiety by the Owner of the House, intitled to the improved Rent to be paid by the Occupier or Tenant, and allowed or deducted out of his next Rent; otherwise to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, with double Costs of Suit.

And it is further enacted, That when any House or Tenement shall be presented by an Inquest or Jury as in a ruinous state, and a Copy of said Presentment has been sent to the Church-warden and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, Precinct or place, they shall order a sufficient Hoard to be put up before the same; and if the Owners of such ruinous Houses neglect to take them down or repair them, after Notice in writing given or left upon the Premises; the Mayor or Justices may issue Warrants to Overseers of the poor and Church-wardens, to take the same down, sell the Materials, and to satisfy themselves for their trouble out of the Money arising from such Sale.

And it is further enacted, that the Water from the tops of Buildings shall be carried by Pipes into the Streets, under the penalty of ten Pound, and a further penalty of ten Pound each Month after conviction, if such Pipes be not affixed.

It

It is also enacted, that no person shall distill or boil any Turpentine above the quantity of ten Gallons, and at the distance of fifty Feet, upon pain of 100*l*. Shipwrights, Barge and Boat-builders, Mast-makers and others employed in building and repairing Ships, &c. excepted.

And it is further enacted, that there shall be a large and a Hand-fire-engine kept in known public places; that the Church-wardens of every Parish, and the Overseers of the Poor, where there is not a Church-warden, shall fix Stop-blocks of wood or Fire-cocks upon the Mains and Pipes belonging to any Water-works, and to fix Marks in writing near the place where the Fire-cocks lie; and shall keep an Instrument or Key in every House where every such Mark shall be, to open the Fire-cock; and shall keep in said House a Pipe for the water to come thereout, to be made use of as occasion shall require, at the expence of the Parish, &c. under the penalty of ten Pound, and the Plugs to be kept in repair by the Owners of the Mains and Pipes where the same shall be fixed; and that the said Owners, in case they shall remove, change or alter the said Mains or Pipes, shall at their own Costs and Charges, place Stop-blocks, Plugs and Fire-cocks upon the new Main or Pipe, in such places as the Church-warden or Overseers shall direct.

And it is further enacted, that the Turncock whose water shall first come into the Main or Pipe where a Plug shall be opened at any Fire, shall be intitled to ten Shillings, the first Engine-keeper to thirty Shillings, the second Engine-keeper to twenty Shillings, and the third to ten Shillings, if approved of by an Alderman or Justice of the Peace.

And it is further enacted, That Rewards payable for Fire in a Chimney shall be defrayed and paid by the Inhabitants and Occupiers of the Houses where the said Fire happens; and that the Fire-engines, Stop-blocks, Fire-cocks, Plugs, Keys and other impliments and materials, and the payment of the Rewards and Gratuities shall be provided and paid for out of the Poor's Rate, or by a Special rate made for the purposes of this Act.

It also grants a protection to thirty Watermen belonging to each Office of Insurance, and employed to extinguish Fires, not to be impressed into the Sea or Land service.

And it further enacts, that if the Governors or Directors of Insurance-offices, being applied to by any person interested

THE PRESENT STATE OF

terested in, or intituled to any House demolished or damaged by Fire, or have grounds of Suspicion that the parties insured have been guilty of Fraud, or of setting their Houses on Fire, they shall have power to cause the Insurance-money to be properly applied. That Servants, who thro' negligence or carelessness, shall be the cause of Fire, shall be fined 100*l.* or kept on hard Labour in a common Goal for eighteen Months. That Constables and Beadles, on notice of Fire, shall immediately repair to the place where the Fire shall happen, with their Staves, to aid and assist the distressed, to cause the people to work the Engines, to prevent Goods from being stolen, and to apprehend Thieves and Pilferers.

No Action to lie against a person where the Fire accidentally happens; neither shall the Plaintiff recover if a Tender of sufficient amends shall be made.

The Acts, 4 and 6 Geo. III. for regulating Buildings and preventing mischiefs happening by Fire, whereby a penalty of fifty Pounds is inflicted upon the Builder who should neglect to build according to the said Acts: And whereas many Houses have not been built according to the directions of the said Acts, whereby several Persons are informed against, and are now under Prosecution, but are willing to make the same conformable to this Act; it is enacted, that the Court may make a Rule for the Plaintiff in such Action, to set forth the particular Defect complained of in the building such Houses; and if such Defendant shall thereupon enter into an Agreement for making good the Defects, and render the building conformable to the Direction of this Act, within a certain time, a Rule shall thereupon be made, that such Defendant shall make good the Defects, but such Defendant to pay such Costs as the said Court shall award.

Justices to indemnify all persons for Penalties incurred by former Acts, provided no final Judgment has been given.

The parties aggrieved may appeal from the judgment of any Justice to the next General Quarter-Sessions, giving security to try such Appeal, and to pay Costs.

No Action to be brought after the expiration of three Kalendar Months, nor until twenty-one Days notice in writing of an intention to bring such Action; to plead the general Issue; treble Costs allowed, all former Acts, so far as they respect Party-walls, regulating of Buildings, preventing mischiefs by Fire, are hereby repealed.

A TABLE

WESTMINSTER.

*183

A T A B L E,

Shewing the number of SHEEP and BLACK CATTLE
sold at Smithfield Market for forty Years.

From Michaelmas 1730, to ditto	SHEEP	Average.	BLACK CATT.	Average.
1731	480010	568060	88304	93655
2	537250		87571	
3	588310		95301	
4	597990		94473	
5	636740		102628	
6	617720	599466	100602	97548
7	637190		100686	
8	615000		96762	
9	598000		96404	
40	527420		93285	
1741	555480	531134	85245	85892
2	518700		86913	
3	479030		85682	
4	513320		87441	
5	589140		84179	
6	648350	655516	83149	80878
7	646930		81988	
8	634750		76060	
9	666900		83357	
50	680650		79836	
1751	673650	680618	79983	80843
2	688970		81847	
3	686810		83677	
4	669090		77605	
5	684570		81106	
6	653220	616750	83266	91699
7	594260		89776	
8	571660		90559	
9	610870		96082	
60	653740		98813	
1761	718060	842080	90232	121175
2	842030	1 Yr. & $\frac{1}{4}$	121175	1 Yr. & $\frac{1}{4}$
3	904190	635247	90991	86555
4	581440		80299	
5	547300	4 Years.	84703	4 Years.
6	587520		78387	
7	588730	632812	81035	84244
8	655920		84855	
9	665240		85862	
1770	666650		90979	

T H E

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *M I D D L E S E X*.

Name and
Situation.

THIS County takes its name from its situation, in the middle of the three Kingdoms of East, West, and South Saxons, and the Inhabitants were called by them *Middle Saxons*, and their

County by contraction, *Middlesex*. It is an inland County; no part thereof touching the Seas, and but small in extent, not exceeding twenty Miles in length, and twelve in breadth; bounded on the East by the River *Lea* and the *Meerditch*, that separates it from *Essex*; on the South by the River *Thames*, which separates it from *Surrey* and *Kent*; on the West by the River *Cole*, or *Coln*, and *Shireditch*, which separates it from *Buckinghamshire*, and on the North by *Hertfordshire*.

Division.

Middlesex is divided into six Hundreds, viz. *Spelthorn*, *Isleworth*, *Osulston*, *Elthorn*, *Finnesbury*, and *Wenlexbarne*, and two Liberties, besides the two great Cities of *London* and *Wesminster*.

Rivers.

The principal Rivers that water this County are the *Thames*, the *Lea*, and the *Coln*, into which several Rivulets empty themselves.

The
Thames.

The *Thames* is a compound of *Thame* and *Ifis*, which are separate Rivers, and meeting near *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*, make one Stream, by the single name *Thamise*, or *Thames*;

Thames; growing more and more famous, till it becomes the most celebrated navigable River in the Universe, considering its length, breadth, depth, navigation, and the trade and commerce carried on both at Home and with foreign Countries by its means. For it riseth on the edge of *Gloucestershire*, and is navigable for Barges, of very considerable burthen, as high as *Lechlade*, on the edge of *Oxfordshire*, which is about two hundred and thirty Miles from the mouth. The Tide flows up to *Richmond*, and always to *Isleworth*, which is above sixty Miles, by the course of the River, from the Sea; and below *London-bridge*, it is a safe Harbour for forty Miles, in which Ships of the largest burthen may swim and be secure in all Weather; so that seldom any damage happens, except from Ice or the ignorance or carelessness of the Navigators; and, as the Port of *London* is the grand mart of Trade, to which all Nations resort, there is seldom a tide of Flood without the arrival of some Ships and Vessels from foreign Parts: By this continual increase, the *Thames*, for three Miles below *London-bridge*, resembles a thick Wood of Ships; not to mention the many thousand Wherries and Lighters, used to carry Passengers, and to load and unload the Ships.

The banks of this famous River, are as remarkable for the number of large and beautiful Towns, Villages, and fine Seats, with which they are covered on both sides; and for the Docks, Ship-yards, and Manufactures, continually employed within the course thereof.

As to the Water itself, it is accounted extremely sweet and wholesome; from *Greenwich* Westward especially, in tide of Ebb and half Flood; it seldom proving brackish higher than *Blackwall*. The seafaring People give it the preference to all other Water in very long Voyages; during which *Thames-water* will work and ferment like Liquor, till it becomes perfectly fine, and carries a strong Spirit; for in its state of fermentation, this Water is inflammable, and will take Fire.

It abounds with a variety of Fish; amongst which, its Salmon, Smelts, Eels, Flounders, and Trouts, are particularly admired. What is remarkable, there are no Oysters in this River, nor Crabs; though the River

Medway, which runs into it, near its mouth, abounds with both those Shell-fish. And about *Blackwall*, there has been caught within these dozen Years, a delicious small Fish, called *Whitebait*, that resembles a very small Smelt in colour and shape, and is eaten Bones, Head, and Guts and all, by the most delicate Stomachs and Palates; but this Fish is of such a tender nature, that it must be dressed as soon as taken out of the River, or it will perish, loose its flavour, and be disagreeable.

The Lea.

The River *Lea*, of whose Spring mention has been made in the account of *Hertfordshire*, is navigable for large Corn flat-bottomed Barges up to *Ware* and *Hertford*, and empties itself into the *Thames*, about three Furlongs below or to the East of *Blackwall-stairs*, or Plying-place; and is branched out into several Streams, a little above *Oldford*, which take distinct courses, and are navigable for Lighters and Barges through *Bow* and *Stratford* Marshes, on the East-side of the River; and having turned several Corn-mills, supplied the *Westham* Water-works and several Manufactories, they unite again in one Channel at *Bromley* Lock, * and after many windings thro' the Marshes, falls into the *Thames*, as abovementioned. This River also washes several handsome Villages and Gentlemens Seats; and partakes of the Tide and wholesomeness of the Water of the *Thames*, as far up as *Temple-mills*, about three Miles from the mouth. Therein also are abundance of good fresh Water-fish, as Eels, Roach, Dace, Pike, &c. There has lately been a Bridge built over it, called *Lea-bridgē*, below *Clapton*, which, by a new Road on the East-side, communicates with *Epping-forest*; and is supported by a Turnpike, established by Act of Parliament. A little to the South-west of this Bridge, there has been lately erected an Engine to supply *Clapton*, *Hummerton*, and *Hackney*, with Water.

* Close to the Southward of this Lock, there has lately been a Canal cut for the inland navigation of Barges thro' two Locks across the Fields from *Bromley* to *Limehouse*; pursuant to a late Act of Parliament for improving the navigation of the River *Lea*, by divers Canals cut in the bends of the said River, to shorten the navigation thereof between *Hertford* and *London*.

The

The account of the River *Coln* is given in *Buckinghamshire*.

The Soil of this County is excellent, fat, and fertile, Soil, and continually improving by the great advantages the Farmers and Graziers have from their proximity to a continual and abundant supply of Dung, made in *London*, *Westminster*, &c. to manure their Lands, which are clayey on the North and North-west parts, and gravelly on the East-side.

The Air is soft and wholesome in general, within a Air, proper distance from the Metropolis; and it is generally thought, that there is no better Air in *England* than at *Kensington*, *Harrow*, *Hendon*, *Hampstead*, *Islington*, *Hackney*, and even at *Mile-end*, *Stepney*, and *Bow*.

The Produce of *Middlesex*, is the best of wheat Corn, Produce, Hay, Garden-stuff of all sorts; amongst which, the richest Musk-melons, in *England*, Fruits, especially Nectarines, Peaches, Plumbs, Pears, Cherries, and Grapes, that exceed in size and flavour, all others of *British* growth. Cattle, Swine, and Manufactories in Silk, Cotton, Linen, Woollen, &c. are too numerous to be recited; as for Pasture, no place excels the Marsh-land, called the Isle of *Dogs*, between *Limehouse* and *Blackwall*.

This County has the honour to be an Earldom, and to Give title of Earl. to the eldest Son of the most noble Prince *Sackville*, Duke of *Dorset*. But it sends no more than two Representatives, by the name of Knights of the Shire, to the House of Commons; though, perhaps, there are more, and more populous towns, and inhabited by Men of more property in this County, than in any other in *England*.

It is further observed, that the Sheriff of *Middlesex* is Sheriff, chosen annually by the Liverymen of *London*, and is accountable to the said City for all matters appertaining to his office; and every Alderman, that has served Lord-mayor of *London*, is a Justice of the Peace in *Middlesex*.

In surveying this County, we shall first give an account of the Hundreds in their order:

Spelthorn hundred, which is bounded on the West, South, Spelthorn- and part of the East by the *Thames*; on the part of the hundred. East by the Hundred of *Isleworth*, and on the North by

the Hundred of *Elthorn*. The only Market-town in this Hundred is,

Staines. *Staines* or *Stanes*, (nineteen Miles from *London*) so called from *Stana*, a *Saxon* word for a *Stone*, set up here to mark the limits of the City of *London*'s jurisdiction upon the River *Thames*; situated very pleasantly on the side of the said River, over which there is a wooden Bridge. It is governed by two Constables, and four Headboroughs, appointed by his Majesty's Steward; this being a Lordship belonging to the Crown. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *May 11*, for Horses and Cattle, and on *September 19*, for Onions and Toys.

Running-mead. Near this place is a Meadow, called *Running-mead*, in which King *John* and his Nobles met by agreement to settle *Magna Charta*; the great Charter of Liberties, to which *English* Subjects appeal. See Vol. I. Page 21.

Sheperton. *Sheperton*, a Village situated upon the *Thames*, Eastward, is a pretty Country village, most resorted to by *Londoners* who delight in Fishing, and greatly improved of late Years by a Bridge erected over the *Thames* from *Walton* in *Surry*, about the Year 1750, by *Samuel Dicker*, Esq; in pursuance of Powers granted to him by Parliament in the Year 1747.

Walton-bridge. This Bridge at *Walton* consists of four stone Piers, between which are three large truss Arches of Beams, and joists of Wood, strongly bound together with Mortises, iron Pins, and Cramps; under those three large Arches the Water constantly runs; beside which, are five other Arches of brick work on each side, to make the ascent and descent the more easy; but there is seldom Water under any of them, except in great Floods, and four of them on the *Middlesex* side are stopt up, being on high Ground where the Floods never reach.

The middle Arch, when viewed by the River side, affords an agreeable Prospect of the Country, beautifully diversified with Wood and Water, which is seen through it to a considerable distance, and makes an excellent back Landscape.

The prodigious compass of this great Arch, to a person below, occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprize, as it appears like an over-stretch, or an extreme; and his wonder and attention are raised, when he proceeds

to

to take notice, that all the Timbers are in a falling inclination (there not being discoverable one upright piece) and considers also the very small dimensions of the Piers that support the whole.

Walton Bridge is distant in measured Miles.

from			from		
London	16	w.	Byfleet	3	N. E.
Richmond	7	w.	Weybridge	2	E.
Kingston	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	w.	Chertsey	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	E.
Essex	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. W.	Staines	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. E.
Claremont	3	N. W.	Windfor	10	S. E.
Cobham	4	N. E.	Colnbrook	8	S. E.
Epsum	8	N. W.	Uxbridge	11	S. E.
Leatherhead	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. W.	Harrow	13	S.
Dorking	11	N. W.	Hounslow	6	S. W.
Guildford	13	N. E.	Twickenham	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. W.
Ripley	7	N. E.	Hampton	3	S. W.
Woking	8	N. E.	Sunbury	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.

Sunbury, another Village, pleasantly situated more to Sunbury. the East upon the *Thames*; has a number of fine Buildings, and very genteelly inhabited.

Hampton; another remarkable Village to the East, upon Hampton. the *Thames*, is most pleasantly situated and well built, owing to its agreeable Situation, and to the vicinity of the Royal Palace, called *Hampton-court*.

Hampton-court, delightfully situated on the North-Hampton-court. bank of the *Thames*, is a magnificent Palace, built with Brick, by Cardinal *Walsley*, who gave it to King *Henry VIII.* and his Majesty greatly enlarged it. It with the Parks, is encompassed by the *Thames* in a Semicircle; but its present appearance is owing to King *William III.* who pulled down the old Apartments and rebuilt it in a more beautiful manner. The Park and Gardens, with the scite of the Palace, are above four Miles in circumference. But the Alterations that have been made, and the total neglect which the Royal Family for many Years has shewn towards this Palace, have brought the Gardens and the Buildings, and Furniture into great decay. And some of the best Paintings, such as the Cartoons, &c. have been removed to improve and adorn the Queen's

N 4

House

House in *St. James's-park*, or some other favourite Residence.

The whole Palace consists of three Quadrangles. The first and second are *Gothic*; but in the latter is a most beautiful Colonnade of the *Ionic* order, the Columns in couplets, built by Sir *Christopher Wren*. In the third are the Royal Apartments, magnificently built of Brick and Stone, by King *William III.*

Twickenham.

Twickenham, alias *Twitnam*, qu. *Twinam*, which signifies a Village between two Rivers, is situated between two Brooks, one at each end; and is remarkable for many fine Seats, and a Church, which is a fine Structure of the *Doric* order.

Isleworth-hundred.

Isleworth-hundred, bounded on the South and South-east by the *Thames*; on the West by the Hundred of *Spelthorn*, and on the East and North by the Hundred of *Elthorn*; contains several Villages of note, but no Market-town.

Isleworth.

Isleworth, which gives name to this Hundred, is by some called *Thisleworth*, and a place of considerable antiquity, once honoured with a Palace of *Richard King* of the *Romans*, is pleasantly situated on the North-bank of the *Thames*, very large, well-built, and abounding with Gentlemens Seats.


Hounslow.

Hounslow, (twelve Miles from *London*) stands upon the *London Road* to *Staines*, &c. and is a very pretty Village, being a great thoroughfare, has several good and commodious Inns for Travellers.

Osulton.

Osulton-hundred, is bounded on the East by the River *Lea*; on the North and West by the Hundreds of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlexbarne*; and on the South by the *Thames*, which has the honour to give title of Baron to the Earls of *Tankerville*. It does not contain one Market-town; but a considerable part of *London* stands in it; and the Villages are in general, bigger and more populous than most Country Market-towns.

Blackwall.

In surveying this Hundred, we begin at the South-east corner, where we find a Village called *Blackwall*, (three Miles from *London*) which is in this form  or a Roman *L* reclined, the stem parallel with the River *Thames*; very populous, but chiefly inhabited by Publicans and Watermen.

The

The great support of this place is a spacious and commodious Ship-yard, chiefly engaged for building and laying up Ships in a wet Dock for the *East-India* service; and where are frequently built Men of War of sixty Guns, and also a large Rope-walk, belonging to the Dock. But the throng of Company and of Business at *Blackwall* is occasioned by its being a Road, where *East-India* Ships, when they come off a Voyage, moor, and dispose of their private ventures, while they are unloading the Company's Goods. On which occasions the place is thronged with such People as delight in Smuggling, and is lined with Custom-house Officers, to prevent, though they sometimes connive at, illicit traffic. Here is neither Church nor Meeting; but with *Poplar* it makes a Hamlet in the Parish of *Stepney*.

Poplar,

Poplar, (two Miles and a half from *London*) is a large Village, consisting of one Street, three quarters of a Mile in length from East to West, with some little Outlets. On the South-side of this Village, lie the Marshes, commonly known by the name of the *Isle of Dogs*, and reputed the best Grass in the Kingdom for fattening and cleansing of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep. It takes its name of *Isle* from being a *Peninsula*, formed like a Horse-shoe, by the *Thames*, between *Limehouse* and *Blackwall-dock*; and the addition of *Dogs* is given on account of a Dog, which swam from the opposite Shore across the *Thames*, and discovered his Master, who had been murdered and buried in *Poplar* Marshes. This Marsh is defended from the high Tides of the *Thames* by a Wall of Earth and Chalk, of a very great breadth; upon which, to the Westward, stand several Wind-mills, to grind Corn.

The Village of *Poplar* is well-built, and inhabited by some of considerable Fashion; and, together with *Blackwall*, is a hamlet of *Stepney* Parish; chuses a Constable, a Churchwarden, and two Overseers of the Poor. They maintain their own Poor, and are obliged to pay to the parochial Church at *Stepney* for parochial Duty, Repairs, &c.

Yet here is a Chapel, to which the People of this hamlet resort, and where they christen and bury, but can't marry under the present Act of Parliament. It is no more than a Chapel belonging to the *East-India* Company's

East-India
Alms-
houses
and Chapels

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Company's Alms-houses; where the Duty is performed by a Chaplain, appointed by the said Company; and he is obliged to pay the customary Fees of the Parish Church to the Rector of *Stepney*, for all christenings and burials, performed by him.

These Alms-houses are for forty-eight decayed Men and their Widows, who have failed in the *East-India* Company's service, and stand on the North-side near the center of the Village.

Poplar is joined to another Village on the West, called Lime-house *Limehouse*, which, from the small beginning of a few Huts and Lime-kilns, in about two Centuries, is sprung up to be a Village of very considerable Trade and Property, inhabited chiefly by Seafaring People, Ship-builders, Brewers, Distillers, and Tradesmen, who depend chiefly on Navigation.

Limehouse, before the Year 1730, was no more than a hamlet to the Parish of *St. Dunstan*, at *Stepney*; when, by Act of Parliament, being made a Parish, with part of the hamlet of *Ratcliff* annex, the Church, one of the fifty built at the national Expence, was consecrated by the name of *St. Anne's, Middlesex*. In its present state, *Limehouse* is a very large Town, consisting of several great Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, between *Penny-fields* in *Poplar* and *Ratcliff-cross*, about one Mile, which in general, are well-built, and well inhabited; washed entirely by the *Thames* on the South-side of the Town, which frequently overflows the Banks and does great damage to Cellars, &c. The Church is a strong stone Building with Vaults under it; to which there is an ascent by fifteen Steps at the West-end. In this Parish there are two Meeting-houses, viz. a *Presbyterian* and an *Independent Baptist* Meeting; and three Docks or Ship-yards for building Ships. About the middle of the *Narrow-street*, near *Tite's-alley*, there has been established of late Years, by Act of Parliament, an Horse-ferry, which carries the Passengers, &c. to the East-end of *Redriffe*, to facilitate the communication of the eastern Environs of *London* with the County of *Kent*. And now there is cut a Canal of one Mile and a quarter in length, from *Bromley Lock* to the River *Thames*, near the Draw-bridge in the *Narrow-street, Limehouse*, for Barges.

Over

Over this Canal, as it intersects the High-roads called *Salmon's-lane* and *Rose-lane*, near the North-west corner of the Church-yard Wall, there is a brick Bridge, from which there has been just built a row of Houses running North and South before the front of the Church, on the East-side of *Church-lane*. And between this place and the next Bridge, to the South-west, stands the only *Saw-mill* in *England*, erected by the late *Charles Dingley*, Esq; secured to him and his Heirs by Act of Parliament, which makes it Felony to pull it down, &c. and gave him 2000*l.* to repair the damages done to it by a riotous insurrection of Sawyers in the Year 1768.

Ratcliff or *Ratliffe*, is another large Village, contiguous to *Limehouse*, with which Parish part of it is united, so far as in Church-rates; but it still remains an hamlet to *Stepney* Parish; chuses a Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor, a Constable and Headboroughs, who maintain their own Poor. The Church-warden of *Ratcliff* takes place of the Wardens of the other Hamlets. Ratcliff.

This Village is washed on the South-side by the *Thames*, and contains several large and well-built Streets, Lanes, and Alleys. It is very populous, and full of Trade, well inhabited by reputable Tradesmen, Gentlemen that use the Seas, and such as have acquired a Fortune and left off the Seas, and by Ship-builders, Sail-makers, Rope-makers, Block-makers, Ship-chandlers, and others, that have any dependance upon, or connection with the navigation of the River *Thames*. The Ships generally reaching from *Ratcliff-cross* in tiers along Shore, quite up to the Custom-house, almost three Miles.

Stepney Church, dedicated to St. *Dunstan* and *All Saints*, which has been both a Rectory and a Vicarage, but now a Rectory only, is situated on the North extremity of this Hamlet. In this Church lies buried, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Henry VII.* and Dean *Collet*. Stepney Church.

There is also a Meeting-house of the Presbyterian Denomination, and a noted Quaker's Meeting in *Ratcliffe* hamlet. A Chapel, Alms-house, and Free-school, at the bottom of *Cock-hill*, founded by Dame *Avis Gibson*, in 1529, well endowed, and left by her in trust to the *Coopers Company* of *London*. And there is another set of Alms-houses founded by Lady *Mico*, facing the South-side

side of *Stepney Church-yard*, for *Mercers Widows*, and left in trust to the *Mercers Company of London*.

Cock-hill.

On *Cock-hill*, at the South-west extremity of this hamlet, stands the Manufactory or Furnaces, in which the best Crown-glass for Sash-windows in the World is made, commonly called *Cock-hill Crown-glass*; and is apprehended to be the greatest concern carried on by any one Manufacturer upon his own bottom in *England*. And in the Fields at the North-west angle of *Ratcliffe* hamlet, are several Rope-walks for the making Cables and Cordage.

Stepney Town.

Stepney, anciently called *Stebonheath* and *Stebonbithe*, is a Village partly within the hamlet of *Ratcliff*, and partly within the hamlet of *Mile-end Old Town*. The Houses in *Ratcliffe* hamlet make up the East-side of the Town, and are chiefly inhabited by Gentlemen. The Church and the Church-yard are in the same hamlet. The Houses on the West-side are chiefly inhabited by Publicans. Here are the remains of an ancient Palace, in a curious piece of Brick-work, a Gate-way, and Tower above it; and on the South-west extremity, stands the first Independent Meeting-house, erected by virtue of the Act of Toleration.

Note. To the Parish of *Stepney* there did anciently belong eight hamlets. There have been taken out of this Parish the several Parishes of *St. Mary Stratford le Bow*; *St. Ann's, Limehouse*; *St. George in the East*; *St. John's, Wapping*; *St. Mary, Whitechapel*; *Christ-church, Spital-fields*; and *St. Matthew's, Bethnal green*. At present *Stepney* Parish consists of the hamlet of *Poplar* and *Black-wall*, part of *Ratcliff* hamlet, and the hamlets of *Mile-end Old Town*, and *Mile-end New Town*.

Mile-end Old Town.

The hamlet of *Mile-end Old Town*, which includes part, and lies North of *Stepney*, has of late Years, been greatly improved in Buildings; insomuch, that the great *Harwich* road, which runs thro' this Village, is almost inclosed with handsome modern brick Houses on both sides of the way, for full three quarters of a Mile, and chiefly inhabited by Gentlemen of Fortune, or such as have Places, or Business at the Custom-house, Navy or Victualling-office, or at the Royal-exchange, &c. Here are also a great many Almshouses, viz. for the Widows of Masters of Ships in the Merchants service, and for decayed Commanders, called *Trinity-hospital*, with a Chapel at the North-end, endowed

endowed with 30*l.* *per Ann.* for a Sermon on *Sunday* Morning, and Prayers on Prayer-days; for Widows of the *Skinner's* Company, with a Chapel, and Sermon on *Thursdays*; for Widows of the *Vintner's* Company; for decayed Parishioners, founded by Judge *Fuller*; for twenty-four Men of the *Draper's* Company, a School for one hundred Boys, taught, clothed, and put out Apprentices, and two School-masters, a modern handsome Building, with a Chapel in the center at the North-end, but without Salary for a Chaplain, founded by Mr. *Francis Bancroft*, a Lord-mayor's Officer, remarkable in his Lifetime for his penurious way of living, and oppressive means to accumulate Riches, and in his Death, for giving a Fortune of 28,000*l.* to this Foundation, and neglecting his own numerous poor Relations, and those Friends he had for many Years deceived and lived upon, by promises to do great matters for them and their Children at his decease.

Here are three Burial-grounds for the *Jewish* Nation, viz. one for the *Dutch* or *Northern Jews*, and two for the *Portuguese* or *Southern Jews*; which Grounds are kept remarkably decent, and well inclosed, never burying two Bodies in one spot, nor opening an old Grave, and many of them are covered with marble Slabs of curious Workmanship.

Near the North-east extremity of this hamlet is a very large Reservoir, made by art above Ground, for a head of Water brought through a Main of ten Inch bore from the *Westham* Water-works, (of which mention is made in the County of *Essex*) to serve the Houses with good Water, to all parts towards the South and South-west, and to the West and North-west.

East of this hamlet, lie *Bromley*, *Bow*, and *Old Ford*.

Bromley.

Bromley, is a Lordship and Parish within itself, and runs from West to East, about a quarter of a Mile, and from North to South half a Mile, containing several good Houses, with opulent inhabitants, and in general, peopled with honest industrious Men, concerned either in the Brewery, in Corn-mills, or Callico-printing. For here are several eminent Brew-houses, Corn-mills, upon the *Lea*, and a considerable Callico-printing Manufactory at *Bromley-hall*. Here is an old Church, which originally was

THE PRESENT STATE OF

was no more than the Bishop of *Winchester's* Chapel, whose Palace stood close on the South-side of it.

Bow.

Bow, which stands North on a line with *Bromley*, and thro' which runs the great Road to *Harwich*, is an ancient Town upon the River *Lea*, and remarkable for its stone Bridge, built by Queen *Maud*, and said to be the very first stone Bridge in *England*. This Town is of considerable Trade for Shopkeepers and Victuallers; and has several good Buildings well inhabited. It consists of one long Street on the side of a Hill, with some Courts. The Church, which carries in its appearance outwards as much antiquity as any I ever saw, stands in the midst of the Town, with a Road on each side. At the East-end of the Church-yard, is a free Grammar-school, founded by Sir *John Joles*, in trust to the *Draper's* Company. And at the South-west end of this Town, are a set of eight new handsome brick Alms-houses, for eight Widows, one from each of the old hamlets of *Stepney*, with 10*l.* per Ann. each, these stand upon the Road; and in a Field backward, and a little more to the West, are two sets of Alms-houses, one for Widows of *Bow*, &c. and the other for Sail-makers and their Wives and Widows, both in trust to the *Draper's* Company.

Old Ford. From the North-east angle of *Bow* Church, a Road leads to another Village upon the *Lea*, called *Old Ford*, in the Parish of *Bow*, noted anciently for being the Residence of one of our Kings, the Ruins of whose Palace are to be seen; and at present for the great perfection to which the Dyers here have brought Scarlet; and it is well-built.

Hackney.

Hackney, is the next Village towards the North. It is very large and populous, inhabited by a number of Merchants and wealthy Persons, computed to be the most genteel and opulent Village in the whole Kingdom, including the hamlets of *Hummerton* on the East, and *Clapton* on the North, which are full of grand Houses, and so extensive in their Buildings, that they now appear to be but one Town.

The Church is ancient, was originally dedicated to St. *Augustine*, but now it is named St. *John's*. It is an Impropriation and Vicarage. In *Hackney*, there are two
Dissenting

Dissenting Meeting-houses, and another in *Clapton*. Here are several Alms-houses, a Free-school, and a Charity-school.

On the East-side, below *Hummerton*, lies *Hackney-marsh*; at the bottom of which, there are the remains of a Roman Causeway.

On the West-side of *Hackney*, are the hamlets of *Dalston* and *Shacklewell*, belonging to the same Parish; both of them pretty Country Villages, and well inhabited by the *Londoners*, who retreat from Business.

Hackney is bounded on the West by *Shoreditch* Parish, and on the South by *Bethnal-green* Parish.

Shoreditch, anciently a Village at a considerable distance from the City of *London*, is now joined to it by the increase of its Buildings. It extends from *Norton Falgate* to the end of *Old-street*, including the large Village of *Hoxton*. *Shoreditch* Church, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, is parochial; a Vicarage of considerable value, and a very handsome modern Building, with an elegant high and lofty Steeple, erected at the expence of the Parish in the Year 1735.

There are several remarkable things in this Parish: The excellent Spring of *Agnes the Clear* or *Anniseclere*, now converted into a cold Bath; two Squares, and a Market-place in *Hoxton*. At the same place, is the completest Building of its kind in *England*, an Hospital, founded by *Robert Aske*, Esq; for twenty Men and twenty Boys, to be boarded and lodged, with learning for the Boys, and 3*l.* per *Ann.* and three Rooms for each Man; with a handsome Chapel, in trust to the *Haberdashers* Company. On the South-side of *Hoxton*, there stands the original Tabernacle, erected by the late Rev. *George Whitefield*, the Methodist Preacher.

In *Kingsland* Road is a very handsome and beautiful *Kingsland* School, erected by Subscription, in the Year 1722, in which there are Apartments for a Master and Mistress, who have one hundred Children under their care, viz. fifty Boys and fifty Girls, who are maintained by Subscription, are cloathed yearly, and have Books provided for them.

Near *Hoxton* are six Alms-houses, containing twelve *Hoxton* Rooms for the Widows of twelve Weavers, each of whom has 1*l.* per *Ann.* paid quarterly, and twenty-four Bushels of Coals.

Near

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Near to these are twelve Alms-houses for twelve poor Widows of *Shoreditch* Parish, each of whom has *4l. per Ann.* and one Sack of Coals; founded by Judge *Fuller*.

Also eight Alms-houses, where eight poor Widows of this Parish have *5s. per Month*, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly; founded and endowed by *John Walter*, Citizen and Draper of *London*.

Likewise six Houses for six poor Men (or for Men and their Wives) of this Parish, each of whom has *1l. a Year*; the gift of *Allen Badger*, Esq; *Anno 1698*.

Northward from the above, in *Hoxton Town*, are two Alms-houses built by Mr. *Bearmore*.

On the East-side of *Kinsland Road* are twelve Alms-houses, given by Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, built in the Year *1713*; in six of them the *Drapers Company* put in decayed Freemen, or their Wives, and the other six are filled up by the Parish. Every one has a load of Coals yearly, and *6s. per Month*, paid by the *Drapers Company*.

Near to these, in the same Road, are fourteen handsome well-built Houses, and a Chapel, founded by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, Knight and Alderman, and Lord-mayor of *London* in *1686*, who died in the Month of *February, 1703*. These Houses were built in the Year *1713*, in each of which are four Rooms and a Cellar, so that they contain fifty-six poor People. He likewise left *15l. per Ann.* to a Minister to read Prayers every Day, and preach on *Sundays*; and he has two Rooms in one of the Houses. By the will of the Donor, each of the poor People has *1l. 10s. per Quarter*.

Bethnal-
green.

Bethnal-green, joins to *Hackney* on the South, and is almost contiguous in their Buildings. *Bethnal-green* was a hamlet in *Stepney* Parish, till separated and made parochial with a Church built by the Inhabitants. It is a large Parish, consisting of two parts; the one called the Township, in which stands the Church, a Rectory dedicated to *St. Matthew*, in the gift of *Brazen-nose College* at *Oxford*. This part consists of several large Streets of brick Buildings, inhabited chiefly by Weavers in different Branches of the Silk Manufacture. The other part is a large Square, with some additional Back-streets, called the *Green*; on which are a great many large and handsome Buildings,

Buildings, and inhabited by People of Figure and Fortune. Between those parts runs a Turnpike-road from the center of the *Green* to *Shoreditch* Westward, on which Road are carrying up two large piles or rows of new Buildings; and the same improvement in Buildings is making on the South of this Green up the Road called the *Dog-row*; by which this part of *Bethnal-green* Parish will become contiguous with *Mile-end Old Town*.

In the *Dog-row* stand *Fisher's* Alms-houses, belonging to the *Trinity-house*, for Seamen's Widows.

Note, From *Mile-end Old Town* through *Bethnal-green* to *Hackney*, is a Turnpike-road enlightened and watched by Men arm'd with Firelocks or Muskets, by Act of Parliament. And also from *Hackney* to *Shoreditch*, it is a Turnpike-road watched and enlightened in the same manner, by the same authority.

Passing over *Mile-end Old Town* by the Turnpike upon the great Road to *Harwich*, and proceeding Southward, we come to another Village called *Shadwell*, a part of the ancient Parish of *Stepney*. It is almost a Square of three Furlongs each way, and very populous; and by frequent accidents of Fire, within these five Years, the lower part next the *Thames* has been burnt down, and is now handsomely rebuilt. The Church, a Rectory in the gift of the Dean of *St. Paul's*, and dedicated to *St. Paul*, stands in the center of the Parish, in the *High-street*, called *Upper Shadwell*. The Town contains many Streets, Lanes and Alleys; a Market-place quite neglected, and a Charity-school well endowed. The Inhabitants are mostly seafaring People, or such as have their dependance upon Navigation. On the South-side near the East extremity, are two Fire-engines called *Shadwell* Water-works, for serving the adjacent Parts with *Thames* Water by Pipes laid in the Ground; and on the North-side of this Township, is a noted place for Rope-walks, called *Sun-tavern fields*. At the North-east corner of which, begins a Turnpike-road, that runs to *Cable-street*, near *Rag-fair* in the West, and turns up from *Cannon-street* to *Whitechapel* Road in the North, which was for some time enlightened and watched by Act of Parliament.

St. George's in the East, another of the ancient Hamlets of *Stepney*, was made parochial and separated by Act of Parliament ^{St. George's Ratcliff-highway.}

THE PRESENT STATE OF Parliament from the Parish of Stepney, in the Year 1729.

The Church is one of the fifty, ordered by Parliament to be built within the Bills of Mortality; and it is built of Free-stone, a lofty, strong and large Edifice, to which they ascend by two flights of stone Steps at the West-end, with Vaults under the Church, situated on the East-side of *Cannon-street*, near the center of *Ratcliff-hway*, dedicated to St. George, and in the gift of *Brazen-nose College, Oxon.* It is a very large Parish, and includes all the Hamlet formerly known by the name of *Wapping Stepney*, and consists of two thousand Houses and upwards, and is still increasing in Buildings. Here are a great many Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts, and two Squares, very well built, and genteely inhabited, viz. *Prince's-square*, in which is a handsome Chapel for the worship of the *Swedish Nation*, situated in the center of the Square, with a Yard inclosed lately with iron Rails, And more to the West, is *Wellclose-square*, or *Marine-square*, or *Danes-square*, from an elegant Church or Chapel, situated in the center, in the midst of a Church-yard walled and ornamented with iron Rails, for the worship of the *Danish Nation*. But only the East part of this Square lies in St. George's Parish. On the South-side, stands the Goal or Prison for the Tower Liberty or Jurisdiction.

Fawdown-
fields.

In *Fawdown* otherwise *Faden-fields*, *Old Gravel-lane*, at the South-east angle of this Parish, is a stately Hospital, founded by Mr. *Henry Raine*, for the improvement of forty Girls, to be taken from the Parish-school, which also he erected near the same spot. These forty Girls are to be instructed, and provided with Food and all Necessaries in this Hospital for four Years, and then put out to be Apprentices or Servants. And during this time they perform, by turns, the necessary and common offices of the Family, and are further employed to work with the Needle, &c. for such as will employ them, for the common advantage of the Foundation. And the Founder directs, that six of the Girls educated in this Hospital, and attained to the age of twenty-two Years, being well recommended by their Masters and Mistresses, whom they have served, shall yearly draw Lots, and she, who shall draw the

fortunate

fortunate Ticket, to be paid 100*l.* and to be married on *May-day*, in the presence of the Trustees at *St. George's*, the Parish Church; and that 5*l.* shall be expended also for a Wedding Dinner on the said occasion.

From hence we enter *Wapping* at the East-end.

Wapping, is a modern Village, entirely situated on a *Wapping*. marshy Ground, which extended from the *Hermitage*, near *St. Catharine's*, to the East-end of *Shadwell*, within these two hundred Years, but is now covered with many Streets and Alleys, crowded with Seafaring People, Victualling-houses, and Tradesmen of all sorts depending upon the navigation of the River *Thames*, which in this part of the River, is always full of Ships. The Buildings of late Years, have been greatly improved, and the Inhabitants are of better credit and more opulent than formerly. This Parish was by Act of Parliament, separated from *St. Mary's, White-chapel*, and made parochial. And the Church has been lately removed from its original situation, and built in a modern stile, a little more to the East, near the center of the principal or front Street. Here is a Dissenting Meeting, a Square, two Docks for building Ships, eight pair of Stairs to land or to take Water, one of which is called *Execution-dock*, because it is the common place of Execution for Pirates, or other capital Crimes committed on the high Seas, who are hanged here on a Gallows erected in the River.

This Living of *Wapping* is in the gift of *Brazen-nose College, Oxon*: and by the Act of Separation, by which it was made a distinct Parish from *St. Mary's, White-chapel*, it enjoys one third part of the Gifts and Legacies given to the Poor in *Whitechapel* Parish, and one third of certain Houses belonging to that Parish; one third part of 4*s.* per Week given by Mr. *Buck*, and 2*d.* out of every Shilling given at the Communion-table in *Whitechapel* Church.

Keeping West along the *Thames*, we come to *Hermitage-bridge*, which stands over a Dock, or Channel for small *Hermitage-bridge*. Vessels to lie in, to load and unload, and thence into the Parish of *St. Catharine*, near the Tower of London, formerly an Hospital, now a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Master, three Brethren, and three Sisters. The Church is ancient, and a Royal Foundation, in the Presentation of the Queen of *England*. The Inhabitants

THE PRESENT STATE OF

are very numerous, consisting chiefly of Seafaring People, Publicans and Tradesmen, depending upon Navigation; and large Warehouses for Merchandize and other Goods. The *Thames* before this Parish is generally covered with *Dutch* and coasting Vessels.

This Parish on the West is bounded by *Tower-bill* and *Aldgate* Parish. On the North by *Aldgate* Parish and *Whitechapel* Parish.

Aldgate
Liberty.

Aldgate Parish is divided into upper and lower, or into that part called the *Freedom*, because it lies within the Liberties of the City of *London*.; and that, which is called the *Liberty*, because it is without the *Freedom*. The *Freedom* part has been described in *London*.

The part without the *Freedom* contains about twelve hundred Houses, many of which have lately risen into good brick Buildings, from a mean and ruinous condition. The Parishioners in this part chuse two Churchwardens, four Overseers of the Poor, two Constables, and four Headboroughs; maintain their own Poor, and set their own Watch, &c.

In this Division stands the *Victualling-office* for his Majesty's Navy, facing *Little Tower-bill*.

Little
Minories.

On the East-side of the *Great Minories*, lies the Parish of the *Holy Trinity*, called *Trinity Minories*; which takes in on the West-side all the Rails on the East-side of the *Great Minories*; and from the South-end of those Rails, it comprises *Heydon-yard* on both sides, and the scite called the *New-square*, and *Parker's-gardens*, covered with Warehouses; and on the North-side of the Rails, it reaches down the *Little Minories* to the Church, and takes in all the Yards, Courts, &c. within that compass. The Church is but small, built of Brick and Stone, and is a Curacy dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and of very small value.

St. Mary,
White-
chapel.

On the East of *Aldgate* Parish, lies the Parish of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*; very large and well built, and in most parts well inhabited. It consists of many large and handsome Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts, making together four thousand Houses and upwards. The Church, formerly a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney*, is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and is a rich Benefice, in the gift of *Brazen-nose* College, *Oxon*, situated at the Stones-end of the East extremity

extremity of the Metropolis. The *High-street* is very broad, a place of good Business for Shopkeepers of all sorts. In *Prescot-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, there was a new Penitential Foundation for Prostitutes, called *The Magdalen*, supported by charitable Contributions, which is removed to a commodious new Building in *St. George's-fields*. Near the East-end of this Parish, on the South-side of the great Road to *Mile-end*, is a new Turnpike-road lately cut across the Fields to *Cannon-street*, near *St. George's Church*, *Ratcliff-highway*, by Act of Parliament. A little further East, stands the *London-hospital*, a very handsome and commodious brick Building; and facing this Hospital is a *Court of Record*, called *White-chapel Court*, for Causes under 5*l.* and a Goal or Prison, to confine Debtors arrested by virtue of the Powers granted by that Court.

The extremity of this Parish Eastward on the North-side, is bounded by a set of eight Alms-houses, founded by one *Pennel*, under the direction of the *Draper's Company*. On the South-side, it is bounded by *Mile-end Turnpike*; and the West-end is bounded by *White-chapel-bars*.

There is a Free-school, or Charity-school, with a good Foundation; two sets of Alms-houses belonging to the Parish, and a Burial-place adjoining to the Free-school, on part of which there is now built a large Work-house, near the great Road. There are also three Dissenting Meeting-houses, and a *German Church*, in *Little Ayliff-street*. A Sail-cloth Manufacture, and the best Manufacture of Crystal-glass, upon *Saltpetre-bank*, in the whole Nation. Within this Parish is the noted Place, known all over the World, by the name of *Rag-fair*, famous for buying and selling old or second-hand Cloaths of all sorts.

In the *High-street* from the Bars in the West, to the East-end thereof on the South-side, there is a Market for Hay and Straw on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* weekly. And near adjoining, within this District, are a great number of Sugar-bakers, Brewers and Victuallers. In *Red-lion-street*, is kept the *Court of Conscience* for the *Tower-hamlets*.

On the North-side of *White-chapel*, lies the Parish of *Spittle-fields*. This Parish is divided into the Old Town, and New Town, which was called the hamlet of *Spittle-*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

fields, and is taken out of *Stepney* Parish; the extent thereof is as follows, *viz.*

Beginning at the North corner of *Wentworth-street*, on the East-side of *Petticoat-lane*, it extends Northward to *Smock-alley*, and thence Eastward on the South-side of that Alley to *Crispin-street*, comprehending the East-side of *Dolphin-court*, and the North-side of *Smock-alley* from that Court. It comprehends also all *Lamb-street*, *Wheeler-street*, and from the North-end thereof, it extends Westward on the North-side of *Webbs-square* to *Fanns-alley* inclusive; also *Ball's-alley* on the East-side, and at the North-end of *Wheeler-street*, all *Farthing-street* and *King-street*, and thence to the end of the Dead-wall, Northward on the West side of *Brick-lane*, and it reaches Southward on the same side of that Lane, to the *Cock* and *Lion*, and thence Westward contains all the North-side of *Wentworth-street*. On the East-side of *Brick-lane* from the *Gully-hole*, it reaches Southward to *Montague-court*, and contains both sides of *Pelham-street* to *Great Spittle-street*, and on the West-side of that Street it extends three Houses where the Parish-mark is set up; also all the West-side of *Little Spittle-street* to *Montague-street* inclusive, and likewise all *Booth-street*.

Church.

It was made a Parish by Act of Parliament, and a fine lofty stone Church was ordered to be built, as one of the fifty new Churches by the same authority, which was finished in the Year 1729, and is a Rectory worth 300*l.* per Ann. in the gift of *Brazen-nose* College. In this Church is a remarkable fine Organ, and a good ring of Bells. There is also a Chapel of Ease, built by Sir *George Wheeler*, Prebendary of *Durham*, for the use of the original Inhabitants, when this Parish was a hamlet to *Stepney*.

Trade.

This tract of Ground has been mostly built within the memory of some now living, and some parts of it in a very elegant manner, amounting to two thousand two hundred Houses and upwards, divided into a great number of Streets, Lanes, Alleys, &c. and chiefly inhabited by Silk Manufacturers, and such People as are dependent upon them. It was first settled by a great number of *French* Refugees, driven from *France*, by Persecution for their Religion; about the Year 1684, who chiefly consisted of Silk Manufacturers; who, and their Descendants, have brought

brought *Spittlefields* into the reputation of raising the Weaving business to the greatest Perfection, especially in Silks and the richest Brocades.

The Inhabitants in this quarter of the Town are so numerous, that it has been thought adviseable to permit a Market to be kept in a spacious Square laid out for that Market. purpose; which is always well provided with Provisions of all sorts. Here is also a handsome Square, with some capital Houses, inhabited by Merchants, and Master Weavers. And for the better security of the property of the Masters, who are obliged to employ and entrust their Silk in the hands of poor necessitous People, here is a Court established to try the Offenders, who embezzle Court. the Silk committed to their trust, with power to try them, and to inflict the corporal punishment of Whipping.

For the convenience of the *French*, there are no less French than four Churches under the denomination of *French Churches*. *Protestants* within this Parish. Here also is a *Quaker's* Meeting. The Inhabitants support a good School by Subscription, both for Boys and Girls, and a Work-house for the Poor, who are generally employed in winding of Silk. Here are Alms-houses in *Rose-lane* and *Crispin-street* for the Poor, and a *French* Hospital for the maintenance of the Poor belonging to the Church in *Grey Eagle-street*, called the *Soup*; because the Managers or Governors, instead of Money, which the Pensioners too often spent in Tobacco, and spirituous Liquors, &c. have ever since the Year 1733, allowed poor Families Provisions, according to their several necessities; allowing some two portions a Week, others three or four, and the most necessitous six; each portion consisting of a Pan of good Soup, mixed with six ounces of Bread, half a pound of Meat, and half a pound of dry Bread.

At the West corner of *Spittle-square* we pass into the Norton Liberty of *Norton Falgate*. This Liberty begins at the *King's-head* Tavern within the Bars of *Bishopsgate-street*, including a part of that Tavern, and extends Eastward thro' *Spittle-yard*, to *Lamb-street*, taking in also most part of *White Lion-yard*, as far as the Bar; likewise *Elder-street*, and *Porters-fields*. From the *King's-head* Tavern, it extends Northward to the Silk-dyers, inclusive.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

On the West-side of *Norton Falgate* it begins at the first House without the Bars in *Bishopsgate-street*, and extends Northward to *Hog-lane*, taking in the South-side of that Lane as far as the paved Stones, and thro' *Sharp's-alley*, it reaches a little beyond the Watch-house in *Long-alley*.

This is an extra-parochial District, which maintains its own Poör, and buries and marries, wherever the Inhabitants please, except part of *Long-alley*, *Hog-lane*, and *Blossom-street*, which pay towards the Poor of *Shore-ditch*, and pay to the Watch and Ward of the Liberty.

In *Porters-fields*, there are six very handsome Alms-houses, of two Rooms each.

Having surveyed the Parishes without the Freedom, on the East-side of *London*, we shall now take a view of the Tower of *London*, the greatest part of which Building stands out of the Liberty of the City.

Tower of
London.

This *Tower* is situated at the South-east angle of the City of *London*, on the Banks of the River *Thames*, and was built or enlarged by *William the Conqueror*, and his Successor, on the spot, where once stood a Fort, of much ancients (some say of *Julius Cæsar's*) foundation. The Wall and Ditch are the work of *William Rufus*: and other succeeding Princes added more Works. So that now the scite of this Fortress measures almost a Mile in circumference, and contains the white Tower, which is the most ancient Structure within the Tower, the Offices of Ordnance, the Mint, Record-office, *
Jewel-

* The Records of the Tower are a perpetual Evidence of the Rights of the Crown, and of the Subjects of *England*.

Amongst other Things, here are to be found the Original of all the Laws that have been enacted and recorded. All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other parts I leagues and Treaties with foreign Princes. The establishing of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominion. The Dominion of the *British* Seas. The *English* title to the Kingdom of *France*. The Foundation of Abbeyes, and other religious Houses. The Tenure of all the Lands in *England*. Extents or Surveys of Manors and Land, and Inquisitions *post mortem*, of great advantage upon trials of Interest or Descent. Grants from the Crown to the Subject both at Home and Abroad. Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings in Chancery, the Courts of Common Law, and Exchequer.

Deeds

Jewel-office, † the *Spanish*, Horse, great and small Armoury; several Streets of modern Houses for the

Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party. The just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation. The Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c.

The Records are from time to time transmitted into the Tower, by virtue of a Writ to that purpose, from the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-lane*, and the Petty-bag office, as these fill with Records out of other Offices.

Except *Sundays*, Holy-days, public Fasting and Thanksgiving Days, the Office of the Records is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters, from seven o'Clock in the Morning to eleven, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in *December*, *January* and *February*, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till eleven, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

† In the *Jewel-office* are to be seen all the Regalia, besides Plate, and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with, ever since King *Edward the Confessor's* time. 2. The *Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which Queen *Caroline* wore in the procession to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the King's left Hand at his Coronation, on the top of which there is a Jewel near an Inch and a half in height. 4. The *Royal Sceptre*, with the *Cross*, which has another Jewel of a great value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with a *Dove*, being the emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, which is carry'd before the King at his Coronation. 7. *Curtana*, or the *Sword of Mercy*, borne between the two Swords of Justice, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the holy Oil the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the golden Spoon the Bishop pours the Oil into. 10. The rich Crown of State his Majesty wears on the Throne in Parliament, in which is a large *Emerald*, seven Inches round, the finest Pearl in the World, and a *Ruby* of inestimable value. 11. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late Queen *Mary*. 12. A *Globe* and *Scepter*, made for the same Queen. 13. A rich *Salt of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, used on the King's Table at his Coronation. 14. A noble silver *Font*, double gilt, for the use of the *Royal Family*. 15. A large silver *Fountain*, presented to King *Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*.

Officers,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Officers, &c. and a Church built by King *Edward III.* and dedicated to St. *Peter in Chains*, or *ad vincula*.

The South-side is parted from the *Thames* by a broad convenient Wharf and a narrow Ditch. Upon the Wharf is a line of sixty-one pieces of iron Ordnance, to be fired off on all occasions for a State Thanksgiving; and over the Ditch is a Draw-bridge, for the readier loading and unloading ordnance Stores.

On the North-side of this Wharf, there are extreme good Barracks for the use of the Soldiers in this Garrison; at the East-end of which, lies a Platform, called the Ladies-line, seventy Yards in length, parallel with the Wharf, shaded with a row of lofty Trees. The ascent to this Platform or Line is by stone Steps; and it opens a way upon the Walls almost round the Tower, past the *Devil's-battery*, which mounts seven Guns; the *Stone-battery* with eight Guns, and the *Wooden-battery* of six pieces of Cannon, all brass nine Pounders.

The entrance into this Fortress is by two Gates on the West, one within the other, each being large enough to admit Carriages of any dimensions. The first Gate is upon *Tower-hill*, opening towards the City. Within this Gate, stands a place called the *Lion's-tower*, where the Royal Menage, or Collection of wild Beasts, Birds, &c. are to be seen. From hence passing over a strong stone Bridge upon the Ditch, we come to the second Gate, which is much stronger than the first; has a Portcullis, to let down upon occasion, and is guarded Night and Day. Having passed this Bridge, there is a narrow passage to the Draw-bridge on the Wharf, on the right-hand, and a Street on the left, in which is the Mint, where the current Money is coined, and several good Dwelling-houses.

Its Government.

This Fortress is under the care and government of a Constable, a Lieutenant, a Deputy-lieutenant, a Tower-major, Chaplain, Physician, Gentleman Porter, a Yeoman-porter, a Gentleman-goaler, four Quarter-gunners, and forty Warders; besides the Officers belonging to the different Departments, settled within the Tower-walls.

The Constable or Governor, is a post of great honour, with a Salary of 1000*l. per Ann.* This Post at Coronations, and all State Ceremonies, is of great importance; and
under

under his custody, are deposited the Crown and other Regalia.

The Lieutenant-governor is the entire Officer in the absence of the Governor, whose place is reputed worth 700*l. per Ann.* or more, arising from his Fees or Perquisites; for every Duke committed to the Tower pays him a Fee of 200*l.* every Peer under a Duke 100*l.* and every Commoner 50*l.* And he has the disposal of the Warders places.

Both the Constable and Lieutenant, are by their office, in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex, Surry, and Kent.*

The Gentleman-porter, whose Salary is 84*l. 6s. 8d. per Ann.* has the charge of the Tower-gates, and is obliged to deliver the Keys of them every Night with great ceremony to the Governor, or his Lieutenant, and to receive them from him again in the morning. The Warders upon Duty are subject to his command. He has the power of a Sheriff in the Tower Court of Record; and besides his Salary, he is intitled to a Prisoner's *upper Garment*, at his entrance into the Tower, and to 50*l.* from a Peer, and 5*l.* from a Commoner, as his Fee.

The Tower-major has 10*s.* a Day, and the Gentleman-goaler 70*l. per Ann.* the Chaplain 6*s. 8d.* a Day; the Physician 10*s.* a Day.

The Warders act as a kind of Inspectors upon the behaviour of all Persons that go into the Tower. And one of them is always placed over every Prisoner. They are accounted the King's domestic Servants, wear the habit of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and are sworn into their office by the Lord High Chamberlain. They have settled Salaries, and they attend upon all Strangers that visit the Tower to see the Curiosities, for which they receive only what every body pleases to give them voluntarily; and it is their duty not to admit any Stranger into the Tower with a Sword.

The Church is parochial, and a Rectory, situated at Church. the North-west angle of *Northumberland-walk*, in the King's gift, exempt from all Episcopal and Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and without Institution and Induction. But its value is no more than 60*l. per Ann.* paid by the King, besides the Fees and Perquisites. The Parish belonging to

THE PRESENT STATE OF

to this Church begins at the Bars, at the North-east corner of *Tower-hill*, and extends to *Postern-row* inclusive, and from thence to *Tower-stairs*, including all the Tower of *London* and *Tower-wharf* to *Irongate*.

Tower-
extra.

There is another part called the *Tower-extra*, which contains about forty-five Houses or Buildings; fronting the North part of the Ditch, between *Postern-row* and the *Minories*.

Tower-
royalty.

Besides these about the Ditch, there are several other places within the Liberty of the *Tower of London*, at some distance, as part of *Little Minories*, of *Wellclose-square*, and of the *Old Artillery-ground*, called the *Tower-royalty*, which is a Jurisdiction within itself, with a Prison in *Wellclose-square*.

The Tow-
er-hamlet.

But the Lieutenantcy or Military government of this Fortress, takes in a considerable greater compass, which is commonly known by the general name of the *Tower-hamlets*, and includes *Hackney*, *Norton Falgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Spital-fields*, *White-chapel*, *Trinity Minories*, *East Smith-field*, *Tower-extra*, *Tower-intra*, *St. Catharine's*, *Wapping*, *Limehouse*, *Shadwell*, *St. George in the East*, *Poplar*, *Black-wall*, *Bromley*, *Old Ford*, *Mile-end New Town*, *Mile-end Old Town*, *Stepney*, and *Bethnal-green* Parish. And these Hamlets, which originally were only twenty-one, but now being increased to twenty-two, by the erecting the hamlet of *Ratcliff-Wapping* into a Parish, by the name of *St. George's in the East*, are all within the Hundred of *Osulston*, in the County of *Middlesex*, but are exempt from the said County by Act of Parliament, to be the standing Militia of the Tower, under the command of the Constable or Lieutenant of the Tower, for the service and preservation of that Royal Fort; which Militia consisted of two Regiments, formerly of eight hundred Men each, but now of two Regiments, one of two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine and a half Men; the other of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight Men, including Officers and Drums; which augmentation arises from the very great increase of Houses and People within the *Tower-hamlets*. Thus we finish our Survey of the Hundred of *Osulston*, with an observation, that there are more and greater Manufactories within this than any other Hundred in this County.

The

The Hundred of *Eltham* is bounded by the Liberty of *Eltham*, *Wenlexbarne* and *Gore* Hundred, and part of *Hertfordshire* on the North. By the River *Coln* on the West, and by the Hundred of *Spelthorn*, on the South. In which are contained these remarkable places, *viz.*

Brentford, or *Brantford*, (ten Miles from *London*) *Brentford*. (distinguished by the old and new Town) is a Market-town; has a great Fair for several Days together for Horses, Cattle and Hogs, beginning on *May 17*, and *September 12*. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*. Here are two Charity-schools.

This Town stands upon the River *Thames*, and on the great Road to the western Counties, and in the place called the *Butts*, where the Freeholders of *Middlesex* assemble to elect their Representatives in Parliament, and to chuse all Officers in their appointment for the County. Here is a Church, but it is no more than a Chapel belonging to *Great Eling*. There is another Chapel built in this part of the Town, belonging to *Hanwell*, about two Miles off. It had once the honour to give title of Earl to *Patrick Rutter*, Earl of *Forth*, in *Scotland*; for his gallant behaviour in defeating the Parliament's Forces in this Town in 1642, *November 12*. In the old Town an elegant Chapel has lately been built by subscription of the principal Inhabitants.

Near this Town, stands on the *Thames*, *Sion-house*, *Sion-house* formerly a religious Foundation, by King *Henry V.* for sixty Nuns of the Order of *St. Bridget*, and were called *Bridgettines*; and upon whose dissolution, some of them retired to *Lisbon*, and settled in that now called *Sion-house*, of the *English* Nuns, on the North-side of that City. King *Edward VI.* gave that House and scite to the Protector, his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerset*, who immediately set about the foundation of the present House; which has been completed and improved from time to time by his most noble Successors, till it may be said, to give place to none of the Palaces of the Nobility; and is now in the possession of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who married the Daughter of *Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford*, the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*, who died in 1748. They that visit this Palace will find a Pedigree Picture, exhibiting the noble and Royal Connections of the *Piercy's*, and is accounted one of the greatest Curiosities of its kind in *England*. *Uxbridge*,

Uxbridge. *Uxbridge*, (eighteen Miles from *London*) is the other Market-town in this Hundred. It is a modern built Town, consisting of one Street, long and full of good Inns, situated on the very edge of the County, in the high Road from *London* to *Buckingham* and to *Oxford*; with a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *July 21*, and *October 10*, for Horses, Cows and Sheep; and is governed by two Bailiffs, two Constables, and four Tythingmen or Headboroughs; yet it is only a hamlet of *Great Hillingdon*, and the Inhabitants pay the Rates for repairing the Church and Steeple of *Great Hillingdon*, a Mile distant. Here is a brick Bridge over the *Coln*. The chief Trade is in Meal, brought for the *London* Market.

Gives title of Earl. This Town has the honour to give title of Earl to the noble and ancient Family of the *Pagets*, created Earl of *Uxbridge* by King *George I.* on *October 19, 1714*; descended from *William Lord Paget*, Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.*

Drayton. To the Southward of this Town is a very pleasant and well inhabited Village called *Drayton*; but its situation is very marshy. The Church of this Parish is the burial-place of the Lords *Pagets*, who have a Seat here; and the Earl of *Tankerville* has a Seat about a Mile off at *Darley*.

Harlington A little to the South-east from *Drayton*, stands *Harlington*, or *Armington*, formerly called *Hardington*, upon the *Roman* Highway, which passes hence over *Hounslow-beath*, and had the honour to give title of Earl to Sir *Henry Bennet*, in the reign of King *Charles II.*

Goate. The Hundred of *Goate*, is bounded on the East and South by the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlexbarne*; on the North by *Hertfordshire*, and on the West by the Hundred of *Eltham*. Here is but one Market-town, viz.

Edgware. *Edgware*, or *Edgworth*, (twelve Miles from *London*) which contains one principal Street; the West-side of which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, called otherwise *Whitchurch*; the other part hath a Church in it, and is properly the Town of *Edgworth*; where there is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 4*, for Cows and Horses; and a Charity-school.

Harrow The other remarkable places in this Hundred are, *Harrow on the Hill*, a pleasant and well inhabited large Village,

Village, situated on the highest part of the County of *Middlesex*, and is supposed to have been a *Roman Camp*. At present, and for many Years, it is famous for a celebrated School, in which many of our Gentry and Nobility have received their Education before they went to the University.

The Fertility of this part of the County is so remarkable for all sorts of Grain, that from this Hill, says *Norden*, “towards the time of Harvest, a Man may behold the Fields round about so sweetly to address themselves to the Sickle or the Scythe, with such comfortable abundance of all kinds of Grain, that the Husbandman, which waiteth for the fruits of his labours, cannot but clap his hands for joy, to see this Vale, so to laugh and sing.”

Hendon, is also a very good Village. It is a very ancient place called *Heandane* by the *Saxons*, from the high Woods in which it was situated. Hendon.

The Hundred of *Edmonton* is bounded on the East by the River *Lea*; on the North by *Hertfordshire*; on the West and South by the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wen-laxbarne*, and has but one Market-town in it. Edmonton hundred.

Enfield, alias *Ensen* or *Insen*, (eleven Miles from *London*) so called from its situation among the Fens or marsh Grounds, that are now drained and improved into good Meadow or profitable Pasture; is a large well built Town, with a good Parish Church, and a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Cheese, on *May 25*, and *November 29*; and its Environs are well inhabited by People of Fortune, who retire to this Neighbourhood, on account of its pleasant situation and healthfulness of the County. Enfield.

Here was anciently a Royal Seat; near which is that large Forest, called *Enfield Chase*, belonging to the Duchy of *Lancaster*.

At a little distance from *Enfield*, on the *London Road*, is a most agreeable situation, called *Forty-hill*, where there are many Gentlemen's Seats, and the Seat of Lord *Hunsdon*. Forty-hill.

Edmonton, (seven Miles from *London*) is not a Market-town, but here is a Fair or Statute for hiring Servants, and for Toys, on *September 8*, and it gives name to the Hundred, which is a proof of its antiquity. Its situation

is

is upon the high northern Road from *London* to *Berwick*; and is very long, well built and inhabited. Here is a Parish Church, which is a Rectory, in the gift of *St Paul's, London*.

Tottenham High-crofs. *Tottenham High-crofs*, situated on the same Road, two Miles nearer the Metropolis; is said by Dr. *William Bedwell*, once Pastor of this Parish, to be as ancient and as famous as any other place of its kind thereabout whatsoever. The Parish is between fourteen and fifteen Miles in circumference. And the Town or Village is about a Mile long, well built and inhabited; and takes its name from its form, running between *Fryon* and *Edmonton*, with a very sharp corner, like a wedge. For *Tot* or *Totten* in the Saxon tongue, signifies a corner on and of any thing like a Horn; and *Ham* is an enclosure, or place encompassed about. It is distinguished by the name of *High-crofs*, from a Crofs erected near the South-east corner of the Village, before the reign of King *Edward I.* The Air in this place is wholesome and temperate, being quite clear of Fens and Bogs, and rendered more agreeable by the pleasant Meadows, that lie along the River *Lea*, on the East-side of the Town. The *Mofa* or *Mosel*, a small Rivulet that rises at the foot of *Moswell-hill*, in the Parish of *Hornsey*, runs thro' the midst of *Tottenham High-crofs* into the *Lea*. The Church is large enough and well built, and is a Rectory, in the gift of *St. Paul's, London*. The Parish is divided into four Wards. Here are two remarkable Wells, one called *St. Loy's Well*, which is always brim full, but never runs over; the other *Bishop's Well*, that has been famous for the cure of divers Diseases. On the East-side of the *High-street*, and within a few Yards of the Crofs, which is now built of brick and kept in good repair, is an Alms-house built by, and for the Poor of the Company of the *Stocking Framework-knitters*. And a little more to the North, is a charitable Foundation, by *Belthazar Zanches*, a *Spaniard*, in 1596, who was the first Confectioner that ever was in this Kingdom.

South
Mims.

At the utmost North angle of *Middlesex*, stands a pretty Country Village, called *South Mims*, well inhabited, and pleasantly situated.

The

The Liberties of *Finsbury* and *Wenlexbarne*, must be treated of together, as they are not distinguished from each other by proper Boundaries; and being placed almost in the middle of the County, they touch upon all the other Hundreds. Here is not one Market-town in these Liberties; but there are many considerable Villages.

Finsbury
and *Wen-*
lexbarne.

On the *London* Road to *Hounslow*, stands the populous, large, and well-built Village of *Hammer-smith*, with a small Rivulet that falls into the *Thames* immediately. In this Town and adjoining thereunto, are a great many fine Seats; the most remarkable is Mr. *Doddington's*. Here is an ancient Boarding-school for young Ladies of the *Romish* faith; where, it is said, they keep up a monastic Institution; a parochial Church, a Presbyterian Meeting, two Charity-schools, and a Work-house. And a little to the South-west, lies the Parish and Village of *Chiswick*, a most rural and delightful situation near the *Thames* side; but most celebrated in this Age for the several elegant Seats of the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Grantham*, now Colonel *Elliot's*, the late Lord *Wilmington's*, &c. and especially that of the late Earl of *Burlington*, which for elegance of stile surpasses every thing of its kind in *England*; whether considered in the Building itself, the Gardens, or the Furniture, particularly the grand Collection of Pictures, Bustoes, or Bronzes.

Hammer-
smith.

Chiswick.

Keeping along down the *Thame's* side, we come to *Fulham*, upon the Banks of the *Thames*, about six Miles up that River, which signifies a mirey situation, or as some Authors rather chuse to interpret, a place inhabited or much frequented by Birds. This is a very ancient Village, and a Manor belonging to the See of *London*, long before the Conquest, as it still continues to be; where the Bishop of that See has a very large commodious Palace, moated about, fit for a Summer residence. The Church is old, but capacious. The Town is large and populous, but much increased since the building the Bridge of Wood over the *Thames*, from hence to *Putney*, in *Surry*.

Fulham.

Chelsey, or *Chelsea*, a Town sweetly situated upon a rising gravelly Ground, about two Miles from *Charing-cross*, on the North banks of the *Thames*, over which is an elegant wooden Bridge to *Battersea*, built in the Year 1771, at

Chelsey.

the expence of Earl *Spencer*, who in 1766, obtained an Act of Parliament for that purpose, for the convenience of Carriages and Foot-passengers, on paying a small Toll. This Village is adorned with a handsome Church, a Royal Hospital for Invalids, a Physic-garden, Ranelagh-gardens, and several stately piles of Buildings, inhabited by Gentry and Nobility; the Bishop of *Winchester's* Palace, where he generally resides, and which, by Act of Parliament, is in the Diocese of *Winchester*.

The Church stands upon the side next the River, about the center of the Parish, and appears to have been a very ancient Foundation. In this Church we find the Monument of Sir *Thomas Moore*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *An. Dom. 1532*, for not taking the Oath of Supremacy to the King. The Rectory of *Chelsea* is valued at 400*l. per Ann.* The Parish extends itself from a small Brook, which runs under *Bloody-bridge*, and separates it from St. *Martin's in the Fields* towards the East, to another small Creek at *Sand's-end*, which parts it from *Fulham* towards the West, in all about a Mile; it borders on *Kensington* towards the North, and is washed by the *Thames* on the South.

According to *Norden*, this Village takes its name from *Chesel*, which the Sea casts up of Sand and Pebble-stones, qu. *Cheselfey*, corruptly *Chelsea*, or *Chelfey*. It stands in a small Bay or Angle, made by the meeting of *Chelsea* and *Battersea* Reaches, with a prospect of the *Thames* from *Wandsworth* to *Vauxhall*, near four Miles. The greatest part of the Buildings lie stretched along the side of the *Thames*. The body of the Town is near the Church, from whence come two rows of Buildings a considerable way toward the North, called *Church-lane*. Towards the West, are likewise Buildings on both sides the way to the Duke of *Beaufort's*, and beyond are many scattered Houses and good Seats. At the East-end of the Town, runs a Street from the *Thames*, as far as the Royal Hospital, and beyond the Hospital a row of Houses towards *Westminster*. The sweetness of its Air, and pleasant and convenient situation, have always recommended it to the illustrious and great. King *Henry VIII.* beautified it with several stately Buildings; in one of which, Queen *Elizabeth* was nursed, during her infancy. At present, it is inhabited
by

by many eminent Persons ; and from a straggling Village, which it was a Century ago, it is increased prodigiously in Houses and Inhabitants, so as to become a beautiful and populous Town. But as we have not room to enter minutely into every particular for which *Chelsea* is remarkable, let us confine our Survey to what follows.

The *Physic* or *Apothecary's-garden*, in this Town, is *Physic-* situated next the *Thames*, at the West-end of the first garden. Street behind the Hospital. It contains almost four Acres, enriched with a vast variety of domestic and exotic Plants: This was given by Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. and Physician, on condition of paying a quit-rent of *5l. per Ann.* Here is a large Green-house, over which are Apartments for the Committee to meet ; and above all, convenient Rooms for drying the Seeds of Plants.

The *Royal Hospital*, is a noble Edifice, erected for the *The Royal* Invalids in the Land service; began by King *Charles II.* *hospital.* and finished by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Sir *Christopher Wren* was the sole Architect. It covers forty Acres of Ground and upwards, and consists of a vast range of Buildings laid out into a Square, with Gardens and fine Walks on the South next the River, and with Walks and Grass-plats, bounded with Trees in the North front ; in which front are, the Refectory, or Dining-room, for the Invalids, and the Chapel. An air of neatness and elegance is to be seen through the whole, as well as conveniency and pleasure for those that are entertained in this Hospital. But it is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of Parts, which is very apparent in the North front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities is very easy and delightful. The expence of erecting these Buildings amounted to 150,000*l.*

The Pensioners in the College, are upwards of four hundred, superannuated Veterans, who have been at least twenty Years in the Army, or have been disabled in the Land service of the Crown ; who are lodged, washed, dieted, and clothed, under a Governor, a Lieutenant-governor, and a Major. There are thirty-six Officers at 6*d.* a Day ; thirty-four Light Horsemen, and thirty Serjeants, at 2*s.* per Week each ; forty-eight Corporals and Drums, at 10*d.* per Week each ; and three hundred

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and thirty-six private Men, who are allowed 8*d.* a Week each. They are obliged to do Duty as in other Garrisons in their respective turns; and when off Duty, to attend Prayers in the Chapel twice a Day.

There are two Chaplains, a Physician, Secretary, Comptroller, Deputy-treasurer, Steward, and Surgeon; besides many other Officers with considerable Salaries, and under Servants.

There are also about nine thousand Out-pensioners, that reside in any part of the Nation, and are allowed 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year each.

The Sum necessary to support this grand Institution is raised by a Poundage deducted out of the pay of the Army, with one Day's pay once a Year from each Officer and common Soldier; and when there happens a deficiency, it is supplied with a Sum raised by Parliament.

Government.

The Government of this Hospital is commissioned to the President of the Privy-council, the first Commissioner of the Treasury, the principal Secretaries of State, the Paymaster-general of the Forces, the Secretary at War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and to the Governor and Lieutenant-governor of the Hospital.

Ranelagh-gardens.

A little to the South-east of this College or Hospital, lie the elegant and much admired place of Entertainment, called *Ranelagh-gardens*. They formerly belonged to the Earl of *Ranelagh*; and are converted into one of those public places of Pleasure and Entertainment which is not to be equalled in *Europe*; and to which People of the first Quality resort. But the greatest beauty is in the Amphitheatre, a circular Building, whose external Diameter is one hundred and eighty-five Feet; round the whole is an Arcade, and over that a Gallery with a Ballustrade, to admit Company into the upper Boxes, except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this Gallery are the Windows; and it terminates with the Roof. The internal Diameter is one hundred and fifty Feet, and the Architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside; except, that over every Column, between the Windows, termini support the Roof. In the middle of the Area, stands a Chimney with four Faces, which makes it warm and comfortable in bad Weather. The Entertainment consists of a fine Band of Music, an Organ, and some of
the

the best Voices. The Regale is Tea, Coffee, and *French* Rolls and Butter. And the Expence is 2s. 6d. for the admission of each Person.

The Road Eastward leads directly to the West-end of *St. James's-park*. On the South-side of this Road are erected *Chelsea Water-works*; the Proprietors whereof, Chelsea Water-works. are a Company incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the Year 1722. And their Affairs are managed by a Governor, Deputy-governor, and thirteen Directors. As to the Works, they are divided into two thousand Shares. Their Reservoir or head of Water is in *Hyde-park*, into which the Water is thrown thro' iron Pipes, by the force of a Fire-engine erected on *Chelsea* Road.

The Fields on the North-side of this Road, have lately been covered with new Buildings; and the spirit of Building seems to have planned a design to join *Chelsea* with *Westminster*, by the many Houses that are now erecting upon that Road.

Towards the North of *Chelsea*, at about a Mile distance, stands *Kensington*, upon a gentle Ascent, well situated on Kensington. a fine Gravel, in a very good Air, and about three Miles from *Charing-cross*. It is a Manor of great Antiquity; but was only a mean Village till the reign of *William* and *Mary*. King *William* III. liking the situation, purchased the Manor and the Palace of *Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*; and his Majesty making it the place of his Residence, especially in Summer; and so continuing to be frequented by Queen *Anne*, King *George* I. and II. that Village was soon improved and enlarged into a large Town, even beyond belief. The Buildings are chiefly Brick, regular and divided into Streets, &c. the biggest of which runs from the Palace-gate in the East, to a considerable way beyond the Church in the West. From the Church there runs a row of Buildings to the North, called *Church-lane*. But the most beautiful part, is the Square on the South-side of the great Street, which for beauty and buildings, exceeds several Squares in *London* and *Westminster*; and the abundance of Shopkeepers and Artificers of all sorts, makes it appear rather a part of *London* than a Country Village. Besides this Village has been new paved with Moor-stone, and lighted in the same manner as the City of *London*, and improved by the

many good Buildings erected at the place called *Kensington Gravel-pits*, noted for its wholesome Air, and a famous chalybeate Spring. And, perhaps, there is not a Parish in the whole Kingdom that contains so many fine Seats, as are to be seen in this.

Royal
Palace.

The *Royal Palace*, stands at the North-east angle of the Town, on the edge of *Hyde-park*. This Palace, though not allowed to have any of that grandeur, which ought to appear in the Residence of a *British* Monarch, and is very irregular, being built and enlarged at several and distant times, yet it is convenient and commodious, and the Royal Apartments are grand, and some of the Pictures are good. But the Gardens exceed all of their kind. Queen *Caroline* extended the Plan laid by her Royal Predecessors, from the great Road in *Kensington* to *Acton*, by bringing the *Serpentine* River into the Gardens, and taking in some Acres out of *Hyde-park*; so that they are now three Miles and a half in compass, completely laid out, and much frequented by the Gentry and Citizens.

Hyde-park

Hyde-park, which is contiguous with these Royal Premises, and so connected, as to appear almost a part of the Gardens, is six Miles in circumference, inclosed with a brick Wall.

Holland-
house.

Camden-
house.

Beyond the West-end of *Kensington*, stands a noble Seat called *Holland house*; and the ancient Seat called *Camden-house*, formerly the Seat of *Noel*, Earl of *Gainfborough*, and Viscount *Camden*. It is a very noble Edifice, finished with all the art the Builders of that time were masters of.

Brompton-
park.

In this Parish is the place, called *Brompton-park*, famed all over the Nation for its Nursery of Plants, &c. which was raised by Messrs. *London* and *Wise*, celebrated Gardeners about sixty Years ago; and has been so well stocked, that some affirm, if the several Plants in it were valued at no more than *one penny* a-piece, they would amount to 40,000*l*.

Kensington
Church

Kensington Church, is situated in a handsome Yard, walled in at the West-end of the Town; and is a large spacious brick Building, handsomely rebuilt and finished in the Year 1694, and 1704; and, what is very remarkable, it does not appear that this Church was ever dedicated to any Saint; though it has the marks of great Antiquity, and

and was certainly founded before the Year 1260, when the Abbot of *Abington* endowed it with a moiety of the great Tythes.

Acton, on the North-west of *Kensington*, and about six Acton.
Miles from *London*, in the *Oxford Road*; takes its name from *Ac* an Oak, and *ton* a Village or Town, which might probably be given it from its ancient situation amongst Oak Trees. It is an ancient Manor, and is now a place of good repute for its Inhabitants, and many genteel Seats in this Parish; amongst which, we find an ancient Seat of the Dukes of *Kingston*. It is much frequented on account of the Medicinal Waters near it.

Paddington, to the North-west of *Marybone*, is a pretty Padding-
Country Village, about three Miles from *Charing-cross*. ton.
The Church dedicated to *St. Catharine*, stands on the side of a large Green, and is a Donative or Curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of *London*. This Village contains many Houses, and the Buildings are daily increasing, but is a place of no Trade; and there are several genteel Seats in and about it. But this Parish is most known by its being the Seat of public Execution of Criminals, condemned in *Middlesex* and *London*, to be hanged. Which spot of Ground is called *Tyburn*, a triangular Tyburn.
Tree or Frame, erected occasionally as directed by the Sheriff, on the public Road near the Turnpike, at the South-end of *Paddington-lane*. This Parish has been upon the improvement for Buildings and Inhabitants for several Years; and the Buildings on the High-road from *London*, reach now almost as far as *Tyburn*.

The next Village Eastward, is *St. Mary le Bonne*, in St. Mary
ancient Records called *Tybonne* or *Tyborne*, which was le Bonne.
changed into the name of *St. Mary Bonne*, on account of its vicinity to the neighbouring *Brook* or *Burn*; when the Church was rebuilt in the Year 1400, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and now corruptly *St. Mary le Bonne*, as if it meant *St. Mary the Good*.

This Village, of late Years, is one of the largest and most populous, and well-built; about the Metropolis, to which it is almost joined by new Buildings. Every thing here appears with a face of sumptuousness and grandeur, except the Church; which, though built no longer since than the Year 1741, is finished in the plainest manner

possible. Here is a *French* Meeting-house, a Dissenting Meeting, a Charity-school, and Gardens fitted up for public Entertainment, with a Band of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in imitation of *Vauxhall*. The new Buildings on the South and South-east of this Village, and in this Parish, are carried on with such a spirit of expedition and grandeur, that it promises to become the first Village in the Nation for number of modern and elegant Houses, regularity of its Streets and Squares, and gentility of its Inhabitants.

On the East of St. *Mary le Bonne*, there is another pleasant Village, called *Tottenbam-court*; in the Road to which from St. *Giles's*, stands a good and large brick Building, called *Whitefield's Tabernacle*, or Lady *Huntingdon's* Chapel. From whence we ascend Northward to *Pancras*, a small inconsiderable Village; but of such ancient date, that the Church is commonly reputed to be the Mother of St. *Paul's* Cathedral in *London*. At present, the Church is an old, plain, *Gothic* Structure, a Prebend belonging to St. *Paul's*. And the Church yard is remarkable for the many Monuments for Persons of the *Romish* faith, buried there. Amongst whom we find, the noted *Obadiab Walker*, Principal of University College, *Oxon*; who had been a secret *Papist* twenty Years before King *James II.* ascended the Throne, and privately seduced many of the best and promising Members thereof to embrace his Religion, and publickly appeared in print to defend the Tenets of the Church of *Rome*, as soon as the Duke of *York* succeeded his Brother King *Charles* the second; for which he was despised by many, who otherwise regarded him as a Man of Letters. And being conscious of his own doubtful character, he ordered this Epitaph, or Motto, to be cut upon his Tomb-stone, *Per Bonam Famam et Infamiam obiit Obadiab Walker*, which was done by his Executor, Mr. *Boyce*, who died in the *English* College at *Lisbon*, and from whom I had this Information.

On the South-side of this Church-yard, behind a Public-house, there is a very fine Medicinal Spring, which purges gently, and is found salutary in many Disorders.

Hampstead, (about four Miles from *London*) lies North of *Pancras*, upon the South-side of a high Hill. It is a large, well built, but not regular Village, extending almost

almost three quarters of a Mile. Here are many genteel Inhabitants, and a pretty Country Trade for Artificers and Chapmen. Here is a good Church, and a handsome Chapel, built by private Contributions. Here is also a very fine Assembly-room, called the *Long room*; and at the South-west entrance into this Village, there are the celebrated Assembly-room and Mineral Waters of *Belfyse*; and another Assembly-room, formerly much frequented by polite Company.

On the summit of this Hill, is the Plain called *Hampstead heath*, about a Mile square, adorned with many Gentlemen's Houses, and affording a delightful and extensive prospect over the City of *London* as far as *Shooter's-hill*, and the adjacent Counties.

Direct North from hence we come to *Finchley*, (seven Miles from *London*) a pretty pleasant Country Village, whose Church is a Rectory, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in the gift of the Bishop of *London*. But it is most noted for giving name to the large Common, that extends several Miles before the East-side of it, called *Finchley-common*; within whose limits we find several Villages, remarkable for their good Buildings and genteel Inhabitants, as *Whetstone*, *Friarne Barnet*, *North-End*, *Coney-batch*, &c.

Highgate, (about four Miles from *London*) is another large Village, situated upon the South-side and summit of a high Hill, almost parallel with *Hampstead*; and so called from its situation, and a Gate erected about four hundred Years ago to receive Toll for the Bishop of *London*, in consideration of his permitting a new Road to *Barnet* to be made through his Park. But this Agreement is expired, and at present there is a Turnpike erected in its place by Act of Parliament.

Here is a Church, a very old Building, but it is only a Chapel of Ease to *Hornsey* and *Pancras*; adjoining to which, is a Free-school. Here are several Dissenting Meeting-houses. On the side next *London*, called *Mount-pleasant*, are several very handsome Houses, which enjoy a very extensive and pleasant prospect into *Surry* and *Kent*.

On the North-side of the Gate or Turnpike, the Town lies upon a Plain, and consists chiefly of Public-houses; most

most of which, have a large pair of *Horns*, and when any strange Passengers stop at these Houses for refreshment, a pair of large Horns fixed on a long Staff is brought to them, and they are earnestly pressed to be sworn, with the ridiculous ceremony of laying the hand upon the Horns, and swearing, "Never to eat brown Bread when they can get white, nor drink small Beer when they can get strong, &c. and then kissing the Horns." For which they pay 1s. a-piece to be spent amongst the Company then present.

Kentish
Town.

On the declivity of this Hill, towards the South-west, stands another very handsome large Village, called *Kentish Town*, well-built, and genteelly inhabited.

Hornsey.

Hornsey, or *Harnsey*, known in ancient Records, by the name of *Haringey*, (about five Miles from *London*) is a pretty Country place on the East of *Highbury-hill*. Here is nothing remarkable but the Wood, called *Hornsey* or *London Woods*; which in former times, belonging to the Bishops of *London*. This Village is much resorted unto by the *Londoners* on account of its ruralness. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and is a Rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of *London*.

Islington.

Islington, is a very large Village, on the North-side of *London*, and so near to *St. John-street*, that it is almost joined to the Metropolis by new Buildings. It is a great thoroughfare, and a place where the northern Drovers of Sheep and Cattle for *Smithfield Market* chiefly resort, before they proceed to *London*. On which account here are many Inns and conveniencies for the Entertainment of Drovers and their live Stock. And the situation of this Village being esteemed very salubrious, especially for phthisicky People, and such as find any bad effect from the Smoke of *London*; there are here a great many Lodging-houses, as well as Gentlemen's, especially to the North of the Church. The Church is new, substantially rebuilt of Brick and stone Corners, since the Year 1751, very large, commodious, and adorned with elegant plainness within, and with a handsome light Tower and a Spire, which is terminated by a Ball and a Fane.

The Parish is very extensive, including *Upper* and *Lower Holloway*, three sides of *Newington-green* and part of *Kingland*.

Kingsland. In which are two Independent Meeting-houses, and a *Romish* Chapel ; a School for the education of thirty Children, and a row of Alms-houses in trust of the *Brewer's* Company ; a chalybeate Spring, well known by the name of *New Tunbridge-wells*, much frequented by genteel Company, and greatly approved of, for the salubrity of the Waters. The House of Entertainment called *Sadler's-wells* ; where, during the Summer season, People are amused with Balance-masters, walking on Wire, Rope-dancing, Tumbling and Pantomine Entertainments. The *Pantheon*, and *Bagnigge-wells*, places of modern resort near *Hockley in the Hole*, and in repute for the salubrity of the Springs, and Musical Entertainment, &c. *White Conduit-house*, on the top of the Hill on the West-side of the Town, celebrated for the continual resort of the Citizens to drink Tea, and eat Butter-rolls or hot Loaves. *Canonbury*, or *Canbury-house*, beautifully situated on an Eminence to the East of *Islington*, formerly the Country retirement for the Prior and Canons of St. *Bartholomew's*, in *Smithfield*, but now no better than a Lodging-house, that commands three delightful Prospects to the East, North and South. But the greatest Curiosity of all, is the fine Reservoir, called the *New River head*, on the South-west angle of this Village ; which consists of a large Bason, into which the New River discharges itself. *

New Tun-
bridge.

Bagnigge-
wells.

New River-
head.

The New River was brought from *Amwell*, in *Hertfordshire*, by a course, which, with the windings, measures thirty-eight Miles three quarters and sixteen Poles, in the space of five Years, into the Reservoir at *Islington*, on *Michaelmas* Day, 1613. It crosses two Vallies thro' wooden Frames lined with Lead ; one of those at *Buthill* measures one hundred and sixty Feet in length ; under which is an Arch capacious enough to admit under it the largest Waggon of Hay or Straw ; the other near *Highbury*, of four hundred and sixty-two Feet long and seventeen in breadth. Over and under this River, which some places rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under Ground, run several considerable currents of Land Waters ; and both above and below it a great number of Brooks, Rills, and Water-courses, have their passage.

* See Vol. II. Page 334.

A great

THE PRESENT STATE OF

A great number of Servants, called Collectors, are employed, who have *5l. per Cent.* for all the Money they collect; eleven Walksmen, to inspect the River daily in their respective Divisions, to prevent Dirt, Filth, or infectious Matter being thrown into it; Turn-cocks, Paviours, Pipe-borers, and many other Servants and Labourers. It is computed, this River supplies forty-five thousand Houses in *London* and *Westminster*, and its Environs.

Clerken-
well.

Adjoining to the South of *Islington*, lies the Parishes of *Clerkenwell*, and the Parish of *St. Luke, Old-street*.

Clerkenwell Parish, is a large Village of itself, and becomes one continued Town with the Metropolis. The Church, which is situated on the North-side of the Green, in a broad place so called, is an ancient Foundation, and but part of that founded by *John Bisset*, in the Year 1100, dedicated to *St. James the Less*; and is no more than a Curacy, in the gift of the Parish. Here are two Quaker's Meeting-houses and a Charity-school, for Quaker's Children. In *St. John's-court*, where once stood the House of the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, there is a parochial Church, dedicated to *St. John*. This Court is an oblong Square, entered by two Gates; that on the South is the largest and most remarkable, and called *St. John's-gate*. On the Green is a large and handsome School, for the Children educated by the Contributions of the *Welch* Society. In *Rag-street*, is the Well called *Clerk's-well*, by the Ancients. Near the Church, is the Common Goal, called *New Prison*, to which Persons guilty of Misdemeanors committed in the County of *Middlesex* are sent and detained till discharged by due course of Law: And also another Prison, called *Bride-well*, where idle Persons, Night-walkers, &c. taken up in the County are set to Labour. The North-side of this Parish abounds with *Spaws*.

Old-street.

St. Luke's, in *Old-street*, is that part of *Cripplegate* Parish, which laid out of the Freedom of the City, and was made a separate Parish by Act of Parliament. The Church is one of those fifty new Churches erected by the same Authority. It was finished in the Year 1732, and is a Rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, valued at *120l. per Ann.* to be paid by the Church-

Churchwardens to the Rector; besides the produce of 3500*l.* laid out in Fee-simple towards his support, and other Perquisites. It is dedicated to the Evangelist of St. *Luke*, and built of Stone, with a square Tower and a Steeple, that rises from it in the form of an Obelisk; and perhaps, an original, and the only piece of Architecture of its kind in the whole World. This Living is not to be held in *Commendam*.

In this Parish there is a *French Hospital*, contiguous to the *Pest-house*, erected in the Year 1717, and incorporated by King *George I.* in 1718. This Hospital contains two hundred and twenty helpless Men and Women, of whom one hundred and forty-six are upon the Foundation, and supplied with all the Necessaries of Life at the expence of the House; but the other seventy-four are paid for by their Friends, at the rate of 9*l.* a Year each. This Charity also extends to Lunatics, for whom a large Infirmary is provided.

At the South-east extremity of this Parish, facing *Upper Moorfields*, has, of late Years, been founded an Hospital for incurable Lunatics. It is a neat plain Structure, a Building of considerable length, plaistered over and whitened, with ranges of small square Windows, without any Decorations. This Hospital takes its name from the Parish in which it is situated, and it is supported by private Subscription. Close behind this House, stands the *Foundery*, remarkable for being the principal Methodist Meeting, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. *John Wesley*.

Facing the North-west of *Upper Moorfields*, lies the *New Artillery-ground*, which is a spacious Square, walled round, running East and West, behind *Finsbury-street*; with a grand entrance of iron Gates on the East-side next the high Road, and another of lesser dimensions out of *Finsbury*. In the center is the Armoury, built neatly of Brick and Stone, for the reception of the Artillery Company of *London*, which consists of about three hundred Men well exercised in the use of Arms, incorporated by the name of the President, Vice-president, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants; which Court of Assistants is composed of the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs for the time being, and of the Field Officers of the Militia,

or

or Trained-bands; and twenty-four Gentlemen annually elected.

Tyndal's
Burying-
ground.

Close adjoining to this Ground on the North, lies the Dissenting Burial-ground, called *Tyndal's Burial-ground*, from the name of the Person, who took it upon Lease from the City of *London*, and converted it to this use, which brings in a great income to the Possessor; for there are many Interments, and the least pays 15*s*. and the Monuments and Vaults in proportion, of which there is a great number, and perhaps more, and more expensive, than in any Church-yard in *England*.

This Ground was set apart and consecrated and walled in at the expence of the City of *London*, in 1665, for the interment of such Corpse as could have no Room in their respective Parish Burial-grounds, during the Plague.

Newington
green.

From hence passing Northward, through the place called formerly *Dog-house Bar*, and cross *Old-street*, we come to the *City Road*, which has been lately cut from *Old-street* to the South-end of *Islington*, and is accounted one of the compleatest Turnpike-roads in the Kingdom. But leaving this Road on the left, we pass over the Fields by a Foot-way to *Newington-green*, a pleasant Village, about two Miles from the *Royal-exchange*; and chiefly consisting of a handsome Square, of considerable extent, surrounded with good Houses. Before each side is a row of Trees, and a large Grass-plat in the middle. It is in the Parish of *Newington*; and there is a Dissenting Meeting-house on one side.

Kingsland.

Towards the East of this Green the Road leads to *Kingsland*, a hamlet of the Parish of *Islington*. It is a sort of a Green also, upon which are several good Houses. The great north Road from *Shoreditch* runs through this Village; at the South-end of which, there is a Turnpike, and close adjoining on the West-side, is a plain modern brick Building, convenient for Venereal Patients, belonging to St. *Bartholomew's* and St. *Thomas's* Hospitals, to which use it is applied, by the name of *The Lock-hospital*. On the end of it is a Dial, with this suitable Motto, *Post voluptatem misericordia*, i. e. *After Pleasure comes Pain*.

Stoke
Newington

The Road from hence brings us North to *Stoke-Newington*, a large, populous, and well-built Village; in which

which is found much genteel Company, and Men of considerable Fortune. It is a Prebend belonging to *St. Paul's*, and is therefore distinguished by the name of *Stoke-Newington*, or *Newton of the Canons*, or *Newton Prebends*; for whoever has a right to this Prebend, is the Patron of this Rectory.

A little more North of this pretty Village, is the Turnpike for this part of the Road, called *Stamford-hill* ^{Stamford-hill.} Turnpike, from its situation on a rising Ground that turns off towards *Clapton* and *Hackney*. Here has always been a small Village on the declivity without the Turnpike; but the wholesomeness of the Air, and the extensive Prospect from the top of the Hill within the Turnpike, has lately engaged the Builders to multiply the Houses on the South-side thereof; by which it now promises to be a very well built, extensive, and well inhabited Town, and to join *Newington* on the South, and *Clapton* on the South-east.

The Seats in this County are so numerous, that it would require a Volume to recite them all; therefore the Reader will find some account of the most remarkable in the foregoing description.

T H E

COUNTY of *MONMOUTH*.

- Name.** **T** H I S County takes its name from the Town of *Monmouth*, extends in length twenty-nine Miles from North to South, and twenty Miles from East to West ; in circumference eighty-
- Extent.**
- Boundaries** four Miles ; and bounded on the East by *Glocestershire* ; on the South by the *Severn* ; on the West by the Counties of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan*, and on the North by *Herefordshire*.
- Air.** The *Air* is temperate and healthy, and the Soil is fruitful. The Eastern parts are woody, and the Western mountainous ; the Hills feed Cattle, Sheep, and Goats ; and the Vallies produce plenty of Hay and Corn. There is plenty of Coals, and the Rivers abound with Salmon, Trout, and other good Fish.
- Government.** *Monmouthshire*, in its Ecclesiastical State, is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Landaff*, in *Wales*, and contains one hundred and twenty-seven Parishes. In its Civil State, it is divided into six Hundreds, which contain seven Market-towns. It sends two Knights of the Shire to Parliament, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons ; and it is under the Government of the *Custos Rotulorum*, Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace in their respective Divisions, and their under Officers. The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who command that part of the national Militia, which this County is obliged to raise.
- Abergavenny.** *Abergavenny*, which in the *Welsh*, signifies *the mouth of the River Gavenny*, where it is situated, (one hundred and forty-two Miles from *London*) is a large, populous, and flourishing Town, surrounded by a Wall. The *Gavenny* falls here into the *Ujk*, over which there is a fine Bridge, consisting

consisting of fifteen Arches; and this Town being a great Thoroughfare from the West part of *Wales* to *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Gloucester*, &c. is well furnished with Accommodations for Travellers. It is also a Staple for the Flannel Manufacture, which is carried on in other parts of the Country, and brought hither to sell. It is governed by a Bailiff, a Recorder, and twenty-seven Burgesſes; and has a Market on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 14*, for lean Cattle and Sheep; on the first *Tuesday* after *Trinity*, for Linen and Woollen Cloth, and on *September 25*, for Hogs, Horses, and black Cattle.

Abergavenny, is the premier Baronage in *England*, and gives title to the Right Honourable *George Nevill*, Lord *Abergavenny*, premier Baron of *England*. This noble Lord is descended from *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III*.

Caerleon, (one hundred and forty-one Miles from *London*) *Caerleon*. which, in the ancient *British* Language, signifies the Town of the Legion, where the Roman Legion called *Secunda Britannica*, or *Augusta*, was stationed; was afterwards a sort of University, and an archiepiscopal See, removed since to *St. David's*. It was elegantly built in the time of the Roman Government, and encompassed with a brick Wall of about three Miles in circumference, and was by them called *Isca*. King *Arthur* resided in that City. But now it is a small inconsiderable Town; tho' it retains the privilege of a Market on *Thursdays*, and of a Fair for Cattle on *May 1*, *July 20*, and *September 21*. It is situated on the River *Uſk*, over which it has a wooden Bridge.

Chepstow, (one hundred and thirty-one Miles from *London*) *Chepstow*. in *Saxon*, signifies a place of Traffic, or a Market-town, and stands near the mouth of the *Wye*, and is supposed to have risen from the Ruins of the Roman City, called *Venta Silurum*, that stood about four Miles from it. It is still a large, well-built, populous Town, walled round, upon a Hill, close to the *Wye*, with several Orchards and Fields within the Walls. The Bridge over the *Wye* in this Town is well built of Timber, and is no less than seventy Feet high from the surface of the Water, when the Tide is out; and one foot of it standing in *Gloucestershire*; it is kept in repair at the expence of both

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Counties. The Tide rises generally six Fathom, or six and a half at the Bridge, and runs in with great rapidity. Ships of considerable Burthen can come up to the Bridge; and this is the Port for all Towns upon the *Wye* and the *Lug*.

Here is a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle on *Friday* in *Whitsun-week*, and on *Friday* se'nnight after the 18th of *October*; and for Wool on the *Saturday* before *June 20*.

On the North of this Town, stands *Chepstow-castle*, the Seat of the most noble Prince *Henry Noel*, Duke of *Beaufort*, lineally descended from *John of Gaunt*.

Mon-
mouth.

Monmouth, (one hundred and twenty-seven Miles from *London*) so called from its situation at the mouth of the River *Monow*. It stands between the River *Monow* and *Wye*, over each of which it has a Bridge, and a third Bridge over the Brook *Trothy*, which falls into the *Wye* almost at the mouth of the *Monow*. It is a large handsome Town, with a good Trade, chiefly with *Bristol*, down the *Wye* and *Severn*; and a beautiful Church, whose East-end is much admired. And it had once a Castle, in which King *Henry V.* who conquered *France*, was born, and was from thence, called *Henry of Monmouth*. It was created a Dukedom by King *Charles II.* who gave his Son *James*, (born of Mrs. *Scott*, who, as some People believed, was married to King *Charles*, during his Exile) the title of Duke of *Monmouth*. And now it is an Earldom, and gives title to the Right Honourable *Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, whose Ancestor *Charles*, was created Earl of *Monmouth* by King *William III.* and succeeded to the title of Earl of *Peterborough* soon after, by the death of his Uncle.

This Town is also a parliamentary Borough, that sends one Member to the House of Commons; and a Corporation by Charter from King *Charles I.* governed by two Bailiffs, fifteen Common-council, and a Town-clerk; who keep a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun Tuesday*, and *September 4*, for horned Cattle, and on *November 22*, for ditto, fat Hogs, and Cheese.

Newport.

Newport, (one hundred and fifty-one Miles from *London*) stands upon the *Ush*, between the mouth of that River and *Caerleon*, and was called *Newport* by way of di-

distinction from the *Old Port*, which was *Caerleon*, out of the Ruins of which it arose; is become a pretty considerable Town, with a good Haven, and a fine stone Bridge over the *Urk*; and it has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *Ascension-day*, *Whitsun Thursday*, *August 15*, and *November 6*.

Pontipole, or *Ponty-pool*, (one hundred and thirty-six *Pontipole*. Miles from *London*) is a small Town, remarkable only for its iron Wares, Mills and Forges; and for a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for lean Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary, on *April 22*, *July 5*, and *October 10*.

Urk, stands upon a River of the same name, (one hundred *Urk*. and thirty Miles from *London*) and has nothing to recommend it but a small Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *Trinity Monday*, and *October 18*, for Horses, lean Cattle, and Pedlary.

This County was originally considered as part of *Wales*, and continued to be so, till near the end of the reign of King *Charles II.* when the Judges began to keep the Assizes here in the *Oxford Circuit*.

The other principal Seats, not already mentioned, are,

At *Abergavenny*, belonging to that Earl.

At *Tredegar*, to *Thomas Morgan*, Esq;

At *Pontipool*, to *John Hanbury*, Esq;

T H E

COUNTY of NORFOLK.

Situation
Boundaries

NORFOLK, a maritime County, bounded on the North and East by the *German Ocean*; on the South by *Suffolk*, and on the West by part of *Cambridgeshire*, and a small part of

Extent.

Lincolnshire; extends from North to South about thirty Miles, and full fifty Miles from East to West; and is in circumference about one hundred and forty Miles. It

Name.

takes its name from its *Northern* situation, in regard to *Suffolk*: *Suffolk* signifying the County of the *South folk* or *People*; and *Norfolk*, the County of the *North folk* or *People*, or such as lie Northward of *Suffolk*.

Division.

This County for its better Government, is divided into thirty-two Hundreds, viz. 1. *Smethdon*, 2. *Brothercross*, 3. *North Greenhoe*, 4. *South Greenhoe*, 5. *Holt*, 6. *North Erpingham*, 7. *South Erpingham*, 8. *Tunstead*, 9. *Happing*, 10. *East Fleg*, 11. *West Fleg*, 12. *Blowfield*, 13. *Taverham*, 14. *Eynsford*, 15. *Gallowe*, 16. *Frebridge*, 17. *Laundich*, 18. *Forehoe*, 19. *Mitford*, 20. *Humbleyard*, 21. *Henstead*, 22. *Loddon*, 23. *Clavering*, 24. *Earsham*, 25. *Depwade*, 26. *Disse* or *Dis*, 27. *Gilecross*, 28. *Shropeham*, 29. *Weyland*, 30. *Walsham*, 31. *Clackclose*, 32. *Grimshoe*.

Character.

The general *Character* of *Norfolk* is, that it produces a variety of all things for the support and pleasure of its Inhabitants.

Air.

The *Air* is of various temperatures in the several parts of this large County; where the Soil is boggy and ousy in the Hundreds of *Fleg*, and other places by the Sea-side, it is unwholesome and aguish. The inland part of this County, is so remarkably pleasant and healthy, that it abounds with Gentlemen and Noblemen's Seats.

The

The *Soil* is of various kinds, and perhaps contains the greatest variety of any in *England*. Here are Fens and Heaths, light and deep, sand and clay Grounds, Meadow Lands, Pastures, and Arable, Wood Lands, and Woodless. The Fens and Marsh Lands are exceeding profitable; one of which, called *Tilney-smethe*, only two Miles over, affords sufficient feed for the larger Cattle of seven Villages, and for thirty thousand Sheep. It is so boggy, that it is made useful only by Drains and Cuts, over which there are laid one hundred and eleven Bridges. The heathy and sandy Lands are barren, yet serve for two purposes of great advantage to the Inhabitants; the one is breeding of Rabbits, for the *London* Markets; the other for breeding and feeding those Sheep, which are hardy and strong, bear good Fleeces, and are distinguished by the name of *Norfolks*, by way of preference in *Smithfield*; where they are brought and sold in great numbers to the *London* Butchers.

The light, deep, and clay Grounds, are very fruitful in divers sorts of Grain, as Rye, Pease, Barley and Wheat; and near *Walsingham*, there grows good Saffron. About *Winterton*, in *West Fleg*, the Land is remarkable fat, and supposed to be fatter and lighter than any other in *England*, requiring the least labour and bringing the largest increase. Near the Rivers, there are many fine Meadows and Pastures; near the Towns are many Springs, Groves and Copfes; but there is neither Coal nor Stone found in this County.

The Waters, both fresh and salt, are very plentiful, and yield great convenience to the Inhabitants by Fish and Navigation. On the Sea Coast, is the grand Herring Fishery, which brings so much Trade and Wealth to *Yarmouth*. The fresh Water Rivers abound with delicate Fish, especially *Perch*, and a peculiar Fish called the *Ruffe*, bred in the *Yare*.

The Beasts and Cattle are much the same as in other Counties, save that *Norfolk* is more plentiful in Sheep; some Villages keeping five thousand of them and Rabbits; the Woollen Manufacture in this County being a great encouragement to Husbandmen to enlarge their Flocks; and Rabbits being a proper improvement for hilly and rocky

rocky Grounds. This County also produces a great quantity of Honey.

It is worth observing, that amongst the Rules and Laws, by which the Flocks of Sheep are governed, it is ascertained, that in the Land of every Town, how many and what sort of Sheep the People shall have, and where their Walks shall be both in Winter and Summer, where they shall be folded for their Dung sake, and how they shall be driven from place to place.

Inhabitants The Inhabitants themselves are generally stout and robust, sharp and cunning; and as the Food of the Commonalty runs much upon Puddings and Dumplings, they are nick-named *Norfolk Dumplings*.

Rivers. The principal Rivers in this County are the *Ouse*, the *Waveney*, the *Yare*, and the *Tbryn*.

Gives title of Duke. This County has had the honour to give the title of *Erling*, or *Ethling*, i. e. *Earl*, under the *Saxon* Monarchs; of whom there is found a Catalogue of Succession in the Earldom, continued after the Conquest, but not in the same Family. And in process of time, the high office of Earl-marshal was added to this title; and at length King *Richard II.* made it a Dukedom in the family of the *Mowbrays*. Earl *Thomas* being created by that King, Duke of *Norfolk*, for his activity in the destruction of *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, his Father-in-law, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*. This title came to the Family of *Howards*, by the marriage of Sir *Thomas Howard*, Knt. to a Daughter of the said *Mowbray*, first Duke of *Norfolk*, who was descended from *Thomas Brotherton*, fifth Son of King *Edward I.* *John Howard*, Son of Sir *Thomas Howard*, claiming the title in right of his Mother, was created Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl-marshal, by King *Richard III.* In which Family this Dukedom has continued to this Day, in the Person of the most noble Prince *Edward Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-marshal and hereditary Earl-marshal of *England*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, *Norfolk*, and *Norwich*; Baron of *Mowbray*, *Howard*, &c. Premier Duke, Earl and Baron of *England*, next the Blood Royal. But this noble Family being *Roman Catholics*, the present Duke is excluded from his Seat in the House of Peers, and is obliged to execute the office of Earl-marshal by a Deputy; because his Religion

Religion prevents his taking the Oaths necessary to qualify him.

This County sends two Knights of the Shire to represent them in the House of Commons, chosen by all the Freeholders possessed of 40s. a Year and upwards Estate. Representatives.

In this County we find one City, four Boroughs, and twenty-eight other Market-towns, *viz.*

The City of *Norwich*, which sends two Members to Parliament, *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, *Thetford*, and *Castlerising*, each of which Boroughs send also two Members to Parliament. Boroughs.

Attleborough, *Alesham*, *New Buckingham*, *Burnham*, *De-reham*, *Downham*, *Walsingham*, *Walsham*, *Windham*, *Repe-ham*, *Snetisham*, *Swaffham*, *Fakenham*, *Foulksham*, *Hingham*, *Caston*, *Clay*, *Cromer*, *Dis*, *Harleston*, *Harling*, *Hickling*, *Holt*, *Methwoud*, *Loddon*, *Sechy*, *Wotton*, *Worsted*, Market-towns.

There are also several considerable Villages, where Fairs are kept, of which Notice will be taken in their proper Places; beginning with the City of *Norwich*.

The City of *Norwich*, (one hundred and eight Miles from *London*) is the Metropolis of *Norfolk*, a City and County in itself, and it is a Bishop's See, in the Province of *Canterbury*, situated towards the South-east part of the County, on the side of a Hill, near the conflux of the Rivers *Vensder* and *Winsder*, and the River *Yare*; it is thirty Miles from the Sea by Water, but only sixteen Miles by Land; it is one of the most considerable Cities in *Great Britain*; in length from North to South about a Mile and a half, and about a Mile in breadth from East to West; reckoned at this time the third City in *England* for Wealth, Trade, Buildings, and number of Inhabitants, being exceeded by none but by *London* and *Bristol*. Norwich.

The name is purely *Saxon*, and signifies the *North Castle*, in respect to the ancient Royal Castle, whose remains are to be seen about three Miles South, at a place called *Castor*.

Various are the opinions concerning its Antiquity or Foundation. It is affirmed, that the Castle was built by *Gurguntus*, and *Gutheline* his Successor, Kings of the *Britons*, whose Remains are still to be seen in those

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Ruins, which are appropriated for a common Prison, for the County of *Norfolk*. Be this as it may, so much we can assert upon good Authority, that it was so large and populous a Place before the *Norman Conquest*, as to have no less than one thousand three hundred and twenty Burgeses, notwithstanding it had been sacked and burnt in the *Danish Wars*, not long before.

In the reign of King *Richard I.* they began to encompass this City with a deep Ditch and a Flint stone Wall, beautified and defended with forty Towers, and twelve Gates, all which are run to decay. The East-side is washed by the River *Yare*.

By this River there is a constant Intercourse and Trade kept up between this City and *Yarmouth*; the Keels, Wherries, and Boats, continually passing to and fro, laden with Coals, Fish, and all sorts of Merchandize.

This City is computed to contain in it nine thousand Houses, and in them sixty thousand Inhabitants; out of whom is formed a Regiment of Militia, for the defence of the City and preservation of the Peace. And it is divided into four Wards, *viz.*

Wards.

1. *Conisford*, cum *Bear-street Ward*.
2. *Mancroft Ward*.
3. *Wymer Ward*.
4. The *Otherside*, or *Northern Ward*.

They are bounded and contain as follow.

Conisford and *Bear-street Ward* contains these Parishes, *viz.* *St. Peter* at *Southgate*, *St. Etheldred*, *St. Julian*, *St. Peter per Mountergate*, *St. John's* at *Sepulchre*, *St. Michael* at *Thorn*, *St. John's* at *Timberhill*, *All Saints*, with part of *St. George's* of *Tombland*, and the out Parish of *Lakenham*, and the hamlet of *Trowse Milgate*, *Brakendale* and *Carbow*. This Ward lies on the South-east part of the City, having the River on the East, and is subdivided again with three lesser Wards, called *South Conisford*, *North Conisford*, and *Bear-street*; and chuses twelve Common-councilmen.

Mancroft Ward contains these Parishes, *viz.* *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft*, * *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Giles's*, besides the out Parish of *Eaton*. It lies on the South-west part of the

* This Church is a handsome stately Edifice, and is accounted one of the chief parochial Churches in the Nation.

City;

City; and chuse every Year sixteen Common-councilmen. It is also subdivided into three petty Wards, called *Mancroft Ward*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Giles's Ward*.

3. *Wymer Ward* contains these Parishes, viz. *St. Helen's*, *St. Martin's* by the Palace, *St. George's of Tombland*, *St. Simon and Jude*, *St. Peter's of Hungate*, *St. Michael's* at *Plea*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. John's* at *Maddermarket*, *St. Gregory's*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Margaret*, *St. Swithin*, *St. Bennet*, and the out Parishes of *Heyham* and *Earlham*. This Ward lies in the midst of the City, and is extended quite thro' the same, from *Bishopsgate* in the East, to *St. Bennet's* and *Heyham* in the West. It chuses twenty Common-councilmen yearly, and is subdivided into three lesser Wards, called *East Wymer*, *Middle Wymer*, and *West Wymer Wards*, and has the River all the way on the North-side of it.

4. The *Northern Ward*, or the Ward beyond the Water. This may properly be called *Other-side Ward*, being parted from the City by the River, over which there are five stone Bridges built for maintaining the communication of the Inhabitants. This Ward contains these ten Parishes, viz. *St. Edmund*, *St. James*, *St. Paul*, *St. Saviour*, *St. Clement*, *St. George of Colgate*, *St. Augustine*, *St. Martin* at *Oak*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Michael Coslany*, beside the hamlet of *Pockthorp*. It lies all on the North-side of the City; chuses yearly twelve Common-councilmen, and is again subdivided into three petty Wards, called *Fybridge Ward*, *Colgate Ward*, and *Coslany Ward*.

There are twelve Gates belonging to this City, including the two Posterns of *Heyham* and *Brazen-door*. The Market-place is very large, and the Cross built of Stone very handsome: There is a free Market three times in a Week, that is, *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*, but *Saturday* is the chief, and is esteemed the most plentiful Market in the Kingdom, (excepting *Leadenhall Market* in *London*) where not only all sorts of Eatables are sold, but sundry sorts of other Goods and Merchandizes are set forth upon Stalls, which makes it appear like a Mart or Fair.

The Government at present is in a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, Recorder, Steward, Justices, two Sheriffs, and sixty Common-councilmen.

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The Aldermen are chosen for the twelve Wards, that is, two Aldermen for each Ward.

Offices.

The Mayor is elected by the Freemen, always on the first Day of *May*, and is sworn into his Office on the *Tuesday* next before *Midsummer-day*, except when *Midsummer-day* falls on a *Wednesday*, and then the Guild is kept the *Tuesday* Sevensnight before *Midsummer-day*.

The Sheriffs are chosen on the last *Tuesday* in *August*; one of them is chosen by the Court of Aldermen, and the other by the Freemen, and are sworn into their office on *Michaelmas-day*.

When any of the Aldermen die, another is chosen in his room within five Days after the decease of the other, by the Freemen belonging to the Great Ward for which he is to serve.

The Common-councilmen are elected always in *Lent*, in the Week before *Passion week*, by the Freemen residing in each of the four Grand Wards, separately by themselves, in the following order, viz. for *Conisford* on *Monday* in the said Week; for *Mancroft* Ward on *Tuesday*; for *Wymer* Ward on *Wednesday*; and the *Northern* Ward on *Thursday*: And this Week they call *Cleansing-week*.

The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Freemen and Freeholders of the City of *Norwich*.

There are within this City thirty-four Parishes: and the out Parishes standing in the Liberties of the City, are *Lakenham*, *Eaton*, *Earlham*, and *Heyham*; also the hamlets of *Trowse Milgate*, *Brakendale*, *Carrew*, and *Pockthorp*.

The People are ingenious and industrious, courteous and friendly to Strangers, of a quick apprehension and sound judgment; and by their industry and ready invention, the Manufacturers have acquired prodigious wealth in the art of Weaving, by making such variety of Worsted Stuffs, in which they have excelled all other parts of the Kingdom.

The Houses are built with Bricks, very handsome and beautiful, and some very curious, and for the most part consisting of three and four Stories; and in almost all parts of the City intermixt with Flower-gardens and Orchards, which afford a most agreeable Prospect from the adjacent Hills. And as the situation is pleasant, so the Air is very salubrious and healthy.

The

The publick Buildings of the chiefest note within the City are, the *Guildhall*, standing in the Market-place, where the General Quarter Sessions are kept, also the Mayor and Sheriffs keep their Courts there twice a Week, that is on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*: It is a curious, ancient, large Fabrick, the Walls of Flint, and very strong, leaded on the top. The South Porch was pulled down, being much decayed, and was began to be rebuilt in 1723, and finished in the Year 1724.

Also the *New Guildhall*, in *St. Andrew's* Parish, where the Guild Feast, and other publick Feasts, are usually kept; and the Assizes for the City are constantly held there. This is a very beautiful Building, and was formerly a Church for publick Worship, and a Convent of black Friars.

Several of the Churches are very large and beautiful, as, *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. Gregory's*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Michael's* *Costany*, *St. Stephen's*, and several others.

Here are several Hospitals in this City for the maintenance of poor indigent People, viz. one in *Bishopsgate-street*, first built by Bishop *Southfield*, in 1243, and was largely endowed by King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, where near one hundred ancient People are maintained.

Also another Hospital in *St. George's* of *Colgate*, founded by one Mr. *Doughty*, for maintenance of twenty-four aged Persons, sixteen Men and eight Women, all clothed in Purple: And there is one Hospital for poor Boys, and one for Girls, in the City.

Here is also an Hospital for six poor Widows, in *St. Peter's* per *Mbuntergate*, lately built by *Thomas Cook* and *Robert Cook*, Esqrs. two Brothers, both Aldermen for *Bear-street* Ward, and Mayors of this City.

Bridewell, or the *House of Correction*, is a very strong ancient Building, the Walls of square Flint, but so nicely joined, or of such exquisite Workmanship, that the like is rarely to be met with in any part of the Kingdom.

To these we add the King's School, founded by King *Edward VI.* for the instruction of Boys in Grammar; twelve Charity-schools; and the Duke of *Norfolk's* Palace, which was reckoned the largest House in *England*,
out

out of *London*, and was called the *Tennis-court*; but is now gone to decay. The Stables are converted into the City Work-house.

Cathedral. The Cathedral Church, standing on the East part of the City, but out of the Liberty, is a curious, spacious, and beautiful Structure. It was founded by Bishop *Herbert*, in the Year 1096.

The Roof of the Church and Cloisters particularly, is excellent Workmanship. But it is not that built by *Herbert*, which was burnt down accidentally, and rebuilt soon after by his Successor *John of Oxford*. Upon the Roof over the body of the Church, is portrayed the History of the Bible in divers little Images, curiously carved and adorned, from the Creation of the World to the Ascension of our blessed Saviour, and the descent of the Holy Ghost, with perfect Figures and representations of the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and other circumstances that attended our Saviour at his Nativity and Passion. The Steeple, which was blown down about one hundred and ten Years ago, has been rebuilt, with a Spire higher than those at *Litchfield*, *Chichester*, and *Grantham*; but lower than that at *Salisbury*. It is one hundred and five Yards and two Foot, or three hundred and seventeen Foot from the top of the Pinnacle to the pavement of the Choir below. The Bishop's Palace and Prebendaries Houses round the Close of the Cathedral make a very good appearance.

The See of *Norwich*, which is settled in this Church, is a succession of the ancient Bishoprick of the *East Angles*, erected by King *Sigibert*, about the Year 630, at a place called *Silthestow*, and afterwards *Dunwich*, on the East side of *Suffolk*, and on the Sea-shore. After three Successions this See was divided, and one Bishop sat at *Dunwich*, the other at *North Elmham*; which becoming at length, the only See, *Herfastus*, the Conqueror's Chaplain, removed it to *Thetford*. From whence, after one Succession, *Herbert Losinga*, who founded this Cathedral, removed the Episcopal See to *Norwich*, and it has continued ever since in this Church.

King *Henry VIII.* removed the Monks, for whom this Church and Cloister had been founded, and placed here a Dean, six Prebendaries, and other ecclesiastical Persons.

But the great support of this City, is the flourishing
state

state of the Woollen Manufacture in Says, Shalloons, Druggets, Crapes, and other curious Branches, called *Stuffs*, begun here by the *Flemings*, in the reign of King *Edward III.* and brought to great perfection here by the *Dutch*, who in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* fled to *England*, from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Netherlands*. *Norwich Crapes* are famous all over the Merchantile World, for beauty and service. All Hands are employed here for gain; little Children are made to earn their Bread. And the Stocking Manufacture in this City, is also very considerable.

Here are three Markets every Week, on *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*; which last is exceeding large, affording great plenty of Corn, live Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. all sorts of Provisions, and abundance of Leather, Yarn, Worsted, &c.

In the survey of the rest of this County, I shall proceed by the Hundreds; giving the Towns and Places that are most remarkable in each.

In *Smethdon-hundred*, which is situate in the North part of the County on the West-side; and has the *German Ocean* on the North; the *Washes* and *Lynn Deep* on the West; the Hundred of *Frebridge* on the South, and of *Brothercross* on the East, contains Smethdon-hundred.

Smetisham, a small Market-town, called at present *Smetisham Snetisham*, but more properly *Netesham*, taking its name from the great number of Cows, which were anciently kept there. It is situate upon the rise of the little River *Ingol*, and has a Market on *Fridays*. Smetisham

At the extreme point of this Promontory, or North-west corner of *Norfolk*, stands *St. Edmund's Chapel*, so called from *St. Edmund*, King and Martyr; who being by King *Offa*, made Heir by Adoption to his Kingdom of *East Angles*, landed here from *Germany* with a powerful Army to assert his right, and was received and made King of the *East Angles* without opposition. The Coast about this Cape is secured against the Invasions of the Sea by Sand-heaps, called *Meales*, which comes from the *German* word *Mul*, i. e. *Dust*. St. Edmund's Chapel.

Eastward of this Cape, on the Coast, also stands *Broncaster*, now a small Village, but anciently a considerable City, called *Branodunum*, i. e. a *Town upon a Hill*. Broncaster.

Here

Here the *Dalmatian* Horse kept Garrison, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, when the *Saxons* began first to infest *Britain*, and particularly availed themselves of the large Bay formed by the Shore turning to the South. Here are still to be seen the remains of a *Roman* Camp, regularly formed, and containing about eight Acres of Ground, called *Castor* by the Inhabitants.

Hickham. Doubling the Cape Southward, we come to *Hickham*, a convenient Haven for small Ships, at the mouth of the *Ingol*.

Brother- In the Hundred of *Brothercrops*, lying on the *German* cross- Ocean; bounded on the West by *Smethden* Hundred; by hundred. *North Greenhoe* Hundred on the East, and by the Hundred of *Gallow* on the South, contains,

Burnham. *Burnham*, or *Burnham Market*, (ninety Miles from London) to distinguish it from a Town of the same name in that Neighbourhood; it has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cheese, &c. on *March 15*, and for Horses, &c. on *August 1*.

Burnham On the Sea Shore, there is a Village called *Burnham* Depdale. *Depdale*, famous for its Salt Marshes, good for feeding and preserving Sheep in health. And on the Shore are many Hillocks, supposed to be the Tombs of *Danes* and *Saxon* Pirates slain thereabouts.

Crake. At *Crake*, or *Creak*, North and South, is to be seen a large *Saxon* Fortification; and the Road to it is called *Blood-gate*, in memory of the great Slaughter, which had been made there by the *Danes* and *Saxons*.

North The Hundred of *North Greenhoe*, bounded by the Greenhoe- Hundred of *Brothercrops* on the West; by the *German* hundred. Ocean on the North; by the Hundred of *Holt* on the East, and by the Hundred of *Gallow* on the South, contains,

Walsing- *Walsingham*, a good Market town, (one hundred and ham, sixteen Miles from London) takes its name from the Herb *Welshe*, or *Southernwood*, which grows plentifully about this Town; and it is famous in the Annals of *England* for an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, called the *Lady of Walsingham*; of such reputation, that it was almost irreligious not to make a pilgrimage to visit it and to make some Offering or Present to it; by which the Convent in which this Image stood set with Jewels, was greatly enriched.

enriched. But when the Monasteries were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this Image, and another of the like sort at *Ipswich*, were carried to *Chelsea*, near *London*, stripped of all their Jewels and finery, and were burnt in the presence of Lord *Cromwell*. This Village once gave title of Countess to Madam *Schulemburge*, Dutcheſs of *Kendal*. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Pedlary and Horſes on *Whitſun Monday*.

The Soil about this Town is famous for producing good Saffron and Southernwood.

On the Sea ſhore, is a good Fiſhing-town called *Wells*; Wells. where alſo there is a convenient little Harbour, and good Accommodations for Travellers. Near it is a large Salt Maſh, which extends from *Holkham* to a ſmall Village called *Stiſkey*; near to which Villages on the Sea coaſt, there are many Hillocks of Sand, thought to be Burial-places, or the Graves of *Saxons* and *Danes*.

In the Hundred of *Holt*, which is bounded on the Weſt Holt-hundred. by the Hundred of *North Greenhoe*; on the North by the *German Ocean*; on the Eaſt by the *South* and *North Erpingham*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Gallowe*, we have,

Holt, a Market-town, (one hundred and ſixteen Miles Holt. from *London*) takes its name from the Woods growing about it; for *Holt* is *Saxon* for *Wood*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horſes, &c. on the 25th of *April* and 25th of *November*. But it is more remarkable for a good Free Grammar-ſchool founded here; and for giving birth to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. who founded the Royal Exchange, and a College in *London*.

Clay, (one hundred and twenty Miles from *London*) Clay. ſituated at the mouth of a ſmall River, near the Shore of the Ocean, has a right to a Market, but keeps only a Fair for Horſes, &c. on *July 19*.

The Hundred of *North Erpingham*, is bounded on the North Er-
pingham-
hundred. Weſt by the Hundreds of *Holt*, and *South Erpingham*; on the North and North-eaſt by the *German Ocean*; on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Tunſtead*, and on the South by part of the Hundreds of *Erpingham* and *Tunſted*, and contains

Cromer, (one hundred and twenty-ſeven Miles from *Cromer*.
London)

London) a Market-town, and of considerable repute amongst the Seamen, that frequent that Coast; and though one Parish Church and several Houses have been swallowed up by the Sea, on whose Banks it stands, it still is a pretty large Town, and a convenient Haven, with a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for petty Chapmen on *Whitsun Monday*. At *Gimingham*, not far from *Cromer*, the ancient Tenure in Soccage is still preserved, *i. e.* instead of Money, the Tenant pays his Rent by so many Days labour in Husbandry, and other Service.

Tunsted. In the Hundred of *Tunsted*, which is bounded on the West by *North* and *South Erpingham*; on the North-east by the *Ocean*; on the East by the Hundred of *Happing*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Blowfield* and *Taverham*, we have,

North Walsham. *North Walsham*, (one hundred and twenty-one Miles from *London*) where there is a plentiful Market on *Tuesdays*, kept by Charter from *William the Conqueror*. Also a Fair for Horses, lean Cattle, and petty Chapman, on *Ascension-day*.

Worsted. *Worsted*, (one hundred and seventeen Miles from *London*) another Market-town, kept weekly on *Saturdays*, with a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and petty Chapmen, on *May 3*.

But what renders the name of this Town most remarkable is, its being the place where that sort of Woollen Yarn and Thread, called from hence *Worsted*, was invented. An Invention of great utility to the *Norwich* trade in particular, where there are woven a great variety of *Worsted Stuffs*: A Trade which the Parliament has thought fit to encourage as a national concern, and hath made not less than fourteen Statutes for the due regulation of it. Besides, the City of *Norwich* and County, chuse annually, each of them four Wardens of *Worsted-weavers*, who are solemnly sworn into their office, and have authority to examine into all the Weavers work, that no bad Yarn, or other deceit be used in the Weaving; but that all their Stuffs may be marketable and full proof for use, otherwise they may destroy the Goods and punish the Offenders. *Worsted* also is of very great use in the manufacture of Stockings.

Broomhelm. Keeping East along the Shore, we come to *Broomhelm*, which

which was formerly a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, who had a Cross, to which the People before the Reformation paid a mighty veneration. Near this place is a Beacon upon the Sea shore, for alarming the County upon the approach of an Enemy.

In the Hundred of *South Erpingham*, bounded on the West by *Holt* and *Eynsford* Hundreds; on the North by *North Erpingham*; on the East by the Hundred of *Tunsted*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Taverham*, we find,

South Er-
pingham.

Alesham, or *Ailsham*, (one hundred and eighteen Miles from *London*) is a pretty populous Market-town, about two Furlongs square; but it is chiefly inhabited by Knitters. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and here is a Fair for lean Cattle, ordinary Horses, and petty Chapmen, on the 23d of *March*, and the last *Tuesday* in *September*.

Ailsham.

Here is kept the Court for the Duchy of *Lancaster*; and here is a wonder in our Law that one Manor is held of another by the Rod at the will of the Lord, and granted by Copy of Court-roll, viz. the Manor of *Sextons*, of the Manor of *Ailsham*.

Caston, or *Causton*, is another Market-town, with a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Sheep and petty Chapmen, on *January 10*, *April 14*, and *August 28*. One thing is remarkable in this Demesne, that there is carried a brazen Hand before the Steward.

Caston.

At *Oxnet*, in this Neighbourhood, are six Alms-houses, founded by Sir *Clement Paston*, for six poor serving Men, with a convenient Maintenance.

Oxnet.

Cotishall, which stands upon the Banks of the *Bure*, had this privilege granted by King *Henry III.* that a Servant that remained here a Year, should go out free.

Cotishall.

In the Hundred of *Happing*, which borders West on the Hundred of *Tunsted*; North and East on the *German Ocean*; South on the *West Fleg* and *Blowfield* Hundreds; we find only one Market-town, which is called

Happing.

Hickling, whose Market is on *Mondays*. In the Church of this Town, is the Burial-place of the *Woodhouses*.

Hickling.

At *Ludham*, a Village at the South extremity of this Hundred, is a Palace, belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich*, called *Ludham-hall*, suitable to the grandeur of a Prelate.

Ludham.

East and
West Fleg.

The Hundreds of *East* and *West Fleg*, lie together in a Peninsula, encompassed by the River *Thryn*, and are bounded on the West and North by the Hundreds of *Happing* and *Walsbam*; on the East by the Ocean; and on the South by the Hundred of *Walsbam* and the River *Thryn*, which empties itself into the *Yare*, near the mouth. The Soil of these Hundreds is very fruitful and bears Corn well.

Yarmouth.

In the South-east angle of *East Fleg*, stands *Yarmouth*, (one hundred and twenty-two Miles from *London*) a Borough-town, that sends two Members to the House of Commons; a Sea-port, a Corporation, and a Market-town of considerable note.

It takes its name from its situation at the *mouth* of the River *Yare*. It is manifestly a *Saxon* foundation; built upon the Shore called *Cerdicland*, where *Cerdic*, the *Saxon* Chief, landed. King *Henry III.* granted the Farm of this Town of *Yarmouth*, to *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *John Scot*, Earl of *Chester*, upon this special condition, as the Charter expresses, That the Town of *Yarmouth* shall send one hundred Herring-pies yearly to the King, wherever he is; which Custom is continued down to this Day, in this manner: The Town of *Yarmouth* sends a hundred Herrings baked in twenty-four Pies or Pasties to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, who deliver them to the Lord of the Manor of *East Charlton*, and he is obliged to carry them to the King. This is done every Year, and an Indenture drawn up to this effect, That the Lord of the said Manor did receive those Pies, and oblige himself to convey them to the King.

This Town soon increased and prospered; so that in *Edward the Confessor's* time, it had seventy Burgessees in it. In the reign of *William Rufus*, *Herbert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, built the Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas* here; which was soon enriched and endowed by the Fishermen of this Port, who gave the Road the name of St. *Nicholas's Port*. King *Henry I.* made it a Corporation, under a Provost, invested with Royal Authority. And King *John*, in the ninth Year of his Reign, made it a Borough, and let it to farm to the Townsmen, who from thence were called Burgessees. In the reign of *Edward III.* the Townsmen, enabled by the grant of certain Duties, walled and ditched

it

it round. And in 16 *Richard II.* they obtained a Licence to build a Quay. From this time this Town grew rich and powerful; so that this Port, fitted out at their own expence, forty-three Ships for King *Edward III.* in his Expedition against *Calais*.

But a Plague in one Year sweeping away seven thousand of its Inhabitants, brought the residue so low, that they being no longer able to carry on the Navigation and Trade in Merchandize as before, betook themselves to the *Herring-fishery*; a Fish more plentiful upon that Coast than any other part of the World; and carry it on still with success.

The Town is large, very populous, has two Churches, and deserves the name of a thriving and prosperous Town. The Houses are well built, and the Streets are spacious, and are the greatest and most compact of any in *England*. The Inhabitants not only drive a considerable Trade with Herrings to the *Streights*, &c. and employ many Ships in the Coal trade, but they have recovered a good deal of their former mercantile interest and circulation. For the genius of the People being turned to Commerce, and having deservedly gained the reputation of fair and careful Dealers, no Town has a larger Trade in proportion to its bigness. I am informed, that they have eleven hundred Ships in this Port, besides what the Merchants are concerned in at other Ports; and in some Years, no less than forty million of Herrings have been cured here.

The Corporation, (which enjoys very extensive privileges) consists of a Mayor, seven Aldermen, a Recorder, and thirty-six Common-councilmen. Here is a very noble Market-place, and a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair for petty Chapmen, on *Friday* and *Saturday* in *Easter-week*, and a great and thronged Fair on *October 21*, for Herrings and other Fish.

The Port is considerable, and the Key is said to be one of the finest in *England*, and is of great advantage to *Norwich* also, from whence the *Tare* comes with a navigable Stream. But this Port has no other defence at present than a little Platform, or a lanquet of Land at the entrance into the Haven.

The fishing for Herrings is in *September*; and there is almost as great a one for Mackarel in the Spring.

During the Herring Season, all the fishing Vessels that

THE PRESENT STATE OF

come for the purpose of Fishing for the Merchants, from any Port of *England*, as great numbers do from the Coast of *Kent* and *Suffex*, from *Scarborough*, *Whitby*, &c. are all allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their Fish free of all Toll or Tax. Their red Herrings have the nick-name of *Yarmouth Capons*; and a thing like a Wheelbarrow, drawn by one Horse, without any covering, to carry People all over the Town, and from the Sea-side for Six-pence, is called a *Yarmouth Coach*.

Winterton: *Winterton*, qu. *Winterton*, so called from its winterly situation open to the Sea, the parent of Winds and Cold, was once a flourishing Market-town, till *Yarmouth* run away with the Trade of that part of the County; but now is a small Village, upon a little Promontory or Cape, well known to the Seamen for a Light-house erected there, under the direction of the *Trinity-house*, of *Deptford Strond*, *London*.

This Coast is the most dangerous and fatal to the Colliers and Coasters of any about the Island. For which reason there have erected eight Light-houses, kept flaming every Night, within the length of about six Miles; two of which are South at or near *Goulston*, between *Yarmouth* and *Lowestoff*; two more at *Winterton Town*; one more at *Winterton*, the most Easterly point of Land in *Norfolk*, which is called the *Lower-light*; and the last is further North, where the Shore falling off to the West, warns the Sailor, as he comes from the North, to keep off, that he may be sure to weather the *Nefs* of *Winterton*, and go clear of the Land into the Roads. For, from that point, the Shore falls off near sixty Miles to the West, as far as *Lynn* and *Boston*.

Sea-marks. Here are also abundance of Sea-marks, Beacons, &c. along the Shore from *Yarmouth* to *Cromer*; for the danger is this: If the Ships coming from the North are taken with a hard gale of Wind at South-east, or any Point between North-east and South-east, so that they cannot weather *Winterton Nefs*, they must be kept within the great deep Bay of *Cromer*, which, in the Sea Phrase, is called the *Devil's-throat*; which is formed between this *Nefs* and the *Spurn-head* in *Yorkshire*; and if the Wind blows hard, the Ships are in danger of running on the Rocks about *Cromer*, or the North Coast of *Norfolk*, or of stranding on the flat Shore between *Cromer* and *Wells*.

In

In such a case, all they have to trust to is, good Ground and Tackle, to ride it out ; and if they cannot, by reason of the violence of the Sea, then to run into the bottom of the great Bay, and endeavour to weather *Lynn*, or *Boston*; which is a very difficult push, and even desperate ; for whole Fleets have been lost in this distress. In the Year 1696, near two hundred Colliers and Coasters being embayed to weather *Winterton Ness*, and running away for *Lynn*, lost their way in the dark, drove on Shore, and were dashed to pieces, with the loss of above one thousand People. Ships bound North, are in the same danger ; for if, after passing *Winterton Ness*, they are taken short with a North-east Wind, and cannot put back into the Road, they are drove upon the same Coast, and embayed in the same manner.

In the Hundred of *Walsham*, bounded on the East by *Walsham*, East and West Fleg ; on the North by *Happing* and *Tunsted* ; on the West by *Blowfield* ; and on the South by the River *Yare*, which divides it from *Clavering* ; the only place of note is the small Market-town of *Acle*.

The Hundred of *Blowfield*, bounded on the East by *Walsham*, on the North by *Taverham* ; on the West by *Hensstead*, and on the South by the *Yare*, which divides it from *Loddon* ; there is no Market-town in this Hundred.

The Hundred of *Taverham*, bounded on the East by *Walsham* ; on the North by *South Erpingham* and *Tunsted* ; on the West by *Einsford*, or *Hainsford* ; and on the South by *Humbleyard* and *Blowfield* ; has no Market-town, but there is a great Fair for Scotch Cattle, and lean Cattle, scarce to be equalled in *England*, on the 17th of *October*, at a Village called *St. Faith's* ; which has a good Street way in the Road thro' *Ailsham* to *Cromer*.

In the Hundred of *Einsford*, or *Hainsford*, which is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Taverham* and *South Erpingham* ; on the North by *Holt* ; on the West by *Gallowe* and *Laundich* ; and on the South by *Forehoe* Hundred ; there are two Market-towns.

Foulsham, (one hundred and two Miles from *London*) is a Market-town, and has a very good Church in it. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair for petty Chapmen on *Easter Tuesday*.

Repeham, (one hundred and eleven Miles from *London*)

has been a considerable place in former Ages, and had three fine Churches in one Church-yard, but they are all demolished. Here is a good Trade for Malt; with which the Market, kept here on *Saturdays*, is well stored. *John de Ceaux*, Lord of the Manor, obtained a Charter for a Market and Fair, in the 5 *Edward I.* and the Fair is still continued on the 29th of *June*, for ordinary Horses and petty Chapmen.

Gallowe. The Hundred of *Gallowe*, is bounded by the Hundreds of *Eynsford* on the East; *Holt* and *Greenhoe* on the North; by *Smethdon* and *Frebridge* on the West; and by *Launditch* on the South, and contains

Fakenham. *Fakenham*, a pretty Market-town, (about one hundred and twelve Miles from *London*) with a good Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Ashwednesday*, and *November 20*; and the *Sheriffs-torn* for the whole County, is kept upon a Hill near this Town.

Rainham. Though this is the only Market-town in this Hundred, here are two Villages of great note, viz. *Rainham*, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Townsend*s; a noble Fabrick, with a Park well stocked with Deer. And it gives title of Viscount to the Heir of the said Family, who is Viscount *Townsend* of *Rainham*, and Baron *Townsend* of *Lynn Regis*.

Houghton. *Houghton*, where Sir *Robert Walpole*, afterwards Earl of *Orford*, in the reign of King *George II.* built one of the most magnificent Seats in *England*; whether considered in the Structure or Furniture. It was begun in 1722, and completed in 1735. And the collection of Pictures is made in a grand, masterly manner; as may be seen in the Catalogue published in the *English Connoisseur*, Vol. I.

Frebridge. In the Hundred of *Frebridge*, which is bounded by the Hundreds of *Launditch* and *Gallowe* on the East; *Smethdon* on the North; *Lynn-deep* on the West; and *Clackclose* and *South Greenhoe* on the South, we find

Lynn. *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, (one hundred and eight Miles from *London*) a Borough, that sends two Members to the House of Commons, is situated on the mouth of the River *Ouse*, and contains upwards of two thousand four hundred Houses; four Rivulets, over which are fifteen Bridges, run thro' the Town; which is extended about a Mile along the East-side of the *Ouse*, which is at this place as broad as the *Thames* above Bridge, and in which the Tide rises twenty Feet perpendicular. Its
name

name is a compound from *Len*, which in *Saxon*, is a *Farm*, or *Tenure in Fee*; and was originally the *Farm* of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and called *Bishop's Lynn*; till it was exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* and from that time becoming a Royal Tenure, it has, with its Possessor, changed its name, and been known by the name of *King's Lynn*, or *Lynn Regis*.

Its present Government is by a Mayor, High-steward, Under-steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, and eighteen Common-councilmen, &c. And these Magistrates hold a Meeting every first *Monday* in the Month, called *The Feast of Reconciliation*, to prevent Law-suits, in an amicable manner, amongst the Inhabitants. Here is a spacious Market-place.

At the North-end is a Royal Fortrefs, next the Sea, called *St. Anne's Fort*, with a Platform of twelve large Guns, which commands the Harbour. The Town is encompassed on the Land-side with a deep Ditch and Walls, for the greatest part of it, and defended by nine regular Bastions and a Ditch, which lie almost in the form of a Semicircle, and makes it above half a Mile in the breadth cross the middle thereof.

Its situation gives it great advantages in Traffic and Commerce, as well as in Navigation. The Harbour is commodious, and capable of riding two hundred Sail of Ships; and several navigable Rivers falling together into this Town or Harbour, from eight several Counties, divers capital Cities and Towns, viz. *Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neots, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, Thetford, &c.* are served with all sorts of heavy Commodities, as Coals, Lead, Salt, from *Newcastle, &c.* and with Deals, Fir Timber, Iron, Wines, Oil, Fruits, &c. from beyond Sea. And great quantities of Corn and all kind of Grain are brought down from those Counties to be exported, or carried coastwise; by which a great foreign and inland Trade is maintained; the number of Seamen is increased; the Customs and Revenues of the Town very much advanced; the industry of the Farmers and the interest of Landholders in those Parts encouraged and supported.

There are two Churches in this Town, besides a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; a *Presbyterian* Meeting,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Meeting, a *Quakers* Meeting, a Free-school, a Bridewell, or House of Correction, several Alms-houses, and a good Custom-house, with a convenient Quay and Warehouses. The principal Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and accounted one of the largest *Gothic* work parochial Churches in *England*, built by *Herbert de Lossinga*, Bishop of *Norwich*. There is a lofty Lanthorn in the middle of the cross Isle; and at the West-end, two Towers, upon one of which there is raised a lofty neat Spire of surprizing elegance, two hundred and fifty-eight Foot high from the Foundation, and equal to the length both of the Church and Chancel; and the body thereof, consisting of three large Isles, measures one hundred and thirty-two Feet, to the outside of the foundation of the Walls.

The Chapel of St. *Nicholas* is one of the largest in *England*, consisting of three straight Isles from East to West, two hundred Feet long, in breadth seventy-eight Feet, with a Tower and Spire.

Both these Churches have a Library annex to each of them; but that belonging to St. *Nicholas's* is accounted the most valuable.

All Saints Church is built upon the ruins of the *Carmelites* or *White-friars* Convent. There was also a Convent of *Grey-friars*, whose Steeple is standing, and become a noted Sea-mark.

There was another Chapel formerly dedicated to St. *James*; but it being gone to ruin, the Corporation has converted the remains thereof into a Workhouse, or Hospital, for fifty poor Children; which is settled by Act of Parliament in 12 and 13 *William III.*

Near the Walls of the Town, stands an odd sort of a Building of a tapering form, with several Vaults and Cavities under Ground, said to be the remains of an ancient Oratory; over which are some dark Cells, and above all a small Chapel in the figure of a Cross, arched above, and enriched with Carvings, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and commonly called *The Lady's-mount*. And near this place, stands the Town-house, or *Trinity-hall*, an eminent noble Fabrick, with a lofty fine Portico, an ascent of large Steps, and commodious Apartments for transacting the business of the Corporation.

The *Exchange*, a fine Structure of Free-stone, with two Orders

Orders of Columns, erected at the proper cost and charge of Sir *John Turner*, Knt. in 1683, stands near the River, and in the middle of the Town. Below the Merchants meet upon Business. In the second Story, there is the Custom-house; and upon the Platform above, is raised an open Turret, upon Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, finished with an Obelisk and Ball, and *Fame* instead of a Weather-cock; the whole being about ninety Feet high.

Here are two Markets; the one on *Tuesdays*, the other on *Saturdays*, and two distinct Market-places for them, well supplied with Fish, Flesh, and Fowl. One of these Markets is a spacious Area of three Acres, towards the North-east; where there is erected, upon an ascent of four Steps, a new Market-crofs of Free stone, and modern Architecture, elegantly adorned with Statues and other Enrichments, with a Pedastal round below, supported with sixteen Columns of the *Ionic* Order, as also another Walk above, encompassed with an iron Balcony, enriched with curious Tracery-work and Fouldage, which also incloseth a fair octangular Room within. The upper part is finished with a Cupola and Turret, in which hangs the Market-bell; the whole being about seven Feet high.

On each side thereof, stand the Butchers Shambles, in a circular form, in two Divisions, the Frontispieces whereof are supported with *Doric* Columns, and the Pediments are enriched with a decoration of Paintings appropriated to the subject. Behind, at a proper distance, is another Building, erected and fitted for a Fish-market.

It enjoys an extensive inland Trade; and deals more largely in Coals and Wine than any other in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol*, and *Newcastle*; and exports more Corn than any other Port in the Kingdom, except *Hull*. *Lynn* also carries on a considerable Trade with *Spain*, *Portugal*, up the *Baltic*, and with *Norway* and *Holland*.

The Town is accounted healthy; but there are no fresh Water-springs in it, which is inconvenient. However this defect is supplied by Conduits and Pipes from the neighbouring Parts.

As to the Constitution and Government of this Town, there have been many Charters granted to it; but the present Body-corporate consists of the Officers and Magistrates

Magistrates abovementioned. And King *Henry VIII.* granted a Charter for two Fairs to be held here; one to be held the Day after the assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, on *July 16*; the other on *Candlemas-day*; and both to continue six Days. The former was afterwards revoked; the latter is still kept for wearing Apparel, and all sorts of Goods from *London*.

Castle
Rising.

Castle Rising, on the North of *Lynn*, is a Borough-town, sends two Representatives to the House of Commons; and was a place of considerable account, till the Sea choaked up its Harbour with Sand; has scarce ten Families in it. But it still preserves its incorporated Privileges; and is governed by a Mayor, Steward, twelve Aldermen, &c. It takes its name from a Castle built here upon a Hill, vying with that at *Norwich*. There were formerly fifteen Fairs held at this place, and a Market twice a Week, but they are all discontinued. Here is an Hospital for twelve Men, and Alms-houses for twenty-four Widows. Here they use two logs of wood instead of a Prison, which the Prisoners are forced to drag after them, the one called *roaring Meg*, the other *pretty Betty*.

Near this Town is a Park and a large Chase, with the privileges of a Forest thereunto belonging, which extends itself into the several neighbouring Villages.

In this and several other adjacent Parishes, they retain the *Saxon* custom of proving Wills before the Parson of the Parish.

Henry Howard, youngest Son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, Baron of *Castle Rising*, founded and endowed an Hospital here, for twelve poor Men and a Governor.

Seechy.

On the South of *Lynn*, there is a small Market-town, called *Seechy*, situated upon the River *Lynn*, which is navigable and falls into the mouth of the *Great Ouse*, near *Lynn Regis*. It has a pretty considerable Market once a Fortnight, on *Tuesday*, for fat *Bullocks*.

Gaywood.

At *Gaywood*, a little Village on the North-east of *Lynn*, there is a handsome Palace belonging to the Bishops of *Norwich*, built by *Dr. Grey*, Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1210.

Over-against the Towns of *Lynn* and *Seechy*, and on the West-side of the River *Ouse*, there lies a tract of Ground of about thirty thousand Acres, called *Marsh-land*, a Peninsula, almost surrounded with navigable Rivers, and an arm of the Sea. The widest part is about
for

ten Miles over ; but it is so cut in pieces to make Drains for carrying off the Water, that there are one hundred and eleven Bridges upon it. The Soil is so fat, that *Tilney Smethe* alone, is said to feed thirty thousand Sheep ; but has little or no Corn. The Commonage belongs to seven adjacent Villages.

In the Hundred of *Laundich*, which is bounded with *Laundich*. the Hundred of *Frebridge* on the West ; *Gallowe* on the North ; *Einsford* and *Mitford* on the East, and *South Greenhoe* on the South ; there is no Market-town.

Godwick, or *Goodwick*, a small Village in this Hundred, *Goodwick*. is noted for being the Seat, as *Mileham* for being the Birth-place, of that great Lawyer Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Northelmbam, now a small Village, on the North side *Northelmbam*. of the *Hier*, was once an episcopal See.

The Hundred of *Mitford*, bounded by the Hundreds of *Forehoe* and *Einsford* on the East and North ; *Laundich* and *South Greenhoe* on the West ; and *Wayland* on the South, besides several petty Villages, contains,

Dereham, (ninety-seven Miles from *London*) is a large *Dereham*. Town, which has several hamlets. It has a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Toys, on *February 3*, and *September 28*.

The Hundred of *Forehoe*, lying between the Hundreds *Forehoe*. of *Humbleyard* on the East ; *Taverham* on the North ; *Mitford* on the West, and *Shropeham* and *Depwade* on the South, contains,

Wymondham, otherwise *Windham*, a Market-town of *Wymond-* some account, (ninety-nine Miles from *London*.) The ham, Inhabitants * carry on a very considerable Trade by making Tops, Spindles, Spoons, and such like wooden Wares in abundance ; both Men, Women, and Children, being employed in that work. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there is a Fair on *February 2*, *May 6*, and *September 7*, for Horses, lean Cattle, and petty Chapmen. And we are informed, that this Town gave name to the flourishing Family of the *Windham's*, now Earls of *Egremont*. *Robert Ket*, a Tanner, the great *Norfolk* Rebel, lived in this Town ; and his Brother, *William Ket*, joining him in his Rebellion, was hanged upon the high Steeple of *Windham*. Here is a House of Correction,

* They are privileged from serving at Assizes or Sessions.
a Charity-

a Charity-school, for thirty Children, and a Free-school, well endowed; for which Archbishop *Parker* gave a Fellowship in *Corpus Christi* College, in *Cambridge*.

Hingham. *Hingham*, is another Market-town, (ninety-four Miles from *London*) in the Road from *Attleborough* to *Dereham*, is modern built, and the Inhabitants suitable to the place, are taken notice of as a genteel sort of People, and so fashionable is their Dress and Apparel, that their Neighbours call it *Little London*. Here is a good Market for Provisions and Corn on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *March 6*, *Whitsun Tuesday*, and *October 2*, for Toys, &c.

East Carlton. *East Carlton*, is a Village remarkable for its Tenure; the Lord holding his Lands by carrying the Herring-pies to the King, as mentioned in *Yarmouth*.

Depham. In the Village of *Depham*, is a Spring, which petrifies Sticks, and every thing that lies any time in it.

Humbleyard. The Hundred of *Humbleyard*, lies between the Hundreds of *Henstead* on the East; *Forehoe* on the West; *Depwade* on the South, and the River *Yare* on the North; which divides it from the Hundreds of *Blowfield* and *Taverham*, and takes in a great part of *Norwich*; (of which City and County there has been given a full description already) and this is a reason that there is no Market-town in this Hundred.

Henstead. The Hundred of *Henstead*, lying between the Hundreds of *Loddon* on the East; *Blowfield* on the North; *Humbleyard* on the West, and *Depwade* on the South; borders so near upon *Norwich*, that there is no Market-town in it; but there are some things to be remarked,

Castor. At *Castor*, or *Castre*, a Village near the City, is the scite of the *Ventre Icenorum*, in the *Roman* time; out of which the City of *Norwich* derived its original. And here are to be seen the remains of a stately quadrangular Fabrick, built of Free-stone and moated round, after the model of building Castles anciently. It is supposed to have been the Seat of the celebrated Sir *John Falstaff*, in the reign of *Henry V*.

Loddon-hundred. The Hundred of *Loddon*, lies between the Hundreds of *Clavering* on the East; *Blowfield* on the North; *Henstead* and *Depwade* on the West; and by *Earsham* and the River *Waveney*, which divides it from *Suffolk*, on the South.

Loddon. *Loddon*, is the Town from whence the Hundred takes its

its name, and stands one hundred and five Miles from London. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Easter Mondays*, for petty Chapmen, and on *November 11*, for Horses and Hogs.

The Hundred of *Clavering* has the Hundred of *Loddon* Clavering. on the West; the River *Yare* on the North; and the River *Waveney* on the South and East, which parts it from *Susfolk*. It has no Market-town, nor any Village of note.

The Hundred of *Earsham* is almost a Triangle, Earshan. which is bounded on the North by the Hundreds of *Loddon* and *Depwade*; on the West by *Dis*, and on the South-east by the River *Waveney*.

Halston, or *Harleston*, is a good Market-twn, (ninety- Hulston. four Miles from London) stands near the River *Waveney*; over which it has a Bridge, but it is dirty, and has nothing of note in it. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and there is a Fair on *July 5*, and *September 9*, for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and petty Chapmen.

The Hundred of *Depwade*, lies between the Hundreds Depwade. of *Loddon* on the East; *Henstead* and *Humbleyard* on the North; *Shropeham* on the West, and by *Dis* and *Earsham* on the South.

The most remarkable place in this Hundred is an Entrenchment of about twenty-four Acres, almost exactly square, at *Tasborough*; and by the Antiquarians, supposed to be a *Roman* Encampment.

The Hundred of *Dis* or *Dysse*, is bounded by the Dis-hun- Hundreds of *Earsham* on the East; *Depwade* on the North; dred. *Gilecross* on the West, and by the River *Waveney* on the South.

Dis, (ninety-three Miles from London) situated upon Dis. the side of a Hill, and at the outmost confines of this County Southward; gives name to the Hundred, and is a Market-town by grant from King *Edward I*. The Market is kept on *Fridays*; which, besides other Goods, Wares, and Provisions, is well stored with Yarn and linen Cloth. Here is also a Fair on the 28th of *October*, for Cattle and Toys, and a Charity-school.

The Hundred of *Gilecross* is bounded by the Hundreds Gilecross. of *Dis* on the East; *Shropeham* on the North and West, and by the River *Waveney* on the South.

East Herling, is the only Market-town in this Hundred. East Her-
It ling.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

It lies between *Thetford* and *Buckenham*, (eighty-eight Miles from *London*) situated on a Rivulet, and has a good Market on *Tuesdays*, for Linen-yarn and Linen-cloth, and all kind of Provisions.

Shropeham The Hundred of *Shropeham* is large, and is best stored with Market-towns of any in this County. It is bounded on the East by *Gilecros*, *Dis*, and *Depwade* Hundreds; on the South by *Gilecros*, and the River *Thet*, that runs into the *Little Ouse* at *Thetford*; on the West by *Grimshoe* and *Wayland* Hundreds, and on the North by *Forehoe*.

Thetford. *Thetford* is the chief Town in this Hundred. It is a Parliamentary Borough, and sends two Members to the House of Commons. It is situated in a pleasant and open Country, on the *Thet* and *Little Ouse*, two navigable Rivers near the borders of *Suffolk*, (eighty Miles from *London*.) This was once an Episcopal See, (as already mentioned in the account of *Norwich*;) And in those Days of Prosperity, it was very populous, and full of fine Monasteries and Churches. It is still a large Town; has three Churches, one on the *Suffolk* side, and two on the *Norfolk* side; but is thinly peopled. King *Henry VIII.* made it a suffragan See to *Norwich*; but there was no succession in that new Institution. Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Charter of Incorporation, under which *Thetford* is now governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, twenty Common-councilmen, a Town-clerk, Sword-bearer, and Mace-bearer. The Lent Assizes are usually held here; and here is a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 14*, *August 2*, and *September 25*, for Cattle, Cheese, and Toys. Here is a Free-school, to which Sir *Edward Coke* was a generous Benefactor.

Here are to be seen several marks of Antiquity; amongst which, the most remarkable is a Moat thrown up to a great height, and fortified with a double Rampart. But our Antiquarians cannot determine whether this be a *Roman*, a *Saxon*, or a *Danish* work; though Sir *Henry Spelman* ascribes it to the *Danes*.

Under the *Heptarchy*, this was the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *East Angles*. There passed an Act of Parliament under King *James I.* for founding an Hospital and a Grammar-school here, and for maintaining a Preacher to preach four Days in the Year for ever. Sir *Joseph Williamfon*

Williamson built a Council-house here, and gave the Corporation a Mace and Sword. Here is a common Goal, a Bridewell, a Work-house, and an Hospital for six poor People, founded only for ninety-nine Years.

The chief Manufacture is Woollen Cloth. King *James I.* had a Palace here, now called *The King's-house*.

Attleborough, (ninety-three Miles from *London*) once *Attleborough* a City and the Metropolis of the County, and Residence of the King of the *East Angles*, or rather as some Authors express it, of the King of *Norfolk*, has lost much of its glory and ancient Privileges; but is still a considerable Town, with a good Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *April 11*, and *August 15*, for fat Sheep, Cattle, and Toys.

New Bucknam, or *Buckenham*, (seventy-nine Miles from *London*) so called from the number of *Bucks* kept in the Woods about this Town, was anciently remarkable for a very beautiful and strong Castle, built after the Conquest. The Lord of this Manor's Tenure is a Butler at the King's Coronation. Its present excellency is a good Market kept every *Saturday*. *Buckenham*.

The *Hall* and *Mere* near this place deserve the notice of Travellers.

The Hundred of *Wayland*, bounded by the Hundreds of *Wayland*, *Shropeham* on the East; *Mitford* on the North; *South Greenhoe* on the West, and *Grimshoe* and *Shropeham* on the South; has only one Market-town, viz.

Watton (eighty-nine Miles from *London*) is situated in the Woodland part of the County, upon the edge of that which the People call the *Filand* or *open part*, and is a great thoroughfare from *Lynn*, *Thetford*, &c. and has a Market on *Wednesdays*, at which great quantities of Corn are sold for the *London* Market; a Fair on *June 29*, *September 29*, and *October 28*, for Toys, &c. *Watton*.

Its Church is very singular in its construction; a Building twenty Yards long, eleven broad, with a Steeple round at bottom and octangular at top.

Near this Town, is the Village of *Skulton*, remarkable *Skulton* for its fine Buildings erected there by Sir *William Grey*, about fifty Years ago.

The Hundred of *South Greenhoe*, bounded by the *South* Hundreds of *Wayland* and *Mitford* on the East; *Laundich Greenhoe*, on the North; *Clackclose* on the West, and *Grimshoe* on the South, contains

Swaffham,

Swaffham. *Swaffham*, (ninety-four Miles from *London*) a pretty large Town, about three Furlongs in length, is situated in a remarkable fine Air, and recommended by Physicians for its wholesomeness. This Town is almost as famous for *Spurs*, as *Ripon* in *Yorkshire*. Here is a very noble Church, built by a Pedlar. The Country about this Town being fit for Horse-races, Gentlemen who delight in that sport frequently meet here. Here is a pretty Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 12*, *July 21*, and *November 3*, for Sheep, Cattle, and Toys.

Narborough. At *Narborough*, in this Neighbourhood, is a strong and ancient military Entrenchment upon a high Hill, conveniently seated for the defence of the adjacent Fields.

Clackclose. The Hundred of *Clackclose*, bounded by the Hundreds of *Grimshoe* and *South Greenhoe* on the East; *Frebridge* on the North, and by the *Greater* and *Lesser Ouse* on the West and South; contains a Market-town called

Downham. *Downham*, situated (ninety-six Miles from *London*) just upon the crossing of the *Greater Ouse* out of *Mershland*, which takes its name from the Saxon word *Dun*, a Hill, and *Ham*, a Dwelling, i. e. a Dwelling-house upon a Hill. This is a Market of ancient date, confirmed by *Edward the Confessor*, and is kept on *Saturdays*, with a Fair on *April 27*, for Horses, and Toys, and *November 2*, for Toys. Here is a Bridge and a Port for Barges.

Grimshoe. The Hundred of *Grimshoe* is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Shropeham* and *Wayland*; on the North by *South Greenhoe*; on the West by *Clackclose*, and on the North by the River *Little Ouse*.

Methwold. There is only one Market-town in this Hundred, which is called *Metheld*, or *Methwold*, (ninety seven Miles from *London*.) This place is famous for an excellent breed of Rabbits, called *Melzit* Rabbits. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair for Cattle and Toys on *April 25*.

Towards the South-east of this Town, is a Village called *Sweeting All Saints*, near *Brandon-ferry* over the *Ouse*; wherein is an old ruined Castle, moated about; and at a Mile distance Eastward is a Hill, with certain small Trenches, or ancient Fortifications, called *Gimes-graves*, of which the Inhabitants have no tradition. On the West-side of this place, from the edge of the Sea, arises
a Bank

Gimes-graves.

a Bank and Ditch, which running some Miles, parts that side of *Weeting St. Mary's* from *Wilton* and *Feltwell St. Nicholas*, and is called the *Fosse*.

There are several other fine Seats besides those already mentioned; among which are the following, *viz.*

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire's*, at *Blickling*.

The Earl of *Leicester's*, at *Holkham-hall*.

Lord *Walpole's*, at *Woolterton*.

Thomas De Grey's, Esq; at *Merton*.

Sir *Edward Aisleley's*, at *Melton-Constable*.

Sir *John Turner's*, at *Wareham*.

Sir *William Morden Herbord's*, at *Gunton*.

Sir ——— *Bacon's*, at *Kirkby-Cane*.

Sir ——— *Woodhouse's*, at *Kimberley*.

Sir ——— *Blackwell's*, at *Sprowston*.

Thomas Durant's, Esq; at *Scottow*.

Charles Townsend's, Esq; at *Honingam*.

———— *Churchman's*, Esq; at *Illington*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E .

Name.

THIS County takes its name from the Town of *Northampton*, which originally was the principal place in these parts, at the time *England* was divided into Counties or Shires.

Situation.

Boundaries

It is situated very near the middle of *England*, and toucheth no where upon the Sea ; but it is bounded on the East by *Bedfordshire*, and the Counties of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridge* ; on the North by the Counties of *Leicester*, *Rutland*, and *Lincoln* ; on the West by the Counties of *Oxford* and *Warwick*, and on the South by *Buckinghamshire*.

Extent.

It is about one hundred and twenty Miles in circumference, and of an oblong Form, running into a narrow Tract towards the North-east, and divided into twenty Hundreds ; a champion Country, very populous, and very full of Towns, Villages, and Churches. And here is a City, and three Boroughs, that send Representatives to the House of Commons, and nine other Market-towns.

Air.

The Air of this County is exceeding pleasant and wholesome, being effected neither by the Sea-coasts nor with marshy and boggy Grounds ; which has brought so many of the Nobility, for several Ages, to chuse it for their Country Retirement. So that there is no County in *England* so stocked with fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, for its bigness, as this is.

Soil.

The Soil is very fruitful, both for Pasturage and Tillage ; and is deficient in nothing but Fuel, which is scarce in most parts thereof. The only barren part of this

County

County is the Heath near *Whittering*. Beneath *Colli-weston*, they dig Slates for covering Houses, and great store of Salt-petre is dug up near the Dove-houses.

The principal Rivers in this County are the *Nen* and the *Welland*; besides it partakes of the Waters of the *Ouse*, the *Leam*, and the *Charwell*. Three of these, viz. the *Nen*, the *Leam*, and the *Charwell*, rise within a small distance of one another, near *Daventry*, and then form different courses, viz. the *Leam* runs West, the *Charwell* South, and the *Nen* East, cross the County by *Northampton* to *Wellingborough*, from whence bending North, it washes *Peterborough*, where it leaves this County, and passes into the *German Ocean* at *Lynn Deep*s. The *Welland* rises on the North-west, and forms its course so as to divide this County from *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, through which it passes towards the Ocean. The *Ouse*, though it rises at *Brackley* in this County, soon takes its course into *Buckinghamshire*, &c. These Rivers are a great help to the County, both in Fish and Water-carriage. Rivers.

The Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Sheep, Horses; and here are Manufactures of Serges, Tammies, Shal-loons, and of Boots and Shoes. Produce, Manufactures.

There are several mineral Springs of approved virtue in this County, viz. at *King's Cliff*, at *Northampton*, called the *New-well*, good for the Stone; at *Astrop* for the *Scurvy*, *Asthma*, and *Chlorosis*; and at *Ainbo*, *Presion*, *Copes*, *Halston*, *Thrap*, and *East Farndon*, for various Disorders. Mineral Springs.

In the bowels or subterraneous parts of this County, there is found Marl at *Adston*; clayey Earth at *Desborough*; a slaty Clay at *East Farndon*, and a soft white Earth at *Chadston* and *Woodnewton*, for rural uses and the improvement of Land. At *Thrap* and other places, Loam of divers sorts for Bell-founders; brick Clay at *East Farndon*; Tobacco-pipe Clay in the outmost East part of *Northampton Field*; and Potters-earth at *Oakley-bank*; yellow, red, and purple Ogres for Colouring and Painting at several Places: Peat and Turf for firing; Stone fit for Building and Lime-stone, besides Slate already mentioned. Clays, &c.

The Ecclesiastical State of this County is under the Diocese of *Peterborough*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Civil Government.

The Civil Government is under a Custos Rotulorum, and a Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace.

Military Government.

The Military Government is in a Lord-lieutenant and his Deputies, who are employed to raise and command a body of the national Militia not exceeding

Representatives.

It also sends two Knights elected by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons.

Division.

In surveying this County, I shall proceed as in the last, according to its division into Hundreds, which are,
1. *Nassaburg*, 2. *Willibrook*, 3. *Corby*, 4. *Polbrook*,
5. *Navisford*, 6. *Huxloe*, 7. *Rothwell*, 8. *Guilleborough*,
9. *Orlinton*, 10. *Fausley*, 11. *Newbottle Grove*, 12. *Spelhoe*,
13. *Hamfordshoe*, 14. *Higham Ferrers*, 15. *Wymerley*,
16. *Towcester*, 17. *Warden*, 18. *Norton*, 19. *Cleley*,
20. *Sutton*.

Nassaburg.

The Hundred of *Nassaburg*, lies in the North-east angle of this County; separated from *Lincolnshire* on the North; by the River *Welland*, and by the winding current of the *Greater Avon* from *Cambridgeshire* on the East; by *Huntingdonshire* on the South, and by the Hundred of *Willibrooke* on the West.

Great part of this Hundred is Fenny-ground, and distinguished by the names of, 1. The *North Sea*, containing eight hundred Acres, a Common belonging to the Parishes of *Narborough*, *Maxey*, and *Peakirk*. 2. *Burrough Little Fen*, or *Peterborough Little Common*, appropriated to that City; and 3. *Burrough Great Fen*, computed at nine thousand Acres; of which those that drained them were allowed three thousand; and the other six thousand are common to the whole Hundred of *Nassaburg*, except *Peterborough*, and the three Parishes abovementioned.

Peterborough.

Peterborough, a City, Episcopal See, and the chief Town in this County; is but small, situated upon the *Nen*, with a wooden Bridge, at the almost angle of this Hundred, (seventy-six Miles from *London*) and takes its beginning from a Monastery founded at that place by *Welfher*, King of the *Mercians*, in 633, who dedicated it to St. *Peter*, and endowed it with large Revenues. In the space of two hundred Years, this place grew up into a large Town, and was encompassed with a Wall. But it underwent several losses, and was almost buried in its own Ruins more than once by the incursion of the *Danes*, and other attacks. Nevertheless,

theless, *Peterborough* always recovered from its low estate, and at the time of this Monastery's dissolution under *Henry VIII.* it was very rich; and the Abbot was mitred, and sat in the House of Lords.

Besides the Dean and Chapter, who are an Ecclesiastical Corporation, distinct from the Bishop, here are eight petty Canons, four Students in Divinity, one Epistler, one Gospeller, a Sub-dean, Sub-treasurer and Chanter, eight Choiristers, eight Singing-men, two Chancellors, a Master, Usher, and twenty Scholars at a Grammar school; besides an Organist, Steward, and other inferior Officers.

King *Henry VIII.* erected the dissolved Monastery of Monks into a Bishoprick, assigned this County and *Rutlandshire* for its diocese; appointed a Dean, and six Prebendaries, and the monastic Church to be the Cathedral; which Church is one of the finest in *England*, measuring one hundred and sixty Yards in length, and thirty-four in breadth. The whole is a most noble piece of *Gothic* Architecture, of about one thousand one hundred and thirty-three Years standing. The form of the Arches is by modern Architects called the Bull's-eye, not semicircular. In this Church there is a Monument for one *Jane Parker*, a Midwife, with this Epitaph:

*Here lies a Midwife brought to-bed;
A Deliveress delivered.
Her Body being churched here;
Her Soul gives thanks in yonder Sphere.*

Catharine of Aragon, the divorced Queen of King *Henry VIII.* lies buried on the North-side of the Choir, in this Cathedral. And *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, executed on *February 8, 1586*, was also buried in this Cathedral, by order of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Peterborough in its present state, contains but one Church, besides the Cathedral. The Houses are well built; and the Streets are very regular, with a fine Market-place; over which are kept the Assizes, and the Sessions for the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*.

It has the honour to give title of Earl to the family of *Mordaunt*, descended from *John Mordaunt of Turvey*, in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; one of the King's Commanders in the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark upon Trent*, against *John, Earl of Lincoln*, 2 *Henry VII.* who was

Gives title
of Earl.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

afterwards Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and was created a Baron 2 *Henry VIII.* King *Charles I.* created the Heir of that Family an Earl, in the third Year of his Reign. And the present Possessor, is the Right Honourable *Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, Viscount *Avalon*, Baron *Mordaunt of Turvey*, and Baron *Mordaunt of Ryegate*.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, and enjoys the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, by Charter from King *Henry VIII.* But the Manor is in the Dean and Chapter; so that all the City Officers are elected by the Dean and Chapter; and the Justices of the Peace are nominated by the *Custos Rotulorum*. Here is a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *July 10*, and *October 2*, for Horses, Stock of all sorts, and Timber wrought. That on the 10th of *July*, originally on *St. Peter and Paul's* day, before the alteration of the Stile, was granted by King *Richard I.* and that of *October 2*, was granted by King *Henry VI.* for three Days, and is called *Bridge-fair*.

The situation is very pleasant in the verdent parts of the Year. On one side it is accommodated with Fens and very good Waters; on the other side, it is adorned with Woods, Meadows, and many Pastures, very beautiful to the Eye.

Here is carried on a pretty Trade, especially in Malt, which is much improved by the navigation of the River *Nen*; made navigable by an Act 12th of Queen *Anne*. By this River the City and County are well supplied with Coal, Corn, and all other Commodities, and enabled to export great quantities of Malt, many other Goods, and especially their Stocking and Woollen Manufactures, which employ a vast number of hands in combing, spinning, dressing and weaving Wool and Cloths, and in carding, spinning and knitting Wool for Stockings.

Here are two Charity-schools; one to apprentice out twenty Boys; the other to teach forty Girls to spin, &c.

Cordyke.

About a quarter of a Mile below this City, and within a Furlong of the River *Nen*, there begins a very remarkable Fosse, called *Cordyke*, or *Caërdyke*, supposed to be a Roman Work, for a convenient communication by Water with *Lincoln*, and to carry Corn, &c. to their Camps at *Lindan* or *Lincoln*, &c. for it passes by *Bonfield*
to

to *Newark*, from thence by *Eye* and the borders of *Burrough Fens* to *Peakirk* and *Northborough*, ending at the *Welland* near *Deeping-gate*, and thence many Miles into *Lincolnshire*.

At *Bernack*, there are the remains of a *Roman Way*, *Bernack*, called the *Forty-foot Way* by the Inhabitants, from its breadth. It is a high Causeway, upon the ridge of which, near the little Wood of *Bernack*, is set up a Beacon. This Causeway runs along *Burleigh-park Wall*; where we find the chief Seat of that great Statesman, Sir *William Cecil*, principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, who created him Baron *Burleigh*, in 1572. It is a most beautiful Seat, with a large Park, encompassed with a stone Wall of great circumference. The House is great and noble, though the Architecture be ancient. It is a regular and beautiful Fabric, adorned with Turrets and Cupola's, which appear with magnificent greatness. In the great Court three rows of *Ionic*, *Doric* and *Corinthian* Pillars, one above another, make a surprizing Shew. The Chimnies are all *Doric* Pillars; the Rooms of State are noble; the Furniture is rich and excellent; the Paintings and Carvings are not excelled by any in *France* or *Italy*.

Caster, about a Mile from the *Nen*, after it has passed *Caster Sutton*, is supposed to be a part of the ancient *Roman City*, called by them *Durobrivæ*, and *Dormancester* by the *Saxons*; where there have been found in the Earth great quantities of Coins, Urns, and other *Roman Antiquities*. It was destroyed by the *Danes*.

The Hundred of *Willibrook*, or *Wilebroke*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*; on the North with the River *Welland*; on the South with the Hundred of *Polbrook*, and on the West by the Hundred of *Corby*. It takes its name from *Willowbrook*, a Rivulet that waters it.

In this Hundred, we meet with a Market-town, called *King's Cliffe*, a place of no great consideration, whose Market is on *Thursdays*. Here also is a Fair on the 29th of *October*, for Cheese, home spun Linnen, and Turnery-ware.

A little to the South-east, we come to *Fotheringhay*, a Village made remarkable for the birth of *Richard III.* and the imprisonment and execution of *Mary*, Queen of

Scots, in the Castle, a Royal Demefne, and situated in the midst of a pleasant Meadow.

Stamford
Baron.

On the *Welland*, we come to that part of *Stamford* which is in *Northamptonshire*. See Page) a Hamlet that goes by the name of *St. Martin's* in *Stamford*, or *Stamford Baron*. It is one long Street, declining to the great Bridge upon the River *Welland*. The Road from *London* to *York* passes thro' it. The Ground is stony, or naturally paved. The Houses are well built, most of them with Stone, covered with Slates, for Innkeepers and Tradesmen.

Corby.

Corby-hundred, encompassed on the East by the Hundred of *Polbrook* and *Willibrook*; on the North and North-west by the River *Welland*; and on the South and South-west by the Hundreds of *Huxlow* and *Rothwell*, contains,

Rocking-
ham.

Rockingham, (eighty-two Miles from *London*) a Market-town, risen from the Castle, built here by *William the Conqueror*. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair on *September 25*, for Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Pewter, black Hats, and Cloths.

Here formerly was an extensive Forest, as well as a strong Castle, which took up a large part of the County; but is now dismembered into several small Parcels by the interposition of Fields and Towns. The present extent, according to the Survey taken 17 *Charles I.* is in length near fourteen Miles, and the breadth four Miles; and it has three Bailiwicks, viz.

1. *Rockingham* Bailiwick; in which are *Oakly Parva*, *Corby*, *Gretton*, and *Dean*.

2. *Bridgstock* Bailiwick; in which are *Goddington* and *Bridgstock*.

3. *Clive* or *Cliff* Bailiwick; in which are *Cliff*, *Aipthorp*, *Woodnewton*, *Wassington*, *Yarwell*, and *Dudington*.

In this Forest is a spacious Plain, called *Rockinghamshire*, which is common to *Cottingham*, *Rockingham*, *Corby*, and *Gretton*.

In several of these Woods are vast quantities of Charcoal made.

Gives title
of Marquis

This Town is honoured by giving title of Marquis to the ancient Family of *Watsons*, now united to the family of *Wentworth*. *Thomas*, the late Marquis, Father of the present Marquis of *Rockingham*, was created Baron of *Malton*,

Malton, in 1728, created Earl of *Malton*, Viscount *Higham*, of *Higham Ferrers*, and Baron of *Waith* and *Harrowden*, in 1734; and by the death of *Thomas*, Earl of *Rockingham*, in February, 1745-6, the honour of Baron of *Rockingham* Castle devolving to him, he was created Marquis of *Rockingham*, in April 1746.

The Honourable *Thomas Watson*, Son of *Edward*, Lord *Rockingham*, by the Lady *Anne Wentworth*, Daughter of *Thomas*, late Earl of *Strafford*, was Grandfather to the present Marquis, and took upon him the Sirname of *Wentworth*. The noble Family of *Watson*, are descended from *Edward Watson*, of *Lydington*, in the County of *Rutland*, who flourished in the reign of *Edward VI.* The *Wentworths* are of Saxon original, descended from *Reginald de Wentworth*, or *Wintewade*, so called from their Manor of *Wentworth*, in the County of *York*, where the said *Reginald* resided at the time of the Conquest: And the Earl of *Strafford*, Prime Minister to King *Charles I.* and one of the Ancestors of this noble Marquis is, in his patent of Creation, said to be descended from *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.*

The most noble Prince *Charles Watson Wentworth*, is the present Marquis of *Rockingham*, Earl of *Malton*, Viscount *Higham*, of *Higham Ferrers*, Baron *Rockingham*, of *Rockingham*, Baron of *Malton*, *Waith* and *Harrowden*, &c.

The Hundred of *Polbrook*, bounded on the East by *Polbrook*, *Huntingdonshire*; on the North by *Willibrook* and *Corby*; on the West by *Corby* Hundred; and on the South by *Huxlow* and *Navisford* Hundreds; has only one Market-town, which is

Oundle, (sixty-five Miles from *London*) corruptly for *Oundle*. *Avondale*, so called from being situated in such a manner in a Dale, as to be almost surrounded with the River *Nen*, otherwise called *Avon*. This is a good well-built Town, pleasant and healthy, situated upon a declining Ground, on the North-side of the River *Nen*. Neither does it want any conveniencies of Trade. Here is held a great Market weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair on *February 25*, *Whitsun Monday*, and *August 21*, for Horses, Sheep, and Cows. In this Town are two large Bridges. The North-bridge is the most remarkable both for its number

number of Arches, and the Causeway leading to it. The Church is handsome and neat. Here is a good Free-school, for the education of the Youth of the Town; and an Alms-house, both well endowed and founded by Sir *William Laxton*, Lord-mayor of *London*, in 1544, and left by him in trust to the *Grocers Company of London*. From which School have been transplanted many Scholars to the Universities, who have become eminent Men. And there is another Alms-house in this Town, founded by Mr. *Nicholas Lattam*.

In this Town was born that blasphemous Enthusiast *Hacket*, who dared to assume the name and power of Christ, declaring that he did partake of Christ's glorious Body, and was come to judge the World, &c. for which he was hanged, drawn and quartered.

Navisford. The Hundred of *Navisford*, is bounded with *Huntingdonshire* on the South-east; with *Polbrook* and *Huxloe* Hundreds on the North; and also with *Huxloe* on the West, and with *Higham Ferrers* Hundred on the South.

Thrapston. *Thrapston*, (sixty-four Miles from *London*) is the chief Town in this Hundred, situate in a pleasant place, not exceeded by any for Air, Soil, and Water, and at a proper distance from the Woods. Here is a fine Bridge over the *Nen*, in the Road to *Kettering*; a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 1*, for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and on *August 5*, for Pedlary; yet we cannot recommend it either for Trade or its Buildings. The River was made navigable to this Town by Act of Parliament, and Boats for Carriage have come up to it ever since *November 1737*.

Huxloe. The Hundred of *Huxloe*, is bounded by the Hundreds of *Higham Ferrers* and *Navisford* on the East; by the Hundred of *Corby* on the North; by the Hundreds of *Rotwell* and *Orlinton* on the West, and by *Higham Ferrers* and *Hamfordsloe* Hundreds on the South.

Kettering. *Kettering*, (seventy-five Miles from *London*) the chief Town in this Hundred, is situated upon the ascent of a small Hill, and a dry sandy Soil, in a free and pure Air, on a small River that runs into the *Nen*. This Town is handsome, populous, and has flourished for almost a Century, by the Woollen Manufacture settled there; which chiefly consists in Shalloons, Serges, and Tammies;
for

for the first sort of which they are particularly famous. Here is a good Trade, and it is well peopled. The Sessions-house for the County is here; which with a Church, a Charity-school for twenty Girls, and a small Hospital, is all that is worthy of Notice. The Market is upon a *Friday* weekly, and here is a Fair on *December 21*, *Easter Thursday*, and *October 10*, for horned Cattle and Horses.

At *Mill Cotton* in this Neighbourhood, are to be seen the remains of a *Roman* square Entrenchment.

At *Boughton*, is a very magnificent Seat, belonging to *Boughton*. the Duke of *Manchester*, built after the model of *Versailles*, and particularly remarkable for its spacious, elegant and delightful Gardens, and sumptuous Water-works, curious Statues, Walks, &c. Here it was that the most noble Family of the *Montagues* took root in *Sir Edward Montague*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. And within the Demesnes of *Boughton* is a Spring, that in-crustates Wood, or any thing put into it, with a stony Substance. Here is a Fair on *June 24*, for ready made Cloaths, &c.

The Hundred of *Rothwell*, is bounded on the East by *Rothwell*. the Hundred of *Huxloe*; on the North and West by the Hundred of *Corby* and the *Welland*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Guilleshorough* and *Orlington*.

Rothwell, (sixty-nine Miles from *London*) has been a *Rothwell*. place of some distinction in ancient Days; of which there are manifest tokens, and now it is not reduced to the lowest state; for it is still a pretty good Town, and here is a Market on *Mondays*, and a noted Horse-fair on *Trinity Monday*. The Market-house, which is a square Building of ashler Stone, is adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry in this County.

At *Drayton*, is a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Peter-Drayton*. *borough*, remarkable for its curious carved Work in Free-stone, and its agreeable situation, called *Drayton-house*.

At *Oxendon*, there is a remarkable polysyllabical Echo, *Oxendon*. which makes a return of many Syllables. The object of this Echo or *Centrum Phonocumpticum*, is the square Tower of the Church, particularly the Room where the Bells hang, whose covering is in the shape of a Cupola, but somewhat square. It repeats thirteen Syllables to a Person that

that stands at right Angles with the object. On the Western and more rising part of the Hill, on which the Church is built, six hundred and seventy-three Feet distant from it, there is also a return, but not of so many Syllables from the South-side of the Steeple to a Person that speaks to it from the top of an adjacent Hill, over-against the Church-hill; but little or no return on the East and North-sides of the Steeple.

Guillef-
borough-
hundred.

The Hundred of *Guillefborough* is bounded on the East by *Orlington* and *Spelhoe*; on the North by *Rothwell* and the River *Avon*; on the West by *Warwickshire*, and on the South by *Fausley* and *Newbottle* Hundreds.

Guillef-
borough.

There is no Market-town in this Hundred. But at *Guillefborough*, which is a pleasant Village, situate upon a high Hill, there is a Roman Fortification, called *The Burrows*, between the Springs of the *Nen* and *Avon*, which run different ways; and where only is a Passage into the hither part of *Britain*, without any Rivers to hinder it. This military Fence is supposed to have been made by *Ostorius*. And there are the remains of another Roman Fort, in what is called *The Roundhill* at *Lilburn*.

Naseby:

Naseby, or *Navesby*, otherwise *Navelby*, another Village in this Hundred, is reputed to be situated in the very middle of *England*. In or near which place was fought the fatal Battle between the King's and the Parliament's Forces, on the 14th of *June*, 1645, when *Cromwell* obtained a complete victory over the King, and so entirely ruined his Majesty's affairs, that he never was able to defend his right to the Crown and the liberty of his Subjects from the dangerous and ruinous republican System, formed by *Cromwell* and his Adherents to usurp the Government, and to overthrow the Constitution of *England*, both in Church and State.

Orling-
ton.

The Hundred of *Orlington*, is bounded on the North by *Rothwell*; on the West by *Guillefborough*; on the South by *Spelhoe* and *Hamfordshoe*; and on the East by a Rivulet, that divides it from the Hundred of *Huxlow*.

The only remarkable places in this Hundred is *Harrowden*, the Lordship and Seat of the Family of the *Vauxs*, for above three hundred Years, descended from *Robert de Vaux*, or *de Vallibus*, in the reign of *Edward IV.* and it gives title of Baron to the Marquis of *Rockingham*.

The

The Hundred of *Fausley*, is bounded by *Guilleborough* *Faulley*. and *Newbottle Grove* Hundreds on the East and North; by *Warwickshire* on the West; and by the Hundreds of *Warden* and *Norton* on the South; and was given by *William the Conqueror* to *Simon St. Litz*, on condition to provide Shoes for his Horses.

Daintry, or *Daventry*, (seventy-three Miles from *Daintry*. *London*) is the chief Town in this Hundred, and of greater antiquity than beauty; but it is a Town of good Trade. It is situated upon the rise of a small Hill, and upon the great Road from *London* to *West Chester*; on which account here are several good Inns, and very good Accommodations for Travellers of all ranks. *Daintry* is not only a Market-town, but a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, Aldermen, a Steward, and twelve Freemen. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*. Here are several Fairs, viz. on *Easter Tuesday*, for Horses, and horned Cattle; on *June 6*, for Swine, and all sorts of Goods; on *August 3*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep; on *October 2*, for Cattle, Cheese, Onions, &c. and the Ram-fair on *October 27*, chiefly for Sheep.

On the Borough-hill near this Town, are the remains of an old *Roman* Fortification, which encompassed two hundred Acres of Ground, or three Miles, with a Mount on each side, called *Spelwell*, now a noted Course for *Spelwell*. Horse-races. The *Roman Watling-street* runs through it to *Dunsmore-beath*.

This Town gives title of Baron to the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*.

In the Lordship of *Badby*, are the remains of another *Roman* Encampment, called *Arbery*, a *British* name, *Arbery*. compounded of *Ard*, high, and *Berg* or *Berry*, Hill; it being made upon the top of one of the highest Hills in this County. The Area is about ten Acres, declining a little to the East, and is supposed to be made by *Ostorius*.

Everton, was once the Residence of *Walpher*, King of *Everton*. the *Mercians*. And about a Mile from that Village Southward, we find marks and remains of more Entrenchments; and on the South-west side of *Castle-hill*, is a plat of Ground, called *The Castle-yard*, of six or seven Acres, intrenched on every side except the South-west, supposed to be a *Saxon* Fortification, destroyed by the *Danes*, in 1013.

The

Newbottle-
grove.

The Hundred of *Newbottlegrove*, is bounded on the East by *Spelhoe*; on the North by *Guilleborough*; on the West by *Fausley*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Fausley* and *Towcester*.

Althorp.

At *Althorp*, there is a Family Seat of the noble Family of *Spencers*, which is admired for the exactness of the proportion of the parts both within and without, and particularly of the Gallery, the dry Moat, and the Park. It is situated in the middle of the Park, planted by the ingenious *la Netre*, after the manner of that at *Greenwich*, with several fine Groves, on the skirts of a beautiful Down. It was rebuilt with great improvements by the late Earl of *Sunderland*. And he adorned the Gallery with some of the best *Vandykes*, *Italian* Paintings of great value, and Family Pictures. In the Park is a noble piece of Water.

Holdenby-
house.

In this same Hundred is *Holdenby-house*, otherwise *Holmby-house*, built at *Holdenby*, by *Christopher Hatton*, Esq; afterwards Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and the place to which King *Charles I.* after he was betrayed and sold by the *Scotch* Army to the Parliament for 200,000*l.* in Hand, and upon security for as much more, was carried by a Committee of Parliament from *Newcastle*, and there confined under the Guard of Major-general *Brown*; from whence his Majesty was taken by Cornet *Joyce* and fifty Horsemen, and carried to the Army, by the intrigue of *Oliver Cromwell*.

Spelhoe.

The Hundred of *Spelhoe*, is bounded on the East with *Hamfordshoe*; on the North with *Orlington*; on the West by *Newbottlegrove*, and on the South by *Wymerfley* Hundred.

Northamp-
ton.

Northampton, in this Hundred, (sixty-eight Miles from *London*) was originally called *Hampton*; and since the Conquest, *North-Hampton*, in distinction to *South-Hampton*. It stands at the conflux of the *Nen*,* over which it has two Bridges, and another Rivulet. It was the chief Town in the County, to which it gives name, before *Peterborough* was made a City; and it had once the appearance of an University in *Henry III.*'s time; when, with the King's leave, the discontented Scholars resorted hither from *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to prosecute their Studies, for three Years. There have been several Parliaments

* The River is now made navigable to this Town.

Parliaments held in this Town; and it was made the Seat of War in the commotions raised by the rebellious Barons. - It was then walled, two Miles in compass, and had seven Churches within the Walls, and two without.

This Town was very handsomely built, and had seven Parish Churches within and two without the Walls, before the dreadful Fire, that laid it in Ashes, on the 3d of September, 1675, nine Years after the Fire of London. But the Contributions, raised in all parts of the Kingdom, were so generous, for the relief of the Sufferers, that now the Inhabitants are wealthy, much beyond their Neighbours; and the Town need give place to no Town in England for neatness, beauty, and situation. It has four Churches, of which *Allhallows* is an handsome Edifice, with a stately Portico of eight lofty *Ionic* Columns, and a Statue of King *Charles II.* on the Balustrade; and it stands at the meeting of four spacious Streets, near the center of the Town. The Sessions and the Assize-court is a very beautiful Building of the *Corinthian* order, and the finest Market-house in *Europe*. The County-goal is kept here; and there are two Hospitals, a Charity-school, and a County-hospital, upon the plan of the *London-hospital*, and the Infirmaries of *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c. for the Sick, Wounded, &c. founded in the Year 1743.

The Market-place is regular, spacious, and one of the completest in all *Europe*; and the Horse-market is the center of all Horse-markets and Horse-fairs in the Kingdom, both for Saddle and Harness, and the principal rendezvous of the Jockeys, both from *York* and *London*. It has a right to three Markets weekly, on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*; but the chief Market is kept on *Saturday*; with a Fair on *February* 20, for Horses, horned Cattle, and Toys; on *April* 5, *May* 4, and *August* 5, for Horses only; on *August* 26, for all sorts of Merchandize; on *September* 19, chiefly for Cheese and Sheep; on *November* 28, and *December* 19, for all sorts of Cattle.

On a neighbouring Down, called *Rye Leys*, are frequent Horse-races.

The Government of this Town is in a Mayor, two Govern- Bailiffs, four Aldermen, twelve Magistrates, a Recorder, ment. Town-clerk, Common-council, forty-eight Burgesses, with

with five Serjeants. It has several eminent Charters of Incorporation, confirmed by King *James I.*

Gives title of Earl. It is also a Parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. And *Northampton* has given the title of Earl and Marquis to several Families. *Siward* was Earl of *Northampton* before the Conquest, and since the Conquest we find this Earldom given to the Family of *St. Litz*, to the Family of *Bohun*; which Family having lost it by Attainder in the reign of King *Henry VIII.* *William*, Lord *Parr*, of *Kendal*, Brother to Queen *Catharine Parr*, was created Marquis of *Northampton*. He dying without Issue, King *James I.* created *Henry Howard*, second Son of the Earl of *Surry*, Earl of *Northampton*, who also dying without Issue, King *James I.* created Sir *William Compton*, Knt. Earl of *Northampton*, in which noble Family this Earldom still continues. The Right Honourable *George Compton* being the present Earl of *Northampton*, and Baron *Compton* of *Compton*, in *Warwickshire*, who were Lords of that place before the Conquest; whose Seat in this County is at *Castle-Ashby*.

In this Town there is not only a considerable Trade arising from its Markets and Fairs, and its being a great thoroughfare, both on the North and the West Roads; but chiefly from the great Stocking and Shoe Manufactures, made here for the *London* Market, and for Exportation.

Hunsborough hill. *Hunsborough-hill*, about a Mile South of *Northampton*, was once a *Danish* Encampment, whose Area is only an Acre of Ground, upon an high Hill. And at *Pisford*, there is an Entrenchment called *Barrow-dyke*, about eighty Yards in length, of uncertain origin.

Hamfordshoe. The Hundred of *Hamfordshoe*, is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Higham Ferrers*; on the North by *Huxlow* and *Orlington*; on the West by *Spelhoe*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Wymersley*.

Wellingborough. Here is but one Market-town, *Wellingborough*, situated on the West-side of the *Nen*, (sixty-five Miles from *London*) on the South-side of a Hill, about a quarter of a Mile from the River *Nen*, and amongst fertile Meadows. It is an ancient Foundation, for it was once destroyed by the *Danes*. It was burnt down so lately as the Year 1738, which Fire, in the space of six Hours, destroyed above eight hundred Houses, Out-houses, &c. so rapidly, that few

few had time to save their Goods. But it has been rebuilt in a more elegant manner, so as to be accounted a second Town in the County; owing chiefly to a great Corn Trade, and the Manufacture of Lace for Women's wear; so that we may call it a large, populous, trading Town. The Church is a handsome Structure. The Market, granted by Charter from King *John*, is kept on *Wednesdays*. Here are also three Fairs, one on *Easter Wednesday*, for Horses and Hogs; on *Whitsun Wednesday*, for Horses, horned Cattle and Sheep, and on *October 29*, for ditto and Cheese; and a Free-school.

It is of some reputation for its medicinal Waters; one in great repute, when visited for many Weeks by Queen *Mary*, consort to King *Charles I.*

The Hundred of *Higham Ferrers*, is bounded on the East by *Bedfordshire*; on the North and West by *Navisford*, *Huxloe*, *Hamfordshoe* and *Wymersley* Hundreds, in which it ends in a Point Southward. Higham Ferrers-hundred.

Higham Ferris, or *Ferrers*, seated on the Banks of the *Nen*, (ninety-three Miles from *London*) takes its name from the high situation, signifying *high Town*; from which we go down to the *Nen* with an easy descent; and the Family of the *Ferrers*, who had a Castle here, which is now in ruins. It is a Parliamentary Borough, but sends only one Member to the House of Commons; stands clean and dry, is but small, yet very populous, and very pleasant in a free and open Air. It is also a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Steward, Recorder, seven Aldermen, thirteen capital Burgesses and Commonalty. Who have a Market on *Saturdays*, and several Fairs, on *Tuesday* before *February 5*, *March 7*, *May 13*, *June 28*, and *Thursday* before *August 5*, for Horses and horned Cattle; on *October 10*, for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and on *December 13*, for Horses, horned Cattle and Sheep. Higham Ferrers.

Here is a handsome Church, with a lofty Spire; a Free-school, and Alms-houses for twelve poor Men and one Woman. *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born at this Place, and founded a beautiful College here for secular Clerks and Prebendaries; and an Hospital for the Poor.

At *Easton Maudit*, in this Hundred, is the Seat of the *Earl of Suffex*. Easton Maudit.

Chester.

At *Chester*, we again meet with a *Roman* Fortification or Burrow, as the Inhabitants call it. The Area is about twenty Acres of Ground, and has been walled about with Stone, with a Wall about eight Feet thick. And it was, probably a Summer station for the *Roman* Soldiery; and their Winter station was hard by at *Archefer*.

Wymerfley

The Hundred of *Wymerfley*, is bounded on the East by *Higham Ferrers* Hundred, and *Bedfordshire*; on the North by the River *Nen*; on the West by *Towcester* Hundred, and on the South by the Hundred of *Cleley*.

There is no Market-town in this Hundred; but there are some Places worthy observation, as

Castle
Ashby.

Castle Ashby, where we find the noble Mansion of the Earls of *Northampton*. This has greatly suffered by a casual Fire since its first foundation; but the present is a stately Structure in a delightful situation, both for Air and Prospect. The Gardens are very beautiful; but the particular ornament to this noble Seat is *Yardley-chase*, which in the regular and advantageous disposal of all the parts of it is truly admirable.

Yardley-
chase.Clifford's-
hill.

At *Clifford hill*, on the Bank of the *Nen*, near *Little Houghton*, there is an artificial heap of Earth, of a circular form, of a pretty large extent and height, and surrounded with a deep Ditch or Trench; supposed to be a lodgment for Soldiers posted there by the *Romans*.

Towcester-
hundred.

The Hundred of *Towcester*, is bounded on the East by *Wymerfley*; on the North by *Newbottlegrove*; on the West by *Fausley*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Norton* and *Cleley*.

Towcester.

Towcester, which gives name to this Hundred, is situated upon the great Road to *West Chester*, (sixty Miles from *London*) and is for brevity pronounced *Tesseter*. It is of *British* or *Roman* origin; and at present, a handsome Town, consisting of one large Street, well built, with a handsome large Church. It stands upon a Rivulet called *Tove*; from whence, and its having been a *Roman* station, we derive the name *Towcester*, or Military station upon the *Tove*. King *Edward* the Elder encompassed it with a stone Wall, which is so demolished, that there appears no sign thereof. It is almost encompassed at present with Water. Here is a good Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair

on

on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of Cattle and Merchandize. There are three Bridges over the *Tove*. It is well furnished with good Inns; and the Inhabitants carry on a profitable Manufacture both in Silk and Lace. Here also are annual Horse-races.

The Manor of *Grafton*, near this Town, was held *Grafton*.
 14 Edward III. of the King in capite, by the service of keeping one of the King's white Brackets, (a lesser sort of Dogs, that scent out for Game) having red Ears. And this Village is now mightily honoured by giving the title of Duke to *Charles Fitz Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, Earl of *Euston*, Viscount *Thetford* and *Ipswich*, Baron of *Arlington* and *Sudbury*, descended from *Henry Fitz Roy*, second Son of King *Charles II.* by the Lady *Barbara Villers*, Dutches's of *Cleveland*. He was born September 28, 1663, created Baron of *Sudbury*, Viscount *Ipswich*, and Earl of *Euston*, August 16, 1675, and in September following, Duke of *Grafton*. His Grace has a fine Seat at *Wakefield-lodge*, in *Whitlebury-forest*, in this County. Gives title of Duke.

The Hundred of *Norton*, is bounded on the East by *Norton*.
Towcester; on the North by *Fausley*; on the West by *Warden*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Sutton*. It is very small, and without a Market-town.

In this Hundred is the Forest of *Whitlebury*, nine Miles *Whitlebury*.
 long, and three Miles broad in the widest place; and it is divided into five Walks by the Woodmen, viz. 1. *Wakefield*, 2. *Sholbrooke*, 3. *Hazelbury*, 4. *Shrob*, 5. *Hanger*. Walks; and each of these into several Coppices. Fourteen Towns are allowed a right of Common for their Cows and Horses.

The Hundred of *Warden*, is bounded on the East by *Warden*.
Norton; on the North by *Fausley*; on the West by part of *Warwickshire*; and on the South by the Hundred of *Sutton*; and has no Market-town in it, nor other place that requires our notice.

The Hundred of *Cleley*, is bounded by *Buckinghamshire* *Cleley*.
 on the East; by *Wymerley* on the North; by *Norton* and *Towcester* on the West; and by *Buckinghamshire* on the South, is small, and has no Market-town in it.

The Hundred of *Sutton*, or *King's Sutton*, is bounded on *Sutton*.
 the East by *Norton* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the North by *Norton* and *Warden*; on the West by *Oxfordshire*, and on the South by *Oxfordshire*.

Brackley.

Brackley, (fifty-seven Miles from *London*) is the chief Town in this Hundred, and takes its name from its situation upon a spot of Ground, abounding with *Brakes* or *Fern*. It was anciently a famous Staple for Wool, and where our Kings ordered several military Exercises, called Tournaments, to be kept. But both its Trade and Splendor have failed. It stands near the head of the *Ouse*, and is supposed to be the third parliamentary Borough erected in *England*; and still retains the privilege of sending two Members to the House of Commons. It is also a Corporation, under a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twenty-six Burgeses. The Mayor is chosen annually by the Burgeses at the Court-leet of the Duke of *Bridgwater*, Lord of the Manor, and returned by his Steward. The Market is on *Wednesdays*, and is remarkable for fat Hogs; Boots and Shoes. Here are many Fairs, viz. on *Wednesday* after *February* 25, for Horses, Cows and Sheep; on the third *Saturday* in *April*, for Horses, Cows and Swine; on *Wednesday* after *June* 22, for Horses and Cows; on *Wednesday* before *October* 10, for Horses and Cows, and for hiring Servants; and on *December* 11, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep.

Middleton
Cheney.

At *Middleton Cheney*, in this Hundred, there is a Church-porch of admirable Workmanship, as to the Roof; which is so contrived, that there is neither Wood nor Brick, Slate or Tile, about it. It is all entirely Stone-work of *Ashler*; yet slopes to an Angle, like Timber-roofs, only more acute than those usually are. The Stones are cut curve form, or with an arching joint, and so must lie firm.

This County abounds with Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, and Parks; besides those already mentioned, the following are some of the most considerable, viz.

Duke of *Montague's*, at *Deane*.

Earl of *Strafford's*, at *Boughton*.

Earl of *Hallifax's*, at *Horton*.

Earl of *Pomfret's*, at *Easton Neston*.

Earl *Fitz William's*, at *Milton*.

Lord *St. John's*, at *Woodford*.

Lord *Soudes's*, at *Rockingham-Castle*.

Lord *Burgher's*, at *Apthorp*.

Sir *William Dolben's*, at *Finedon*.

Sir *Edmond Isham's*, at *Lampport*.

T H E

COUNTY of *NORTHUMBERLAND*.

NORTHUMBERLAND was the general Name, name of all that part of *England*, that lies North of the River *Humber*; from which situation the County, now to be surveyed, takes its name. And they altogether made one Kingdom, called the Kingdom of *Northumberland*.

It is a maritime County, of a Triangular form, but Situation. not equilateral, bordering upon *Scotland*; bounded on the East by the *German Ocean*; on the West by *Cumberland* and *Scotland*; on the South by the County of *Durham*. Boundaries. And is a large County, no less than one hundred and Extent. fifty-five Miles in circumference, divided into six Wards, viz. 1. *Islandshire*, 2. *Coquet-dale*, 3. *Bamburg*, 4. *Morpeth*, 5. *Castle*, 6. *South Tindale* Wards.

The Soil of this County is of various kinds. The Soil. upper Surface is very fruitful on the Sea-coast, being well husbanded, and there are very large Meadows near the River *Tyne*, and other Rivers; so that it produceth very good Wheat, extraordinary Rye, and most sorts of Grain and Pulse; good Hay and Pasturage. It is true, the Western part is mountainous and heathy, but with this advantage, that there is scarce an inch of Land in the whole County, but is filled with Coal, or some Mineral, especially Lead.

The Air is not so cold as might be expected from the Air. Latitude. Its situation between two Seas in the narrowest part of *England*, gives it the same advantage, as *England* has over other Countries in the same Climate; which, being surrounded by large Continents, cannot be warmed in the Winter by the Vapours from the Sea; which is allowed to abate the severity of the Season in this Island.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

And this is the reason why Snow seldom lies long in *Northumberland*, except on the top of high Hills. Another indication of the salubrity of its Air, is the great Age, to which the People generally live, and their continual good state of Health.

Waters. The Waters of this County are very good and plentiful; but it is very remarkable, that here are no mineral Springs in a Soil so impregnated with Nitre and Minerals.

Rivers. The Rivers are, 1. The *Tyne*, which parts this County from *Durham*, and upon which *Newcastle* stands. It has two Springs, one in *Cumberland*; and, having passed *Alften-moor*, receiveth the East and West *Alon*, and joins the branch of the *Tyne* near *Hexham*; this is called *South Tyne*. The other is distinguished by the name of *North Tyne*, and riseth at a Mountain called *Tyneland*, near *Bilkirk*, about the center of the West border of this County, and having received the Rivulet or Brook *Shele*, it joins with the *Reed* near *Billingham*, and then runs in a direct course to *Hexham*, where it unites with the *South Tyne*, and so runs on a full stream into the Ocean at *Tynemouth*. Here is a good stone Bridge over it at *Corbridge*, and another at *Newcastle*. It receives the *Derwent* on the South-side, about two Miles above *Newcastle*; and it is navigable for Ships of considerable burthen up to *Newcastle*, and for Keels for some Miles above that Town.

2. The *Tweed*, which is the Boundary between this County and *Scotland*. It rises and enters *Northumberland* just below *Kelfo*, and runs North-east passing thro' *Berwick* into the *German Ocean*.

The Tyne. The *Tyne* is most remarkable for its Navigation; without which, it would be impossible to supply *London*, &c. with Sea-coals from *Newcastle*, &c.

Tweed. The *Tweed* is more noted for its Fishery, especially Salmon, with which this River abounds, and a great and lucrative Trade is carried on from it, dried and pickled, for the *London* and foreign Markets.

Others. There are some other, but less considerable Rivers, as the *Till*, which empties itself into the *Tweed*; and the *Warn*, the *Alyn*, the *Coquet*, the *Wainsbeck*, the *Blythe*, and some smaller Rivulets, that run into the *German Ocean*; and are in their several places of great utility to the adjacent Country, both for Fish and Carriage.

The

The Kingdom of *Northumberland*, set up by the Saxons, in 547, was abolished in the Year 826; and about the Year 953, we find *Osulph*, created Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Edred*, with a sovereign power; and thus it continued till the Conquest. *William the Conqueror*, and his Successors, continued the title of Earls of this County; but it is now reduced in its power and jurisdiction, and left little more than titular. King *Charles II.* created this County into a Dukedom, in favour of *George Fitzroy*, his third natural Son, by *Barbara*, Dutches of *Cleveland*; who dying without Issue, the title became extinct. But it has been lately revived by his present Majesty King *George III.* in the person of the most noble Prince *Hugh Percy Smithson*, Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord and Baron of *Warkworth*, descended from the Family of the *Smithson's*, of *Newsham*, in *Yorkshire*; who were possessed of Land in that County in the reign of King *Richard II.* and his Grace has three fine Seats in *Northumberland*, at *Warkworth*, *Alnwick*, and *Prudhoe*.

Antient
State.

Gives title
of Duke.

This County sends two Knights of the Shire, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons.

Represent-
atives.

It is worthy of observation, that the situation of this County exposed the Inhabitants to the inroads of the *Scots*, who were continually making attempts upon it, either as Enemies or Thieves. This made it necessary for our Kings to devise some particular sort of Establishment for guarding and defending the Borders; and there were constituted certain Governors, called Lords of the *East*, *West*, and *Middle Marches*; and every Man of considerable Estate, was obliged to provide himself a Castle, for his safety and defence, and to engage the neighbouring Villages to their assistance, by furnishing them with Arms on such occasions. These Governors or Possessors of Castles, were respected also as so many Lords and Patrons, and their Estates were divided into so many Baronies or Districts, called Hundreds in other Counties; of which we have collected several of them, as the Barony of *Tyndale*, *Langley*, *Devilstone*, *Bulbeck*, *Humfarnel*, *Newburn*, *Gaugy*, *Herom*, *Heple*, *Whalton*, *Delavale*, *Merley*, *Mitford*, *Emildon*, *Belham*, *Bothol*, *Morpeth*, *Vessy*, *Ditchburn*, *Viscounty*, *Bradford*, *Muscamp*, *Ross*, *Warke*, *Morrick*,

and *Rothbury*; whose authority and titles have been long extinct, ever since the reign of *Edward I.* when it was thought proper to appropriate the title of Baron to the lesser Nobility.

Govern-
ment.

The Civil Government is in the hands of a Custos Rotulorum, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace. The Ecclesiastical in the Bishop of *Durham*; and the Military in the Lord-lieutenant, who has power to raise this County's proportion of Men in the national Militia, which is by Act of Parliament to be

In surveying this County, we will first describe all the Market-towns, and then proceed in alphabetical order with some other Places, as we find worthy of notice.

Principal
Towns.

The principal Towns are three parliamentary Boroughs, viz. *Newcastle upon Tyne*, *Morpeth*, and *Berwick*. The other Market-towns are *Hexham*, *Wooler*, *Beltingham*, *Billingham*, *Learmouth*, *Rothbury*, *Alnwick*, *Haltwhistle*, *Warkworth*, and *Haydon*.

Newcastle
upon Tyne

Newcastle upon Tyne, so called from its situation upon the River *Tyne*, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-nine Miles from *London*, and between the meeting of *Severus's Wall* with the *Tyne*. It is supposed to be the ancient Town or Station called *Monkcester*, or a Garrison where Monks dwelt. The present name of *Newcastle* was given to it on account of a new Castle built there by *Robert*, the Conqueror's eldest Son, in order to defend those Parts from the invasions of the *Scots*. And in process of time, there rose up a considerable Town, as we now see it, walled round with an exceeding strong stone Wall; in which were seven Gates and a great many Turrets, built at the expence of the Townsfolk themselves, in the reign of King *Edward I.* The Castle, in which many of the most considerable transactions between *England* and *Scotland* have been negotiated here, and used to have Men of the first rank to be its Governors, carries no longer a military appearance. Its strength is run to ruin, and the Apartments are appropriated for the County Assizes for the County of *Northumberland*; for though it stands within the walls of the Town on a Hill, called the *Castle-garth*, near the North-end of the Bridge, it is reputed to be in the County of *Northumberland*, and its Liberty is also without the Freedom of *Newcastle*, in which Non-

freemen

freemen have a right to settle and follow their several occupations and trades without molestation from the Corporation.

Its situation is upon the brow of a high Hill, that rises with a great ascent on the North side of the *Tyne*, where a fine stone Bridge joins this Town with *Gates-head*, or *Gates-side*, of which there is an account in the County of *Durham*. The Town may be properly divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and consists of many Streets, Chairs, &c. which cover very near a Mile and a half of Ground in circumference, and very full of good modern built Houses. The Lower Town is the chief place of Business, and consists of a Street on the East side of the Bridge, called *The Close*, the *Sand-hill*, and the *Key*, on the West-side of the Bridge. To which may be added a long Street, called *Sandgate*, at the West-end of the side, chiefly inhabited by Keel-bullies, or Men that are employed to load Ships with Coals, that are called Keels at *Newcastle*.

Without the *Close-gate*, at the East-end, is a white Glass-manufacture; and near the Gate, within the *Close*, and on the Shore, is a handsome Mansion-house, built and supported with Servants and Furniture, at the public expence of the Corporation, for the Residence of the Mayor; who is allowed 600*l.* a Year for his Table, besides a Coach and a Barge. The ascent from the *Close* to the Upper Town is exceeding steep, and no other way but by stone Steps, that run in some places so high as to make the Head giddy to look down them.

The *Sandhill*, which is a large Square on the West-side of the Bridge, and contiguous to the *Close*, is the Market-place, on the South-side of which, stands the Exchange and the Custom-house. The Exchange is the place where the Corporation business is done, and it is a noble and magnificent Building. The Custom-house is commodious; in which are two Customs, one outward, the other inward, with a Salary of 27*l.* *per Ann.* each; a Comptroller at 20*l.* *per Ann.* a Searcher at 1*l.* *per Ann.* who hold their places by Patent. Here is also a Collector, who has for himself and Clerks 190*l.* *per Ann.* and fifty-five other Officers, who are placed by the Commissioners, and have in all 1160*l.* *per Ann.*

The

The *Key*, which runs along the Shore from the *Sandhill* to *Sandgate*, was a Street so called, inclosed and defended by a strong high Wall; and between that Wall and the River runs a Wharf, that is not exceeded for its length and beauty, except that at *Yarmouth*. To which nothing is brought but Ships loaded with Merchandize; all the Colliers being obliged to take in their loadings below *Newcastle*, and most commonly at *Shields*, not at any Key, but by the help of Keels. But amongst other late improvements in this Town, the Key has been rendered more commodious, dry and beautiful, by the removing that part of the Town-wall, which stood between it and the River. From the Key the ascent to the Upper Town is not quite so steep; but the Passages, called Chairs, are narrow, some of them have Steps, and none of them will admit any Carriage to go up.

The only Passage for Carriages up to the Town above, is from the North-side, or rather the North-east corner of the *Sandhill*, where Carriages may go up *Butcher-bank* to the Eastward, and up the Street called the *Side*, to the Northward.

The Upper or North part of the Town, consists of three principal Streets, which are large and well built, and inhabited by the genteeler sort of the Inhabitants, and well accommodated with good Inns for Travellers, viz. *West-gate*, *Pilgrim-street*, the *Flesh-market*, &c. These Streets are level, well built and spacious, both in breadth and length.

Here are five parochial Churches; of which *St. Nicholas's*, a very handsome *Gothic* Structure, at the top of the *Side*, is accounted the mother Church. There is also a Chapel at the North-east corner of the Bridge; a very handsome and spacious Presbyterian Meeting; several other Meeting-houses of divers denominations; and some say a *Romish* Chapel, at a House called the *Nuns-gate*, going out of the North part of the Town.

The Bridge is of Stone and very strongly built, and almost totally covered with Houses on both sides of it. In the middle of it is a Stone, to shew the Boundary between *Northumberland* and *Durham*; and a little to the North of that Stone is a Tower, built with an Arch-way under it, and an iron Gate. To which are sent
Criminals

Criminals for petty offences, committed within the jurisdiction of the Corporation. But the Goal for great offenders, and for Debtors, both in *Newcastle* and *Northumberland*, is in one of the City Gates called *Newgate*, a strong stone Building in the Town-wall, near *St. Andrew's Church*.

The Corporate-bodies within this Town, have their several Halls for transacting the affairs of their respective Companies; but the Surgeon's hall is the most admired: Adjoining to which, there is a stately Edifice, called the Hospital of the holy Jesus, built with red Brick, upon Piazzas, and well endowed and incorporated by Act of Parliament, for the relief of decayed Freemen and their Widows. And a little lower, within the same parcel of Ground, called the *Mannors*, was erected in the Year 1726, a new Foundation, containing six Rooms, for three Merchant's Widows, and three Clergymen's Widows, endowed with 10*l.* per *Ann.* each, besides Coals, and a Maid-servant in common to keep the Stairs, &c. clean. But the greatest Foundation for the relief of the Poor in this Town, is the *Trinity-house*, that stands upon the Hill over *Sandgate*.

There is a very good public Library, founded and erected near *St. Nicholas's Church*, about the Year 1733, by *Walter Blacket*, Esq; and *Dr. Robert Thomlinson*, Rector of *Wickham*. *Dr. Thomlinson* gave his Library, which consisted of above six thousand Volumes, for this use. And *Mr. Blacket*, one of the Representatives for this Town in Parliament, built the Library, and settled a Rent charge of 25*l.* a Year for ever to maintain a Librarian. Here is also a Free-school for the Children of Freemen, and Charity-schools for three hundred Children.

This Town is a Borough, that sends two Members to Parliament, elected by the Freemen, as ancient as *Richard II.* It is a County within itself, and chuseth its own Sheriff; it is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, a Sheriff, a Common-council, and inferior Officers, who have large Estates, and enjoy great Privileges. Here is a Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, which is the most frequented; and two Fairs, one on *August 12*, the other on *October 29*, each continuing nine Days, for horned Cattle, Sheep, Horses,
and

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and Hogs, on the three first Days, and for Woollen and Linen Cloth, and various other Goods and Merchandize to the end. The Corn, Hay, &c. Market is kept in a large Street that goes by the name of the Corn-market, &c. on the North-side of St. *Nicholas's* Church.

The Trade of this Town in Coals alone is almost incredible; and *Newcastle* is the great *Emporium* of all the Northern parts of *England*, and a good part of *Scotland*, for Merchandizes of all sorts. Besides, here is a considerable manufacture of Hard-ware; several Glass-houses, Ship-yards, and Rope-manufactories.

Newcastle upon Tyne had also the honour to give title of Earl to the *Cavendish* Family in 1610, which being extinct, King *William III.* in 1694, created *John Hollis*, Earl of *Clare*, (who had married the heiress of the *Cavendish* Family) Marquis of *Clare* and Duke of *Newcastle*. But the present Duke is *Henry Clinton*, Duke of *Newcastle under Line*, in the County of *Stafford*.

Hexham.

Hexham, the *Axelodunum* of the *Romans*, where the first cohort of the *Spaniards* were stationed, is situated a little to the East where *North* and *South Tyne* meet, two hundred and seventy-six Miles from *London*. Its present name is taken from its situation on a Hill. King *Egfrid* made it an episcopal See. And St. *Wilfrid* built a Church here, which, for a most curious and beautiful *Gothic* Fabrick, surpassed all the Monasteries in *England*. There sat twelve Bishops successively in this See. The West-end of that noble Church was burnt down by the *Scots*; but the rest of it remaining entire, is made use of for the parish Church, and is a very stately Structure; forms a Cross with a Tower in the middle, one hundred and sixty-five Feet in length, all of square Stone, with a very fine ring of Bells, cast about twenty-seven Years ago. Here are two Dissenting Meetings, and two *Romish* Chapels.

The Town is pretty large, and well inhabited, and is a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff annually chosen; who has power to hold a Market on *Fridays*, and two Fairs, on *August 5*, and *November 8*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Pedlary, Linen and Woollen Cloth of all sorts. *May-day* and *Martinmas* are Terms for Servants. Here is a famous Moot-hall for transacting the Business of the Corporation, which seems to be as old as the Church,
but

but in very good repair; and a strong commodious Goal adjoining. By Act of Parliament four thousand Acres of waste Land being divided amongst the Inhabitants of this Town, they immediately inclosed the same with quick-set Hedges, and cultivated it.

The County adjoining on the South-west of this Town, takes its name from the Town, and is called *Hexhamshire*; and though it is annexed to the Crown and County of *Northumberland* by Act of Parliament 14 *Elizabeth*, yet it is exempt from the episcopal Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Durham*, in whose Diocese it stands; and is a Peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of *York*. The Possessions which once belonged to this Church are in the possession of Sir *Walter Blacket*, Bart. who resides sometimes here in an ancient Building, which has been a Monastery, kept in good repair. Here is a Free-school, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, for Boys born in this Parish. There is a Chapel of Ease, whose Benefice is about 12*l.* a Year. There is also a Benefaction for putting six Boys every Year Apprentices, and a Dole to the Poor of the Parish every *Good Friday* and *Allhallowtide*. There is a Turnpike-road very much used, of seventy Miles extent, from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*, across the Island from Sea to Sea, and another three Miles North, though not in the Parish, leading along the *Roman Wall*. The former was made at the expence of the whole Kingdom, because General *Wade*, in the Year 1746, could get no farther than this Town with his heavy Carriages, by reason of bad Roads, the Rebels being then at *Carlisle*.

It is hard to tell the number of waste Lands in the Parish, extending Southward twelve Miles, mostly of this sort, but this inconvenience is counterbalanced by the Neighbourhood of many Lead-mines, twenty or thirty in number, namely *Alenheads*, *Coalclugh*, *Weardale*, *Darwent*, *Alstonmoor*, with many others; the farthest not more than twenty Miles distant from the Town of *Hexham*; the first yields, as it is computed, 5000*l.* a Year clear to the owner, Sir *Walter Blackett*. Silver is extracted out of the Lead of some Mines; my Author saith, I have seen a piece so extracted weighing seven Stone and odd Pounds.

Morpeth, a parliamentary Borough and Corporation, *Morpeth*. situated upon the River *Wainbeck*, is a Post-town, two hundred

hundred and ninety-one Miles from *London*. It is a very airy and clean and a good thoroughfare, consisting of about four Furlongs upon the great Road to *Berwick* from *London*. It is a Borough by prescription, and sends two Members to Parliament; and gives the title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*. The Government of this Town is in two Bailiffs, annually chosen by the Freemen. The *Wainsbeck* runs through the Town. The body of the Town lies on the North-side of it, and the Church with the rest on the South-side; where also once stood a fine Castle, whose Ruins are still to be seen.

Here is a large and handsome Market-place, where there is kept on *Saturdays* a good Market for Corn, Cattle, and all necessary Provisions; and another on *Wednesdays*, which is the greatest in *England* for live Cattle, except *Smithfield*; and here is a Fair on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* Se'nnight before *Whitsunday Wednesday*, for horned Cattle; *Thursday* for Sheep; *Friday* for Horses, &c. and another on *Wednesday* next before *July 22*, a small Fair for horned Cattle.

Berwick.

Berwick, the last Town in *England*, stands on the great northern Road, and on the North-bank of the *Tweed*, near its mouth, (three hundred and fifty-nine Miles from *London*.) Its situation carries it a good way into the Sea, so that the Sea and *Tweed* almost surround it. The first mention we find of this Town is in the reign of King *Henry II.* and it has often been the Seat of War, while *England* and *Scotland* were different Nations. This occasioned its being well fortified and garrisoned; but since the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Fortifications have been suffered to run to ruin.

It is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. But so situated between the two Kingdoms, that formerly it was a Bone of contention, claimed by both Nations; and now is so mentioned in all public Acts, where it is necessary to name it, that it is called not a part of *England* or a part of *Scotland*, but his Majesty's Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. It is a large, well-built, populous Town, whose Language and Laws are a mixture of *Scotch* and *English*. The Streets and Houses are handsome. Here is a goodly Church,

Church, and a fine Town-house and Exchange, a Charity-school, and a sumptuous beautiful Bridge of fifteen Arches, nine hundred and forty-seven Feet in length, over the *Tweed*. This Bridge was built by Queen *Elizabeth*, and leads to a Suburb called *Tweedmouth*, where there is another Church; and betwixt the Town-wall and the Ruins of its stately Castle, at the North-west end of it, there is a handsome Suburb, called *Castle-gate*.

Berwick is well fortified with a strong Wall and Castle, and is still a Garrison-town. It is also a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Town-clerk, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council of Burgessees, who have a right to keep a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for black Cattle and Horses, on *Friday* in *Trinity-week*.

Here is a noble Fishery of Salmon, reckoned as fine as any in *England*, and sold in *London* under the reputation of *Newcastle* Salmon; and a Manufacture of fine Stockings.

The Harbour here is but mean. The Bridge is within a Mile and a half of the Bar, at the mouth of the River; and the Bar is so high, that no Ships which draw above twelve Feet Water should pretend to trade thither; neither is there any good riding in the Offings, near the Bar, for the Shore is steep and rocky, and the Cliffs high; so that in case of a Storm there is no relief to be expected but in good Anchors and Cables. And if a Ship, riding before *Berwick*, should be driven from her Anchors, her only refuge is, if the Wind should be South, to run away for the Firth of *Edinburgh*; and if it blows from the North, to run into *Holy Island*, which is on the North-east of this County, a small Island near the mouth of the *Tweed*, which the *Saxons* call *Lindisfern* or *Landisfarn*; and though the Air is unhealthy, and the Soil ungrateful, they made it an episcopal See; in which sat twenty-two Bishops, till it was removed to *Durham*. Here is a small Town, a Church, and a Castle, with a weak Garrison. But there is great plenty of Fish and Fowl.

Berwick gave title of Duke to one of King *James's* natural Sons, by Mrs. *Churchill*. But that Duke being attainted by Parliament for taking Arms against his native Country, that title is no longer admitted in the *British* Peerage; though the Family, who now reside in *France*, still presume to assume it.

Anwick,

Alnwick.

Alnwick, or *Alnwick*, commonly pronounced *Anwick*, situated upon the River *Alne*, *Ail*, or *Alon*, on the great northern Road from *London* to *Edinburgh*, at the distance of three hundred and ten Miles from *London*, is the County Town.* The Market is kept in a spacious square on *Saturdays*. Here are several Fairs, viz. on *Palm Sunday-eve*, for Shoes, Hats, and Pedlary; *May 12*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary; last *Monday* in *July*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Linen and Woollen Cloth; first *Tuesday* in *October*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary; and on *Saturday* before *Christmas*, for Shoes, Hats, Poultry, and Woollen Cloth.

The Town is populous, and in general well built; it has a large Town-house, where the Quarter-sessions and County-courts are held, and Members of Parliament are elected; the Assizes, probably for the convenience of the Judges, are held at *Newcastle*. It appears to have been formerly

* I know of no custom that is peculiar to this Place, except the manner of making Freemen of *Alnwick-common*, which is indeed not less singular than ridiculous. The Persons that are to be made free, or, as the Phrase is, that are to *leap the Well*, assemble in the Market-place very early in the Morning, on the 25th of *April*, being *St. Mark's* day. They are on Horseback, with every Man his Sword by his side, dressed in white with white Night-caps, and attended by the four Chamberlains and the Castle-bailiff, who are also mounted and armed in the same manner. From the Market-place they proceed in great order, with Music playing before them, to a large dirty Pool, called the *Freemen's well*, on the confines of the Common. Here they draw up in a body at some distance from the Water, and then all at once rush into it, like a herd of Swine, and scramble thro' the Mud as fast as they can. As the Water is generally breast-high and very foul, they come out in a condition not much better than the heroes of the *Dunciad*, after diving in *Fleet-ditch*; but dry Clothes being ready for them on the other side, they put them on with all possible expedition, and then taking a Dram, remount their Horses, and ride full gallop round the whole confines of the District, of which, by this achievement, they become free. After having completed this circuit, they again enter the Town Sword in hand, and are generally met by Women dressed up with Ribbons, Bells, and Garlands of Gum-flowers, who welcome them with Dancing and Singing, and are called *Timber-waits*. The Heroes then proceed

formerly a fortified Town, by the vestiges of a Wall still visible in many parts, and three Gates, which remain almost entire. It is governed by four Chamberlains, who are chosen once in two Years out of the Common-council, consisting of twenty-four, and defended, or rather ornamented, on the Northern side by a stately old *Gothic* Castle, which has ever been the Seat of the noble Family of *Piercy*, Earls of *Northumberland*. It was repaired and beautified by the present Duke of *Northumberland*, who is making very considerable alterations upon a most elegant plan. Before this Castle, *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, lost his life, stabbed by a Soldier, who pretended to deliver up the Keys thereof on the point of his Sword.

Aylmouthe, at the mouth of the River *Alne*, or *Aylm*, *Aylm-mouthe*. is a pretty large Town, close by the Northern Ocean. On the same Coast, and near to *Holy Island*, is *Bamburgh-castle*, which is the chief Town in the North-east part of this County, and gives name to a large tract of Land, called *Bamburgh-ward*. It was once a very strong City, called *Belba*, and a Royal-Mansion, but not large, containing only about three Acres of Ground. The original Castle was built by *Ida*, the first King of *Northumberland*. The *Danes* destroyed it; but it was soon repaired and made a place of strength. *William the Conqueror*, and his Successors, so long as Castles were in use in *England*, always kept a good Garrison in it, and committed the same to the care of approved fidelity. In the Ruins of this Castle, the Lord of the Manor holds his Court-leet and Court-baron. In process of time it grew into a large Town, and had in it two Churches, one dedicated to *St. Peter*, and the other to *St. Aidan*.

Wooller, situate upon the River *Till*, (three hundred *Wooller*. proceed in a body till they come to the House of one of their Company, where they leave him, having first drank another Dram; the remaining number proceed to the House of the second, with the same ceremony, and so of the rest, till the last is left to go home by himself. The Houses of the new Freemen are on this Day distinguished by a great Holly-bush, which is planted in the Street before them, as a signal for their Friends to assemble and make merry with them at their return. This strange ceremony is said to have been instituted by King *John*, in memory of his having once bogged his Horse in this Pool, now called the *Freemen's well*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and twenty-seven Miles from *London*) and North-west of *Alnwick*, is a place of very little consideration, either for Trade or Buildings; but here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 4*, and *October 17*, for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and merchantile Goods.

Belting-
ham.

Beltingham, stands upon the River *Tyne*, near the place where the *West Aln*, or *Alou*, empties itself into it; and it is a pretty large Town, (about two hundred and eighty Miles from *London*) with a Market on *Tuesdays*.

Billingham

Billingham, situated upon the *North Tyne*, near to where the River *Reed* empties itself into it (three hundred and eighty-six Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Saturday* after *September 15*, for black horned Cattle, Sheep, Linen and Woollen Cloth; and it is a very good Town for that part of the County.

Learmouth

Learmouth, is a handsome Town, situated near the River *Tweed*, and not far from *Kelfo*, on the spot where once stood *Warke-castle*.

Rothbury.

Rothbury, (three hundred and eighty-one Miles from *London*) a little to the North-west of *Morpeth*, is situated upon the River *Coquet*, is a small Market-town; but its Market is much reduced by its vicinity to *Morpeth*. However this Town keeps up a Fair on *Friday* in *Easter-week*; on *Whitsunday Monday*; on the 2d of *October*, and on *November 1*, for horned Cattle, Linen and Woollen Cloth. Here is a Charity-school for one hundred and twenty Children.

Wark-
worth.

Gives title
of Earl.

Between *Rothbury* and the Sea, very near the mouth of the River *Coquet*, or *Cocket*, over which is a stone Bridge, is another small Market-town, called *Warkworth*, which at present gives title of Earl to the Duke of *Northumberland*, where his Grace has a fine Seat. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*. Here are several Fairs, viz. on *April 25*, for Hats, Shoes, Pedlary, Linen and Woollen Cloth, and on *Old Michaelmas*, if on *Thursday*, if not, on the *Thursday* before, for horned Cattle, Shoes, Hats, and Pedlary-wares. This was anciently a Barony, and had a strong Castle in it; in which was a Chapel cut out and fully finished without either Beams or Rafters. And now there is to be seen an Hermitage, consisting of a Bed-chamber, Kitchen, Chapel and Altar, all cut out of the solid Rock, about a

Mile

Mile from *Warkworth*, on the Banks of the *Coquet*. The Roof is arched, and the sides are adorned with *Gothic* Pillars. At the East-end of the Chapel, there is an Altar, with a Cross cut in the Wall above it; and in the Window there is the Figure of a Woman in a recumbent posture, at full length. At one end of this Figure there is another, which seems to be weeping over it; and at the other end a Bull's head.

About twelve Miles North-west of *Alnwick*, stands *Chillingham-castle*, a Seat of Lord *Tankerville*. It is a large old Building, of a quadrangular form, in good repair, and well furnished. Several Writers have related, that in sawing a block of Marble for the Chimney-piece of the great Hall, a living Toad was found in the body of the Stone, which exactly filled the cavity where it lay, as a figure of Metal fills a Mold in which it is cast. I shall not take upon me to determine how much of this strange Story is true, but content myself with giving an account of such circumstances relating to it, as came within my own knowledge. The Chimney-piece of the Hall was not Marble but Free-stone, and in that part which lay transversely from side to side, and formed the top of the Chimney-piece, there was a Hole of an irregular figure, plainly corresponding with the parts of an Animal; its greatest length was about seven Inches, and its greatest depth, which was in an oblique direction, about five. The inside was incrusted with a dark brown substance, of a close texture, that was perfectly smooth and even, as if it had been polished. In another Chimney-piece at *Horton-castle*, there was a like hollow, nearly of the same dimensions, which appeared to be the other half of the mould, but both are now destroyed.

There is belonging to *Chillingham-castle* a large Park, where there is great plenty of Deer, and a kind of wild Cattle, which are all white, except their Ears and the tips of their Horns, which are brown, and their Mouths, which are black; they are extremely fierce, and will scarce suffer any thing to approach them, except in hard Winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the Keeper of the Park to feed them; as soon as they can procure their own Food they become wild and

furious as before, so that when any of them are to be killed, the Keeper is obliged to shoot them, and the Flesh is indeed excellent Beef.

Larbottle. At *Larbottle*, near *Rothbury*, there is a great Fair for horned Cattle, Linen, Woollen, and *Scotch* Cloth, on *September 19*.

Haltwisle. The last Market-town we shall take into this Survey is *Haltwisle*, or *Haltwefell*, a considerable Town, between *Beltingham* and the *Picts-wall*, upon the Road from *Carlisle* through *Hexham* and *Corbridge* to *Newcastle*; having the *South Tyne* on the South-side, by which it is plentifully watered, and the Military way, which runs parallel to the *Picts-wall*, at a little distance on the North-side.

Aidon. The other remarkable places and things in this County are as follow, viz. *Aidon*, or *Heydon*. This was a Market, and it had also a right to a Fair on the 21st of *July*, for three Days, by a Charter from King *Edward II*. Here is a Bridge over the *South Tyne*. But the Market has been rendered useless, and dropt by reason of its vicinity to *Hexham*.

Caer-borran. On the North-side of *Severus's-wall*, there is a place called *Caer-borran*, which is supposed to have been the *Glanoventa* of the Romans; and where the first cohort of the *Morini* was stationed to defend the Marshes. Over-against this Town, on the South-side of the Wall, upon the descent of a high Hill, is a plain draught of a *Roman* Fort, each side whereof is one hundred and forty Paces in length.

Cheviot. *Cheviot*, is a small Village on the South-side of *Wooller*, famous for the free Chase, much used by the *English* and *Scotch* Gentry for their Recreation; and more so for the Battle fought upon it by the *English* under *Piercy*, or *Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and by the *Scots* under the command of Earl *Douglas*.

Near the Chase are fenny Grounds, called the *Moors* of *Cheviot*; and those Hills, called *Cheviot-hills*, that separate *England* from *Scotland*, on that side of the County, and are so high, especially on the North-side, that the Snow lies in some of the Cliffs till *Midsummer*, and serve as a Land-mark to Sailors. One of them rises higher than

than the rest, and may be plainly seen from *Rosemary-top*, sixty Miles off, in the *East Riding* in *Yorkshire*. The top of this highest of the *Cheviot Hills*, is a smooth, pleasant Plain, half a Mile in diameter, with a large Pond in the middle of it. And from hence can be seen, at the distance of forty Miles, the Smoak of the Salt Pans at *North Shields*.

Floddon, or *Flodden*, a small Village, situated upon the *Flodden*. River *Till*, is rendered remarkable in History, on account of the Battle fought in the Hills called *Flodden-field*, between the *English* and *Scots*; where the *Scots* were totally routed, and their King, *James IV.* was slain in Battle.

Norham, or *Northam*, is an ancient Town, situated *Norham*, in a Plain, upon the River *Tweed*, near the mouth of the *Till*, and was once called *Ubbanford*. This Town, though now inconsiderable, was built by *Egfrid*, Bishop of *Durham*; who also built the Church here, dedicated to *St. Peter*, *St. Cuthbert*, and *St. Ceolwolph*. His Successor, *Ralph*, erected the Castle, on the top of a steep Rock East of the Town, and moted it round, to guard this side of his Bishoprick against the *Scotch* Mobs-troopers. In the outermost Wall, are placed several Turrets, on a Canton towards the River; within which is a second Inclosure, much stronger than the former; and in the middle of that again rises an high Keep; but it is much gone to ruin.

Prudhoe, is a Town and Castle so called, and situated *Prudhoe*, pleasantly upon the ridge of a Hill, and supposed to be the *Procolitia* of the *Romans*.

Reedisdale is a large tract of Ground, but thinly inhabited. It takes its name from the River *Reed*, which runs along it on the North and West-sides, till it is lost in the *North Tyne*. The high Mountain called *Readsquire*, where that River has its spring, falling seventy Foot into the Valley, stands on the West-side of it. It was formerly called *The true Place*, i. e. the Place of Conference, where the Lords Wardens of the eastern Marshes of both Kingdoms usually determined the disputes of the Borderers. At present, it is remarkable only for its barrenness, and the large Stones erected at several Places, in remembrance of Battles fought between the

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Britons and Picts, and the English and Scots; and many great heaps of Stones, in remembrance of some Persons of note slain in those Battles.

Risingham.

Risingham is a Town of venerable Antiquity, upon the River *Reed*, which in length of time has almost washed it away. There are in this Town and the adjacent Grounds, many pieces of Antiquity. In Heathen ages the God *Mogon* was worshipped here, and the Town was called *Habitantium*. The like are to be found at *Ruthchester*, another Town, situated near the head of the *Reed*, on the rising of a Rock that overlooks the Country below.

Ruthchester.

At *Ruthchester*, in *Reedsdale*, there are evident signs of a square Camp, joining close to the Wall.

Tynmouth.

Tynmouth, called by the *Britons*, *Pen-hall-cray*, i. e. *The head of the Rampire upon the Rock*. From whence it has been conjectured, that the Ditch belonging to *Severus's-wall* reached as far as this Place, if the Wall did not. The *Saxons* called it *Tannacester*, from its situation on the River *Tyne*. Here was only a Monastery of Monks at the Conquest, which was afterwards fortified and turned into a Castle, and called *Tynmouth-castle*; which is so situated as to command the bar or mouth of the River *Tyne*. The Town stands upon a large Plain, on the top of a high Hill above *North Shields*, and is very pleasant in Summer, the Houses being chiefly built about a large Green. It is inaccessible on the East and North towards the Ocean.

The Bar on the South-side of *Tynmouth*; where all Ships that trade to the Port of *Newcastle*, enter the River that leads up to that Town, is a ridge of Sand, that lies across the River's mouth, and is not above seven Feet deep at low Water, which makes it very difficult to pass; and though the Channel is good and secure from *Tynmouth* to *Newcastle*, the Bar is very dangerous on account of the Rocks, called the *Black-middins*, which are round about it. But to prevent as much of the mischief, which might happen amongst those Rocks in the Night-time, as possible, the Trinity-house of *Newcastle*, did in the Year 1762, erect two Light-houses, near the scite of *Clifford's-fort*, which very effectually commands all Vessels that enter the River *Tyne*.

North Shields

About half a Mile West of *Tynmouth*, stands *North Shields*, on the very Shore of the *Tyne*, which at this place forms

forms a little Bay, a deep safe Road for the laden Colliers to lie in, waiting for an opportunity to push over the Bar. Sometimes there are seen four hundred Sail at once lying in three rows. On the opposite side of the River, there stands *South Shields*, which is in the County of *Durham*.

North Shields is a very populous Town, inhabited chiefly by Sailors, Masters of Vessels, and such Tradesmen as depend upon Shipping and seafaring People. The Streets are but narrow, run along the Shore, as *Wapping* does by the *Thames*, and have of late Years been much improved in Buildings; the Inhabitants being accounted wealthy. *South Shields*, on the South of the *Tyne*, is remarkable for the great Manufactory of Salt carried on there; and the clouds of Smoke, that continually rise from the Salt-pans, and covers the Town, which is nevertheless well inhabited by seafaring People, as well as by those concerned in making Salt.

North Shields and *South Shields*, are appendages or members to the Town of *Newcastle*, like Out-ports, as *Gravesend* is to *London*.

Between *North Shields* and *Newcastle*, and about three Miles from *Newcastle*, is a place called *Wall's-end*, where *Severus's-wall* met or reached to the *Tyne*. Wall's-end,

Close to *Newcastle* eastward, at a place called *Along-shore*, there has been many Years a Manufacture for green Window-glass, and Crown-glass, &c. first established here by *Dutchmen*.

If we take a review of the Sea-coast, we meet with *Farne Island*, encompassed by the main Ocean, and edged about with a ridge of Rocks, with a Fort almost in the middle of it, in the very place where *St. Cuthbert*, the tutular Saint and Patron of the North, resided and died. Farne Island.

South of this Island, stands *Dunstaburg-castle*, on the Shore, which belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. The Land about it is remarkable fertile, and for a sort of Spar, called *Dunstaburg-diamonds*, like *Bristol-stones*. Dunstaburg-castle

Coasting Southward, we come to the Island *Coquet*, at the mouth of the River *Coquet*, once the habitation of Monks, and defended by a Castle; but at present frequented only by Pitmen, who dig here for Sea-coals, and by Fishermen. The Soil is barren, and the Air unhealthy, and frequently disturbed with Storms of Wind

and Rain and the raging of the Sea. But here is great plenty of Fish and Wild-fowl, which harbour and breed here.

There are several Places in this County, though they are neither Corporations nor Market-towns, enjoy the privilege of holding yearly Fairs, *viz.*

- Allentown. *Allentown*, where there is a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Linen Cloth, green and dried Hides, on *May* 10, and *November* 14.
- Beleford. *Beleford*, where there is a Fair on *Tuesday* before *Whitsuntide*, and on *August* 23, for black Cattle, Sheep, and Horses.
- Ovingham. *Ovingham*, once the Castle and Manor of the great and noble Prince *John Duke of Bedford*, Son of King *Henry IV.* and Regent of *France*; has a Fair on *April* 26, and *October* 26, for lean and fat Swine.
- St. Ninian. *St. Ninian*, near *Fenton*, where there is a Fair on the 27th of *September*, for black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Merchant's Goods.
- Stayshawbank. At *Stayshawbank*, there is a Fair on *Whitsun-eve*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, and on *July* 4, for Hogs, and Linen and Woollen Cloth, from *Scotland*.
- Stamfordham. At *Stamfordham*, for horned Cattle and Swine, on the second *Thursday* in *April*, and on the 15th of *August*, if a *Thursday*, if not on the *Thursday* after.
- The principal Seats in this County, besides those already mentioned, are the following, *viz.*
Sir George Warren's, at *Widdrington Castle*.
Sir Matthew White Ridley's, at *Blackeden*.
Sir Walter Blackett's, at *Wallington*.
Sir Edward Blackett's, at *Hexham*.
Matthew Ridley's, Esq; at *Heaton-Hall*.
George Shafto Delaval's, at *Bavington*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E.

THIS County so called from the Town of *Nottingham*, is an inland County, about one hundred and ten Miles in circumference, and bounded on the North by *Yorkshire*; on the West by *Derbyshire*; on the South by *Leicestershire*, and on the East by *Lincolnshire*. And it is divided into six Wapentakes and two Liberties; which are again parted into three Divisions, viz. *South Clay Division*; *North Clay Division*, and *Hatfield Division*.

The Air is esteemed as healthy, as in any part of *England*. The Soil in the Eastern parts is very fruitful, yielding great plenty of Grass and Corn. The Western parts is very woody, and in some Places it produceth nothing but Coal. In this part lies the Forest of *Sherwood*.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Malt, Wool, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish, and Fowl. Here is found a sort of Alabaster, which burnt, makes a hard Plaister, to floor Rooms. The chief Manufactures are Stockings, Earthen-ware, and Glass. Besides, this County is noted for fine Ale.

The principal Rivers are the *Trent* and the *Idle*. The *Trent* rises in the highland of *Staffordshire*, and after a course of near two hundred Miles before it falls into the *Humber*. The *Idle* rises in *Sherwood Forest*, and running into *Lincolnshire*, it there is lost in the *Trent*.

The Forest of *Sherwood*, so renowned in Story for being the scene of those actions attributed to *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, is a Royal Demesne, and since the reign of *Edward I.* it has been always granted by the Sovereign

to

to some of the Nobility and Gentry, as a mark of special favour. It is governed by a Warden, his Lieutenant, and a Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verdurers, twelve Regarders, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers or Foresters in the main Forest, under the chief Forester, who holds it in Fee, with liberty to destroy and kill at pleasure, reserving a hundred Does in the whole Walk. There are also, as Members of the Forest, several Woodwardes for every Township, within the Forest, and one for every principal Wood.

Govern-
ment.

The Civil Government of this County is in a Custos Rotulorum, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace.

The Ecclesiastical Government is in the Archbishop of York and his Archdeacons.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who have the power of raising and regulating the proportion of the national Militia, allotted to this County by Act of Parliament.

Represent-
atives.

This County sends two Knights, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent it in the House of Commons.

Market-
towns.

The Market-towns are *Nottingham*, *East Retford*, and *Newark upon Trent*, which are also parliamentary Boroughs; and *Bingham*, *Blyth*, *Mansfield*, *Southwell*, *Tuxford*, and *Worksop*.

Notting-
ham.

Nottingham, is pleasantly situated (one hundred and twenty-two Miles from *London*) on the ascent of a Rock, overlooking the delightful Meadows, bordering upon the *Trent*, which runs about a Mile South of the Town. The first account we read of this Town is in the reign of King *Alfred*, when the *Danes* fortified themselves at this Place against that King.

The Rock on which this Town stands is so soft, that it is hewn into Vaults and Cellars, and so firm as to support the Roofs of those Cellars, two or three over one another. The Stairs that lead down to them are also cut out of the Rock, two or three Stories deep, and some of them are eighty Steps deep. And from hence the Town derives its name, for the *Saxons* called it *Snottengham* or *Nottingham*, which signifies a *House* or *place* of *Dens* or *Caverns*.

It is a handsome, large, well-built Town, once called a City, and remarkable for the strength of its Castle.

At

At the West-end of the Town is a very steep Hill ; and at the South side of it a Cliff, which falls into a Precipice down to the River. On this Hill, stood a Castle so strong, that nothing could reduce it but Famine. In this Castle, *Mortimer* and his Associates were taken by surprize ; Sir *William Montacute* having found a subterraneous Passage, by which he and his Party entered in the dead of the Night. From which circumstance, there is a place in the Remains, called *Mortimer's-hole*. The Rump Parliament ordered this Castle to be demolished ; and its Ruins were purchased by the Marquis of *Newcastle*, in 1674, who erected thereon a noble Structure, modelled after some of the designs of *Inigo Jones*, and thus it became one of the Seats belonging to the *Newcastle* title ; and is possessed by the present Duke of *Newcastle*, but is much neglected, and run to decay. It commands a vast Prospect. The South-side of this Rock is inaccessible, and vast subterraneous Grottos are cut underneath, with winding Stairs, that descend to *Mortimer's-hole*.

Here are three neat Churches. *St. Mary's* is a fine lightsome Gothic Building. Here is a handsome Town-house upon Piazzas. The Butcher's-shambles is an old Erection, built for a Granary. The stone Bridge over the *Trent* is very stately, consisting of nineteen Arches, and erected, where the River is very large and deep, before the influx of the *Dove*, the *Derwent*, the *Irwasb*, and the *Soar*. This Bridge, indeed, may be said to be a Mile long ; for when the *Trent* is swelled beyond its usual bounds, it reaches quite up to the Town ; and with a Causeway, with Arches at proper distances, it carries Travellers dry over the whole breadth of the Meadows, at least a Mile ; and therefore may be properly called a Bridge.

There is a ledge of perpendicular Rocks in the Duke of *Newcastle's* Park, hewn into a Church, Houses, Chambers, Dove-houses, &c. The Church is said to be like those of *Bethlehem* in the *Holy Land*.

The River *Trent*, is navigable up hither for Vessels or Barges of burthen. By which Carriage all their heavy and bulky Goods are brought from the *Humber*, and even from *Hull* ; such as Iron, Block-tin, Salt, Hops, Grocery, Wine, Oil, Dyer's-ware, Tar, Hemp, Flax, &c. which Vessels

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Vessels load back with Lead, Coal, Wood, and Corn, and with Cheese from *Warwickshire* and *Staffordshire*.

The chief Manufactures carried on here is Framework-knitting for Stockings, Waistcoats and Breeches, and a very considerable Pottery.

It is the County Town and a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Members to the House of Commons. It is also a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, a Town-clerk, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and twenty-four Common-councilmen; of whom six are called Juniors. Here they hold a Court of Common-pleas. They have two Serjeants at Mace, another Officer called a Bill-bearer, and two others, called Pindars, one for the Fields, another for the Meadows. The first is also the Town-woodward, and attends the Forest-courts, within which jurisdiction *Nottingham* lies.

This Town has three neat Churches, a handsome Town hall, a Court-house, a famous Hospital for Women, &c. and a Free-school; it is so populous, as to require three Market-days in a Week, on *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*. And here is a Fair for Horses and horned Cattle, on *Friday* next after *January* 13, and on *Thursday* before *Easter*, and on *October* 2, 3, 4, for ditto, and a great Fair for Cheeses. The Market-place had once ten thousand Men drawn up in it, battle array.

Nottingham has the honour to give the title of Earl to the Right Honourable — *Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*. This Family are descended from *Herbert Fitz Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Chamberlain to King *Henry* I. They took the name of *Finch*, in the reign of King *Edward* I. See *Winchelsea*.

East Red-
ford.

East Redford, commonly called *Retford*, (one hundred and thirty-four Miles from *London*) is a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons, is a Demefine of the Crown, and as such has obtained many valuable Privileges. King *Edward* I. granted the Town in Fee form to the Burgesses, paying 10*l.* per Ann. and gave them power to chuse Bailiffs for the government of it. King *Edward* III. exempted them from all Tolls and foreign Services, and granted them a Charter of confirmation of their Liberties, by which it

was

was granted: That the Inhabitants of the said Town should not be put to Affizes, Juries; or any Recognizances with Foreigners, on account of their foreign Lands and Tenements. King *Henry VI.* gave them a Court of Record to hold Pleas of Action, without any limitation of the Sum, and to use the office of Escheator and Clerk of the Market. All which Privileges were confirmed from time to time by our Sovereigns, and by King *James I.* in particular, who incorporated this Town anew by the name of the Bailiffs and Burgeses, and ordained that the same shall be governed by two Bailiffs, a Steward, and likewise twelve Aldermen. The two Bailiffs for the time being are distinguished by the name of Senior and Junior, who are elected (the Senior out of the Aldermen, the Junior out of the Freemen, who have been Chamberlains) on *August 1.*, and enter upon their office on *Michaelmas-day*, and are Justices of the Quorum, as is the Steward also.

Here is a handsome Church, and a free Grammar-school, a good Town-hall, in which the Sessions are held both for the Town and County, and under this Hall are the Shambles, the best in the County.

The Market is upon *Saturdays*, and here is a great Fair for most sort of Goods, Hogs, Horses, and Cattle, on *May 23.* and *October 2.*

It is called *East Retford* by way of distinction, because it stands on the East-side of the River *Idle*, and is joined by a stone Bridge to another Town on the West-side of the *Idle*, which is another Parish, and called *West Retford*; in which is *Trinity-hospital*, founded by *John Dornel*, Doctor of Physick, in the Year 1666, and was soon after incorporated, to be governed by the Subdean of *Lincoln*, as Master, and ten Brethren; with an allowance of 15*l.* *per Ann.* to the Master, and 10*l.* *per Ann.* to each of the Brethren; who have besides 10*s.* a Year for a load of Coals, six Yards of Cloth for a Gown every other Year, worth 30*s.* each, twenty Nobles to the Steward, 50*s.* to a Nurse, &c. And there is a Garden and an Orchard adjoining to this fine Building, which is divided into ten equal Shares, for the use of the Brethren.

Newark upon Trent, is a well built and populous Town, Newark
upon
Trent. (one hundred and eighteen Miles from *London*) a parliamentary Borough, Corporation and Market-town. Its original

original Charter from King *Edward IV.* only allowed this Corporation one Aldermen and twelve Assistants. But their loyalty and sufferings for King *Charles I.* made them so dear to his Son King *Charles II.* that his Majesty was graciously pleased, after his Restoration, to reincorporate this Town by the name of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, and to add thereunto the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

It is a great thoroughfare in the *York Road*; and enjoys a good share of Trade, a considerable Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *Friday* before *Passion Sunday*; on *May 14*; on *Whitsun Tuesday*; on *August 2*, and *November 1*, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Linen and Woollen Cloth, and on *December 11*, for Horses, Cattle, and Pigs. The Market-place is so very spacious, that Lord *Bellafyse* drew up ten thousand Men in it, in order of battle, when he valiantly defended this Town for King *Charles I.* against the *Scotch Army*.

This Town has the honour to give the title of Viscount to the Duke of *Kingston*.

Bingham. *Bingham*, (one hundred and eight Miles from *London*) is but a small Market-town, but is noted for a Parsonage of great value, in the gift of the Earl of *Chesterfield*. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and here are several Fairs, one on *February 20*, and *21*, for Horses of the strong kind; another on the first *Tuesday* in *May*, for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, and a third on *November 8*, for Foals and Hogs chiefly.

Mansfield. *Mansfield*, situated within the Forest of *Sherwood*, (one hundred and thirty-six Miles from *London*) is a large, well-built Market-town. This was the Hunting Residence of our Kings, when they frequented that Forest for their sport. It is now a thriving Town, with a great Trade in Malt, whose Market is on *Thursdays*. Here is a Fair on *June 29*, for horned Cattle and Hogs, which is held by Charter; and another lately set up on the second *Thursday* in *October*, for Horses and Cheese; but this is called only a Meeting, because there is no Charter for a Fair on that Day.

Southwell. *Southwell*, (one hundred and fourteen Miles from *London*) is a Market-town, remarkable for its Church, which is built in the form of a Cross, with a great Tower in the middle,

middle, and two Spires at the West-end, and a handsome Chapter-house at the North-side of the Choir. The length of this Church from East to West is three hundred and six Feet; the length of the cross Isle from North to South is one hundred and twenty-one Feet; the breadth of the Church is fifty-nine Feet.

The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and here is a Fair on *Whitsun Monday*, for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Merchandize.

Tuxford, which was, for the most part, burnt down in *Tuxford*. the Year 1702, is a pretty Market-town, with modern Houses well built, about one hundred and thirty-one Miles from *London*, a good thoroughfare and a Post-town; with a good Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Horses and Pigs, on *September 25*, and for Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Millinery, on *May 12*.

Workſop, (one hundred and thirty-three Miles from *Workſop*. *London*) is but a small Town, but it has a good Market on *Wednesdays*, noted for plenty of Liquorice and Malt. The Ruins of a religious House remain in the Meadows on the East-side of the Town; and the West-end of that ancient Church, which has two beautiful Towers, is made parochial by Act of Parliament. But what makes it remarkable, its being graced with the Seat of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, which was first built in a most magnificent taste by *Gilbert*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and great Warrior, in the reign of King *Henry V.* but lately rebuilt by the most noble Prince *Edward Howard*, the present Duke of *Norfolk*, the old stately Mansion-house being a few Years ago accidentally burnt down.

Blyth, is the last Town in *Nottinghamshire* to the *Blyth*. North; has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Holy Thursday*, for Cattle and Horses, and on *October 6*, for Sheep and Swine.

Granby, a small Village in the Wapentake of *Bingham*, *Granby*. is made a place of note for giving title of Marquis to the Duke of *Rutland*, which by the courtesy of *England*, his eldest Son always bears.

At *Holm*, in the same Wapentake, is a noble Mansion- *Holm*. house belonging to the Duke of *Kingſton*.

In the Wapentake of *Ruscliffe*, we find the Village *Gotham*. called *Gotham*, from whence is derived the Proverb,

As

As wise as a Man of Gotham, meaning a foolish Person ; because it is reported by tradition, that the Inhabitants of this Place tried to hedge in the Cuckow ; and they shew you a Bush upon *Court-hill* in this Parish, called *Cuckow-bush*, in which it is affirmed, that they endeavoured to fence it in.

Willough-
by on the
Would.

Willoughby on the Would, is supposed to be a place of great Antiquity, from the great number of Roman Coins which have been found here : Dr. Gale takes it to be the *Margidunum* of Antoninus.

Here are some Places which are privileged to hold Fairs, though they have no Market. As *Durholme*, where there is a Fair on *August 12*, for Cattle and Merchandize. At *Edwinstone*, on *October 28*, for Cattle, Horses, and Swine. At *Gringley*, on *December 12*, for Cattle and Merchandize, and remarkable for Boots and Shoes. At *Lenton*, near *Nottingham*, on *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-week*, and *November 11*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. At *Marnham*, on *September 1*, for Horses, horned Cattle, Swine and Merchandize ; and at *Warsop*, on *Whitsun Monday*, and *November 17*, for Cattle and Horses.

The following are the principal Seats in this County, with those already described, viz.

Duke of *Kingston's*, at *Thoresby* and *Holm*.

Duke of *Portland's*, at *Welbeck*.

Lord Viscount *Galway's*, at *Serlby*.

Lord *Byron's*, at *Newstead-Abbey*.

Lord *Middleton's*, at *Wollaton*.

Lord *George Sutton's*, at *Kelham*.

Sir *George Savile's*, at *Rufford*.

Hon. *Thomas Willoughby's*, at *West-Leake*.

Hon. *William Howe's*, at *Langar* and *Epperstone*.

John Hewett's, Esq; at *Shire-Oaks*, near *Worksop*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
O X F O R D S H I R E.

THIS County takes its name from the City of *Oxford*; is an inland County, about one hundred and thirty-eight Miles in circumference, and bounded on the East by *Buckinghamshire*; on the North by *Warwickshire* and *Norhamptonshire*; on the West by *Gloucestershire*, and on the South by *Berkshire*, divided into fourteen Hundreds; which contain one City, one University, two parliamentary Boroughs, and ten Market-towns. The form of this County somewhat resembles *America*; the North and South parts being joined together by a narrow Isthmus, not above five Miles over.

The Air is as good as any in *England*; for, the Soil being naturally dry, and plentifully watered with quick limpid Streams, the Air must be sweet and wholesome, especially if we add the great quantity of sweet smelling Plants, which are natives of this County.

The Soil in the County of *Oxford* affords an agreeable variety of Hills and Valleys, unless on the North-east, which is a perfect level for ten Miles, namely, from *Oxford* to *Bicester*, and this in the Winter season is too much subject to Floods. The Hills on the North and East give us very extensive Prospects. Towards the South-east, on the confines of *Buckinghamshire*, we meet with large Woods, which are much wanted in the North: There is scarce a Tree or Hedge to be seen for several Miles in the North, particularly between *Chipping-Norton* and *Banbury*, unless near Gentlemen's Seats or Parks, and even there we meet with but little Timber of any considerable growth; great part of this Country is Heath,

barren Ground, fitter for Sport than Husbandry, being all Rock within a Foot of the Surface, so that a Tree cannot take deep root, and consequently must be stunted in its growth: This is obvious for twenty Miles riding in the North of *Oxfordshire*, and yet near the Towns of *Chipping Norton* and *Banbury*, where they have plenty of Compost, are fine, fruitful corn Fields, and some good grazing Grounds.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this County are the produce of the Earth, *viz.* Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Free-stone, several sorts of Earths used in Medicine, Dyeing and Scouring; and Woollen manufactures of Blankets, &c. Fewel is become so scarce, that in the City of *Oxford*, and other Places in the North part of the Shire, it is commonly sold by weight.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are the *Isis* and *Charwel*, of which we have given an account on Page 84, Vol. I. Abundance of smaller Streams water this County; which are well stored with remarkable good Fish.

Hundreds.

The fourteen Hundreds, into which this County is divided, are 1. *Wotton*, 2. *Banbury*, 3. *Bloxham*, 4. *Chadlington*, 5. *Ploughly*, 6. *Bullington*, 7. *Bampton*, 8. *Tame*, 9. *Lewknor*, 10. *Pirton*, 11. *Dorchester*, 12. *Ewelme*, 13. *Langtree*, and 14. *Binfield* or *Henley*.

Representatives.

This County is represented in Parliament by two Knights, chosen by the Freeholders. To which Privilege, Copyholders of a certain Tenure do also claim a right, and were admitted in the contested Election, in 1756.

Government.

The Civil Government of *Oxfordshire* is in the Custos Rotulorum, Sheriff, and the Justices of the Peace, and other Civil Officers.

The Ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Oxford* and his Archdeacons and Clergy.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant and his Deputies, who are impowered to raise the quota of the national Militia, allotted to this County by Act of Parliament, and to exercise it, &c.

Principal Towns.

The principal Towns in this County (besides the City and University of *Oxford*) are *Woodstock* and *Banbury*, parliamentary Boroughs; *Chipping Norton*, *Doddington*, *Burcester*, or *Biceter*, *Bampton*, *Burford*, *Whitney*, *Tame*, *Watlington*, and *Henley*.

Oxford.

The City of *Oxford* is situate at the conflux of the
Charwell

Charwel and *Ifis*, (fifty-five Miles from *London*) upon a small eminence, encompassed with pleasant Meadows, about a Mile over; beyond which are Hills of a moderate height. Towards the East is a continued ascent of two Miles to the top of a high Hill, called *Shotover-beath*. Its primitive name is supposed to have been *Ouseford*, so called from the River *Ouse*. The *Saxons* called it *Oxenford*, or the Ford where Oxen pass over the River; and in later times, it is promiscuously known by the name of *Oxford* and *Oxon*. However this be, it claims, and from what yet appears in ancient Records, very justly to be more ancient than the University of *Cambridge*.

The whole Town, including the Suburbs, is a Mile from East to West, and almost as much from North to South; of an irregular form, and three Miles in circumference, including many void spaces, besides the Courts and Gardens of Colleges.

The City, of itself, is of an ablong form, and not City. much more than two Miles in circumference, was formerly surrounded by a Wall; of which there are some remains still to be seen.

The Government, Buildings, and People of this City, must be considered separately and distinctly, viz. as a City and as an University.

The City is a distinct Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, High-steward, Recorder, four Aldermen, eight Assistants, two Bailiffs, a Town-clerk, two Chamberlains, and twenty-four Common-councilmen. The Mayor serves at the Coronation in the Buttery, and has for his Fee a large gilt Bowl and Cover. It was erected into a Bishop's See by King *Henry VIII.* and it enjoys the privilege to send two Representatives to the House of Commons, chosen by the Freemen of the City. This City had the same Laws and Customs granted to it by ancient Charters, as the City of *London*, and liberty of being Toll-free all over *England*. And it has the honour to give the title of Earl to the noble Family of *Harley*, as it did before for five hundred Years to the Family of the *Veres*. Queen *Anne* created *Robert Harley*, Speaker of the House of Commons, Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*. Its chief Trade is to send Malt in Barges to *London* down the *Thames*.

As to the public Buildings belonging to the Town, they

THE PRESENT STATE OF

they have nothing extraordinary in their Structure, they are rather mean. The Prison is a small remnant of the ancient Castle. However, the Houses are very genteel and some very elegant.

Here are several Bridges, one called *East-bridge*, which lies over the *Charwel*, and is the grand Avenue from *London*; another lies over the *Issis*, on the South-side of the Town, being the Avenue from *Abington* and *Berkshire*; another is the *High-bridge* over the *Issis* also, in the West part of the Town; besides less Bridges with Causeways running from them, near a Mile in length, cross the Meadows, which encompass the Town.

The principal Street, which runs from East to West, almost the length of the Town, goes under different names. The East-end is called *High-street*, and is very spacious, clean, well paved, and enlightened by Night, during the Winter season; and well adorned with the fronts of these three fine Colleges, *University*, *Queen's*, and *All Souls*; and with the University Church, *St. Mary's*, and the beautiful new Church of *All Saints*.

The second Street runs from North to South. The place where this crosses the abovementioned Street, about the middle, is called *Carfax*, or *Quater vois*, four ways. The South-end of this Street, is called *Fish-street*; the North-end the *Corn-market*; where passing thro' *Bocardo*, or the *North-gate*, we come into *Maudlin* Parish, and *St. Giles's*, which form a very spacious Street. On the East-side of *Fish street*, stands the magnificent College of *Christ Church*, whose Front extends one hundred and twenty Yards. But *St. Giles's* is the most pleasant part of the Town for such as love Retirement; for it has all the advantages of Town and Country. It is broader than the *High-street*, better built, planted with a double row of Elms, and adorned with *Baliol* and *St. John's* Colleges.

Parishes.

Within the City and Liberties are these Parishes,
 1. *St. Mary's*, 2. *All Saints*, 3. *Carfax*, 4. *St. Aldates*,
 or *Old's*, 5. *St. Ebbs*, 6. *St. Peter's in the Baily*,
 7. *St. Michael's*, 8. *St. Mary Magdalen*, 9. *St. Peter's in the East*,
 10. *Hollywell*, 11. *St. Giles's*, 12. *St. Thomas's*,
 13. *St. John's*; and the Church of *St. Clement*, which lies without the *East-gate*, and without the jurisdiction of the City; in which Parish every body is at liberty to set up and follow what Trade he pleases. Yet there are
 only

only four of these Churches that make any tolerable figure, namely, St. *Mary's*, on the North-side of the *High-street*, and is the Church, to which the University resort on *Sundays* and *Holydays*, to hear Sermons, preached by the appointment of the Vice-chancellor. * And the Parishioners at different times of the Day attend Divine Service here also. *All Saints*, another beautiful Fabrick, built of white hewn Stone, stands a little to the West of St. *Mary's*, in the same Street. It is seventy-two Feet long, forty-two Feet broad, and fifty Feet high, with a beautiful fretwork Cieling, without a single Pillar in it. The outside of the Roof is encompassed with a stone Balustrade; and it is adorned with an admirable spire Steeple well decorated with Pilasters and Ornaments. The Church of St. *Peter*, which stands further to the West, in that part of the Street called the *Old Butchery*, is built of white Stone, and is a very handsome modern Building. But the best proportioned Church in *Oxford*, is the ancient Gothic Structure, St. *John's*, which serves as a Chapel to *Merton College*.

In surveying *Oxford* as an University, we take in the University, Colleges, Halls, Schools, and other public Buildings,

* There being three Isles in the Church, the Vice-chancellor sits at the West-end of the middle Isle, on a kind of Throne elevated some few Steps, on each side whereof is a Pew for the Wives and Daughters of the Heads of Colleges, and Female Strangers of distinction: Below the Vice-chancellor sit the Heads of Colleges, Noblemen and Doctors; and below them in the Pit sit the Masters of Arts on Benches, all of them with their Faces to the East; and cross the middle of the Pit is a Rail, beyond which sit the Inhabitants of the Parish and other Townsmen; on each side of the Pit are Pews for the Wives and Daughters of the Inhabitants: The Pulpit stands towards the lower end of the Pit, in that part assigned to the Townsmen; the Preacher standing with his Face to the West, opposite to the Vice-chancellor and the University: There is a Gallery also at the West-end for the Bachelors and Undergraduates: These Galleries however make but an indifferent appearance, and do not seem to be near large enough to contain all the Students. There are in the Steeple of this Church six heavy Bells, tuneable enough, which are rung on all State Holydays. The times of the Day the University go to this Church, are ten in the Morning and two in the Afternoon on *Sundays* and *Holidays*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

belonging to and under the management and jurisdiction of the Body-corporate, intituled the University of *Oxford*, whom that Body consists of, and how far their Jurisdiction extends, and supercedes the Jurisdiction of the City-corporation.

There are twenty Colleges, viz.

University-college.

University-college, founded by King *Alfred*, *An. Dom.* 876, and endowed for twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars, is situated on the South-side of *High-street*, facing *All Souls*, and has usually about one hundred Scholars of all sorts, subject to the visitation of the Vice-chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and the two Proctors. Dr. *Ratcliffe*, the eminent Physician, in the beginning of this Century, founded two new Fellowships of 600*l.* *per Ann.* both for the study of Physick, for maintaining the Fellows ten Years; one half of which time they are obliged to travel beyond Sea. The same Doctor also left 40,000*l.* for building that public Library which stands between this College and the public Schools, which is a most stately Building, but that is all; the use thereof being retarded for want of proper Furniture.

Baliol-college.

Baliol-college, founded by Sir *John Baliol*, Father to the King of *Scots*, in the reign of King *Henry III.* about the Year 1262, and situated a little West of *Trinity College*, is endowed for the maintenance of a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners. The Scholars of all sorts in this House, are usually one hundred. The Master and Fellows elect their Visitor.

Merton-college.

Merton-college, founded by *Walter de Merton*, Bishop of *Rockester*, and Chancellor of *England*, *An. Dom.* 1274, and situated on the South-side of the City, is endowed for the maintenance of a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Portionists, and two Clerks. Here are also many other Scholars. In the election of a Warden in this Foundation, there is this peculiarity: The Fellows chuse three Persons, whom they present to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, their Visitor, who usually accepts one of them. The Gardens belonging to this College, are the most delightful of any in *Oxford*; from whose Terrace there is a pleasing prospect of the adjoining Country.

Oriel-college.

Oriel-college, situate on the opposite side of the Street to that of *Corpus Christi*, was not founded by King *Edward II.* but

but by his Almoner, *Adam le Brome*, in the Year 1337, and was called *St. Mary's-hall*. King *Edward II.* and King *Edward III.* became such Benefactors to it, that it has been looked upon frequently, as a Royal Foundation, and changed its name to *King's-college*. But King *Edward III.*'s Donation of a large Messuage called *Le Oriel*, in *St. John's Parish*, occasioned a new name of *Oriel college*, by which it is called to this Day. The present Members thereof are a Provost, eighteen Fellows, fourteen Exhibitioners, and about eighty Scholars of all sorts, subject to the visitation of the Lord High-chancellor for the time being.

Exeter-college, founded in the Year 1316, by *Walter Exeter-*
Stapleton, Bishop of *Exeter*, is situated within the *Tull-gate college.*
in the North part of the Town facing *Jesus-college*. It has a noble front, over the Gate of which is a splendid Tower; and it is plentifully endowed for a Rector and twenty-three Fellows, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Exeter*.

Queen's-college, founded in the Year 1340, by Dr. *Robert Queen's-*
Eaglefield, was by him called *Queen's*, in honour to college,
Philippa, Queen Consort of King *Edward III.* For which reason it is always patronized by the Queen-Consort, of which we have a late instance in *Queen Caroline*: Her Majesty, in the Year 1733, gave 1000*l.* as Queen-Consort and Patrons thereof, towards compleating the new Building. It is situated on the North-side of the *High-street*, within the *East-gate*; and contains one Provost, sixteen Fellows, eight Chaplains, nine Tabarders, sixteen poor Scholars, two Clerks, and twenty Exhibitioners; the whole number of Students of all kinds being upwards of a hundred, subject to the visitation of the Archbishop of *York*.

New-college, founded in the Year 1375, or as others *New-col-*
write, in the Year 1386, by *William of Wickham*, Bishop lege,
of *Winchester*, was originally dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. It is a very noble Building; the Chapel and Hall are very grand; the Library is well furnished with Books; the Garden is delightful. In the front is a range of iron Pallisadoes, and a Gate of exquisite workmanship. At the South-end, there is a Bowling-green. The Members of this Society are a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains,

three Clerks, and a Sexton ; and the Students of all sorts usually amounts to one hundred and fifteen, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Lincoln-college.

Lincoln-college, founded in 1420, some say 1427, by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, is situated in the *High-street*, between the Church of *All Saints* and the *Tull gate*. It was finished in the Year 1547, by *Thomas Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*, whose Successor, Archbishop *Williams*, built the beautiful Chapel in it, which is adorned with a cedar Skreen, so finely carved, that it is shewn as a Curiosity. It is endowed for a Rector, twelve Fellows, two Chaplains, nine Scholars, and twenty Exhibitioners. The Scholars of all sorts amount to about seventy, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Lincoln*.

All Soul's-college.

All Souls-college, founded by *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1437, is situated West of *Quen's*, in the *High-street*, whose Chapel is one of the greatest ornaments of *Oxford* ; in which Service is performed as in other Cathedrals. Here is also a fine Library, two hundred Feet long, and thirty-two Feet and a half broad, built and well stocked with Books by Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward Islands*. Here are a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and nine Scholarships, subject to the visitation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Magdalen-college.

Magdalen-college, founded in the Year 1459, by *William Patten*, alias *Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester* ; is without the *East-gate* upon the River *Charwell*. It consists of an old and a new Building ; they are very extensive. In the old Building there is the Chapel, the Hall, the Kitchen, &c. The Chapel is a handsome spacious Edifice. But the most remarkable part of the old Building, is a fine Tower or Steeple, one hundred and fifty Feet high, adorned with Pinnacles and other works, and a musical ring of Bells, erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

The new Building is situated about two hundred Feet North of the old Cloister, and is three hundred Feet in length, consisting of three stories in height above the Cellars, and, take it altogether, it is accounted, with the Gardens, &c. the most complete and delightful College and situation in the whole University.

It maintains a President, forty Fellows, a School-master,

master, thirty Scholars, called Demies, an Usher, three public Readers, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, sixteen Choiristers, an Organist, &c. and is subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Brazen-nose-college, so called from a Hall of that name, Brazen-nose-college. that stood in the same place, with a monstrous brass Nose fixed to its Door, was founded by *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Year 1515, is a commodious and elegant Building, for a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty Scholars, and four Exhibitioners, besides extraordinary Students, who generally make up one hundred or more, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Corpus Christi-college, founded by Dr. *Richard Fox*, Corpus Christi-college. Bishop of *Winchester*, *An. Dom.* 1516, is situated in *St. John's* Parish, consisting of one large Quadrangle, one hundred Feet long, and eighty Feet broad, and a fine pile of modern Building, which looks into *Christ Church* Meadows; with a very handsome Chapel and Hall, and commodious pleasant Chambers. But the most splendid part of this College, is that stately row of Buildings erected of late Years by Dr. *Thomas Turner*, who also gave this College a numerous and valuable Collection of Books. Here are a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, and four Exhibitioners; the whole number of Scholars seldom exceeding sixty, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Christ's Church-college, in whose Church is placed the episcopal Seat for the Diocese of *Oxford*, is the most celebrated in this University, if we regard either the dimensions, the revenues, or number of Students, is situated in *Fish-street*, consisting of four Courts or Squares, viz. 1. the grand Quadrangle, 2. *Peckwater-square*, 3. *Canterbury-court*, and 4. the *Chaplains-court*. Christ Church-college.

The West front of the grand Quadrangle next *Fish-street*, is a magnificent and regular Structure, three hundred and sixty Feet in length, adorned with a Balustrade of Stone. The great Gate whereof is in the middle of this Front, and over it a beautiful Tower that contains the Bell, called the *mighty Tom*, from its magnitude: On the sound whereof at nine in the Evening, the Scholars of the University are supposed to retire to their respective Colleges. This Gate is adorned with two other beautiful Towers, viz. one on each side the Gate,

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The dimensions of the grand Quadrangle, on the inside is eighty-eight Yards over one way; viz. from East to West, and eighty-seven Yards the other. The Buildings of this Court are regular and uniform, only the Hall, which takes up more than one half of the South-side, and is elevated several Yards above the rest, and the whole is adorned with a Balustrade of Stone on the top; but there is very little ornament besides.

The second Court, called *Peckwater-square*, is situated at the North-east corner of the grand Quadrangle, being forty-six Yards long, and forty-five broad.

This is an exceeding, beautiful Court; three sides of it are built with white hewn Stone, and regularly fashed, being adorned with a Balustrade of Stone on the top. The fourth or South-side of this Square is taken up with a magnificent Library, forty-nine Yards long, supported by Arch-work and vast stone Pillars.

Canterbury-court, is a small, irregular Square, South-east of *Peckwater*, consisting of ordinary Buildings, which do not require a particular description.

The *Chaplains-court*, is situated South-east of the grand Quadrangle. On the North-side whereof is the old Library.

The Court of the Grammar-school is situated South of the grand Quadrangle, having the Hall on the North-side of it.

The Chapel to the College serves for the Cathedral.

The Hall, which stands on the South-side of the grand Quadrangle, is a noble Structure, thirty-eight Yards in length within the Skreens, and thirteen broad: The Skreens or Vestibulum being fourteen Yards long, and seven broad, and the height of the Hall within about forty Foot. The ascent to this spacious Hall is by a most magnificent stone Stair-case.

The Dean's Lodgings, and some of the Canons, take up the East-side of the grand Quadrangle; and the North-side also is inhabited by the Canons: These Lodgings make a much grander appearance on the inside, than they do without, and have Gardens behind them; but there is an Apartment of one of the Canons at the entrance of *Peckwater-square*, that has very much the air of a Nobleman's House, both without and within, and makes a
greater

greater figure than the Dean's: There is also an elegant range of Buildings, usually called *Fell's*, or the new Building, fashed after the modern way, and looking towards the long Walk, and the Meadows, which contain as desirable Apartments as any in *Christ Church*. Next to the Buildings of *Christ's College*, their long Gravel-walk, planted on each side with Elms, deserves our Notice, being upwards of a Furlong in length, and of a proportionable breadth: This is much the finest Walk about *Oxford*.

Parallel to the former is another Walk under the Walls of *Corpus Christi* and *Merton* Colleges, which is much resorted to in bright frosty Weather, on account of its being covered from the north Winds by the Colleges abovementioned, and warmed at the same time by the reflection of the Sun from these Walls; infomuch that it has obtained the name of the *Dead Man's Walk*; intimating, I presume, that it will almost restore a dead Man to Life: But to return to the College.

Here are a Dean and eight Canons, who have their title and institution by Royal Grant; and as every other College is governed by its local Statutes and Customs, *Christ Church* is governed by no other Laws than the Acts of the Dean and Chapter, which are revocable at pleasure by the same Authority. Besides the Dean and Canons there are one hundred and one Students in this College, who are yearly elected from *Westminster School* on the 26th of *April*, resembling the Demy's, or half Fellows, of *Magdalen*; for they have annual Stipends, but nothing to do with the Government of the College; and including Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners, and other Members of this Society, they amount to about two hundred.

Cardinal *Woolsey* may well be deemed the Founder of this College, though King *Henry VIII.* has the honour of it; for the Cardinal not only laid the design, but endowed it with larger Revenues than the King afterwards suffered the College to enjoy, and the Cardinal procured from the Pope two Bulls in the Years 1524 and 1525, for the suppressing the Priory of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, and forty more of the lesser Monasteries, and transferring their Lands to the use of his intended College in *Oxford*, and another he was about to erect at *Ipswich*, the place of
his

his Nativity; and on the 13th of *July*, 1525, he obtained the Royal Charter of Foundation, empowering him to build the said College at *Oxford*, on the same Ground the Priory of *St. Frideswide* stood, and to endow this and the College at *Ipswich* with the Revenues of the suppressed Monasteries; the said College at *Oxford* to have the name of *Cardinal-college*, and be governed by a Dean and secular Canons, and dedicated to the honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Frideswide*, and *All Saints*. The foundation Stone of this College was laid on the 15th of *July*, 1525; but the Cardinal being adjudged to have incurred a Premunire in acting by the Pope's authority; in the Year 1529, his Majesty was pleased to seize on this College, and all the Lands which had been settled upon it, under pretence of their being forfeited to the Crown.

The King retained the Lands and Revenues of this College until the Year 1532, when, at the instance of *Cromwell*, and some others, who had been educated under the Cardinal, he granted Letters Patent, dated *July* 18, 1532, whereby he founded a new College on the site of the former, to which he gave the name of *King Henry the VIIIth's College*, dedicating it to the honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the Holy Virgin *St. Frideswide*, endowing it with Lands of the value of 2000*l. per Annum*, for the maintenance of a Dean and twelve Canons. However in the Year 1545, the King thought fit to suppress the same again. Whereupon this Foundation, as well as the Bishoprick of *Ouseney* in *Oxford*, lately erected by him, was surrendered into the hands of certain Commissioners to his Majesty's use by *John Oliver*, the new Dean, and five of the Canons.

The following Year 1546, the King thought fit by his Letters Patent to transfer the episcopal See from *Ouseney* to this College, and constitute the Church of *St. Frideswide*, the Cathedral Church, by the name of *Christ Church* (*Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxon. ex Fundatione Regis Henrici Octavi*) and by the same Letters Patent, appointed the first and last Bishop of *Ouseney*, the first Bishop of this Church, granting to *Richard Cox*, the Dean, *William Haynes*, and seven Canons more, and their Successors for ever, the site of the aforesaid College, together with

Peckwater

Packwater Inn, and other Lands and Tenements of the value of 2000*l. per Ann.* which he granted to the Dean and Canons, for the perpetual maintenance of eight petty Canons, one Postillator, eight Clerks or Chaplains, a Master and eight other Choiristers, and an Organist; and out of the same reserved to three publick Professors in the University of *Oxford*, viz. The Professors of Divinity, *Greek* and *Hebrew* 40*l. per Ann.* each; to sixty Students or Scholars 8*l. per Ann.* each; to a Schoolmaster 20*l. per Ann.* and to an Usher 10*l. per Ann.*—Queen *Elizabeth* added afterwards forty Students to be chosen out of *Westminster* School, who were to receive 6*l. per Ann.* each. In the Year 1663, *William Thurston*, of *London*, by his Will, gave the Sum of 800*l.* to *King's College*, in *Oxford*, for the Education of one Scholar therein, which was adjudged to belong to *Christ's College*, after a Suit at Law with *Oriel College* (which insisted on being a Royal Foundation, as well as *Brazen-nose*) whereupon another Scholar was added, which makes the number of Students or Scholars of this College to be one hundred and one compleat.

Several other considerable Benefactions have been given to this College since, by private Hands, particularly *Richard Busby*, S. T. P. formerly Student of this House, and afterwards Master of *Westminster* School, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, founded two Lectures here, one for the Oriental Languages, and the other for the Mathematicks, which he handsomely endowed.

Cardinal *Wolsey* falling under the King's displeasure, for opposing his Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*, or at least not promoting it with that zeal his Majesty expected, and being adjudged guilty of a Premunire, as has been intimated already, had not an opportunity of finishing the Buildings of this College in the manner he designed: He erected no more than the East and South-side of the grand Quadrangle, and good part of that magnificent Front on the West-side of it, and had just laid the foundation of a Chapel on the North-side. He proposed to have erected a Cloyster about the Quadrangle, but his disgrace put an end to all his views. In the Year 1638, the North-side of the grand Quadrangle was begun, but before the Shell was well finished, the Civil Wars broke out, whereupon

it was demolished by the Rebels, and the Timber served the Soldiers for Fuel : But on the Restoration, this part of the Building was begun again by the direction and encouragement of Dr. *Fell*, then Dean of the College, and finished *An. Dom.* 1665, together with that magnificent Staircase leading up to the Hall. The new Building, which looks towards the Meadows, also carries the name of *Fell's Building*, and, I presume, was erected by him. *Peckwater Inn* was much enlarged also by the Deans *Duppa* and *Fell*; but soon after the Revolution, when Dr. *Henry Aldrich* was Dean, the whole Quadrangle was pulled down and rebuilt in that elegant manner we see it at this Day, by the large Benefactions of Dr. *Ratcliff*, the Lord *Charles Somerset*, Sir *Edward Hannes*, Knt. and other Benefactors.

This College has no other Visitor but the King, or those commissioned by him. King *Henry VIII.* when he refounded it, having appointed no special Visitor.

Trinity-college.

Trinity-college, was founded in the Year 1555, by Sir *Thomas Pope*, in the North suburbs of the City, opposite the *Tull-gate*, upon the scite of *Durham-hill*, dissolved as a Member of the Monks Monastery in the City of *Durham*. The Building contains two Quadrangles; in the first are the Chapel, the Hall, and the Library. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1693, and the work of it both within and without is wonderfully elegant. The Garden is delightful. This College consists of a President, twelve Fellows, twelve Scholars, and two Exhibitioners, and there are generally one hundred Students of all sorts, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Winchester*.

St. John's-college.

St. John Baptist's-college, was founded in the Year 1557, by Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of *London*, who endowed it with several considerable Manors, besides 3000*l.* at his Death, to purchase Lands for the increase of its Revenue. It is situated on the North of *Baliol*, and consists of two Courts moderately large. The Inner Quadrangle was built by Archbishop *Laud*, and is very elegant. The Chapel is handsome, and the Library large and well furnished with Books, Manuscripts, and Curiosities. The Members of this College are a President, thirty-nine Fellows, and eleven Scholars, elected from Merchant Taylors School in *London*. The Bishop of *Winchester* is Visitor.

Jesus

Jesus-college was begun in the Year 1571, by Dr. *Hugh Price*, of *Brecknock*, for the education of his Countrymen of *Wales*; but not able to support his Foundation, *Queen Elizabeth* was graciously pleased to refound it in 1589, and placed it in a flourishing condition, so that now there are upon the Foundation a Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and twenty-one Exhibitioners, and there are frequently in this College one hundred and fifty Scholars of all sorts, subject to the visitation of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Wadham-college, founded in the Year 1613, by *Dorothy Wadham*, pursuant to the Will of *Nicholas Wadham*, Esq; her Husband, deceased; is situated in *Holywell*, without the City, with its Front almost facing *Trinity Gardens*. The Chapel is a spacious Edifice, in which is a very large Window of painted Glass, at the East-end, admirably done and cost 1500*l.* in the reign of King *James I.* Here is also a good Library, and the Gardens are large. The Members of this College are one Warden, fifteen Fellows, two Chaplains, fifteen Scholars, two Clerks, and eight Exhibitioners. The whole number of Students being generally about one hundred and twenty, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.

Pembroke-college is situated near *St. Aldate's Church*, opposite to *Christ Church*, and consists of two small Courts of old Buildings; the Chapel is a fine piece of Architecture, but not large, built of hewn Stone, and extremely well finished without and within: The marble Pillars, particularly at the Altar, are exceeding beautiful: The Master's Lodge, which joins to the College on the North, is a handsome, modern Edifice.

This College, formerly called *Broadgate-hall*, was founded *An. Dom.* 1624, by *Thomas Tisdale* and *Richard Wightwick*, S. T. B. for the Study of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, &c. The Society to consist of one Master, ten Fellows and ten Scholars. Four of *Tisdale's* Fellows to be chosen out of his Relations, and the rest to come from *Abingdon Free-school*.

As to *Wightwick's* Benefaction, he founded three Fellowships and four Scholarships, two of the Fellows, and two Scholars to be of his Name or Kindred, and the other three from *Abingdon School*.

King

THE PRESENT STATE OF

King *Charles I.* granted to this Society the perpetual Advowson of *St. Aldate's Church*, and certain Lands for the maintenance of one Fellow to be chosen from *Guernsey* or *Jersey*.

Dr. George Morley, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded five Scholarships for the Natives of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

The Chancellor of *Oxford* is Visitor.

The present Members are one Master, thirteen Fellows, twenty-three Scholars: The whole number of Students usually about ninety.

Worcester-college.

Worcester-college, is pleasantly situated on an Eminence just above the River *Isis*, and the Meadows at the extremity of the western Suburb. This College was lately rebuilt, and the Library is a magnificent Edifice, one hundred Feet in length, and built of hewn Stone over an elegant Cloyster supported by Pillars. This College enjoys not only the pleasantest situation, but is one of the most elegant Structures in this University; it was founded *An. Dom. 1714*, by Sir *Thomas Cooksey*, Bart. for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars, and was anciently called *Gloucester-hall*, from the *Benedictine* Monks of *Gloucester*, who educated their Novices here in Academical Learning.

The present Members are six Fellows and six Scholars: The whole number of Students about thirty.

Hartford-college.

Hart-hall, in the Year 1740, converted into a College, and endowed by the Rev. Dr. *Newton*, the first Principal, who has given it the name of *Hartford College*.

Halls.

There are still five other Halls remaining, which are not endowed or incorporated, for this it is that distinguishes a Hall from a College in *Oxford*. The first is no more than an Hostel or Inn, where the Students hire their Chambers of the Principal, and pay for their Diet; the other consists of a Head, Fellows and Scholars, incorporated by the King's Charter, and endowed with Lands, &c. which yield the Fellows and Scholars a certain Revenue, and defrays all the expences of their Commons, and every College has its Statutes, which the Members are obliged to obey by their oaths at their admittance, and may be punished or expelled for not observing of them.

There was not six hundred Years ago any such thing as a College according to the notion we have of these Houses at present in either University; they were all Halls,

Halls, or Hostels, and hired most commonly of the Townsmen by the Students to perform their Exercises in: The Students for the most part lodging or boarding in the Townsmen's Houses; but at this Day, the Students lodge and diet in their respective Halls, and take an Oath to obey the Statutes and Customs of the Hall, which Statutes are made and altered from time to time by the Chancellor and University, who have the nomination of all the Principals, unless the Head of *Edmund Hall*, who is appointed by *Queen's College*.

Before the Reformation several Abbies and religious Houses had their Halls in *Oxford*, for the instruction of their Novices in the liberal Arts; but these were all suppressed with the Monasteries they belonged to. Some of them however were purchased by Founders, who erected Colleges on the sites of such Houses, particularly *Durham Hall*, now *Trinity College*; *Gloucester Hall*, now *Worcester College*; and *Broadgate Hall*, now *Pembroke College*.

There are now but five Halls remaining in *Oxford*, viz. *St. Alban Hall*, *Edmund Hall*, *St. Mary Hall*, *New-Inn Hall*, and *Maudlin Hall*.

St. Alban-hall is situated in *St. John's Parish*, and *St. Alban* adjoins to *Merton College* on the East. There was very lately no more than one Member, besides the Principal, in this House.

Edmund-hall is situated in *Queen's-college lane*, opposite *Edmund* to *Queen's College*, on which it is dependant, and has, besides the Principal, about twenty Students.

New-Inn-hall is situated at the West-end of the City, near the Castle, and had not more than one Student in it lately, besides the Principal: It is a dependant on *New College*.

St. Mary-hall is situated opposite to *St. Mary's Church*, and has very much the appearance of a private House. There is however a handsome Hall and Chapel belonging to it, and some elegant new Buildings designed; and there are, besides the Principal and Vice-principal, about thirty Students in this House.

Maudlin-hall is an ancient Building of no great beauty, situated a little to the Westward of *Maudlin College*.

To which several Benefactors have left considerable

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Exhibitions. There are in this House, besides the Principal, near forty Students. These Halls are generally small, and have very little to be admired in their Architecture; but the Students live in them, like Gentlemen in a private Family.

Terms.

In the University of *Oxford*, there are four Terms. *

The first begins on the 10th of *October*, and ends on the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas* Term. The second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent* Term, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*. The third, called *Easter* Term, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*. The fourth is called *Trinity*, or *Aet* Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ending after the *Aet* sooner or later, as the Vice-chancellor, or Convocation, thinks fit. If the beginning or end of any Term shall happen on a Holiday, the beginning and ending of the same shall be delayed, and put off to the Day immediately following. *Full* Term is said to be begun, as to Exercises, the first Day of the Week ensuing the first Congregation, so that if the Term begins on a *Sunday*, the *Sunday* following begins the *Full* Term.

* During Term-time, the Students have Lectures and Disputations, both privately within their own Walls respectively, and in public; there being several public Professors appointed with considerable Salaries for that purpose, viz.

A *Divinity* Professor on *Friday*, at nine in the Morning.

A *Law* Professor on *Thursday*, at ten in the Morning.

A *Physick* Professor on *Tuesday*, at eight in the Morning.

Margaret Professor of *Divinity* on *Thursday*, at nine in the Morning.

A *Moral Philosophy* Professor on *Friday*, at eight in the Morning.

A *History* Professor on *Friday*, at one in the Afternoon.

A *Metaphysicks* Professor on *Friday*, at eight in the Morning.

A *Greek* Professor on *Saturday*, at one in the Afternoon.

A *Grammar* Professor on *Tuesday*, at eight in the Morning.

A *Logic* Professor on *Monday*, at eight in the Morning.

An *Arabic* Professor on *Wednesday*, at ten in the Morning.

And in the time of Vocation, there are Lectures in *Hebrew*, at one o'Clock on *Thursdays* in the Afternoon. In *Rhetorick*, at eight o'Clock in the Morning on *Thursdays*. And of *Musick*, at one in the Afternoon on *Thursdays* also.

The

The Officers of this University are, a *Chancellor*, *High-Officers.* *Steward*, *Vice-chancellor*, two *Proctors*, a *Public Orator*, two *Clerks of the Market*, a *Register*, *Keeper of the Archives*, six *Beadles*, three *Squire-beadles*, three *Yeomen-beadles*, a *Verger*, and above all, a *Visitor*; whose Offices respectively, and the Privileges granted to the University of *Oxford*, may be collected from the following Abstract of Royal Grants and Charters, &c.

The Chancellor of *Oxford*, his Commissary and Deputy *Privileges,* (now stiled Vice-chancellor) were constituted Justices of Peace in the Town of *Oxford*, as well as in the four Hundreds adjoining thereto; and in the Counties of *Oxon* and *Berks*. 18 *Edward I.* *an.* 14 *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor, Vice-chancellor and Proctors, are impowered by Day or Night to search for suspicious Persons, and to punish them by Imprisonment, Banishment, or otherwise; and the Mayor and other Officers, are commanded to assist them upon the Chancellor's Mandate.

The Chancellor, his Commissary or Deputy, are impowered to commit Offenders for breach of the Peace, whether Scholars, Citizens, or Strangers, if out of their Houses or Lodgings after nine at Night, or before four in the Morning upon unlawful Occasions, and to impose a Fine of 40s. on every such Offender. 10 *Edward III.* 48 *Edward III.*

The Chancellor, his Commissary or Deputy, are impowered to disarm both Scholars and Townsmen, and cause their Arms to be forfeited. 29 *Edward III.*

Neither the Mayor of *Oxford*, nor any Justice of Peace, shall intermeddle in Causes for any breach of the Peace within the Precincts of the University, where a Scholar is one of the Parties; but the Chancellor shall determine the same. 2 *Henry IV.* 14 *Henry VIII.*

If an Officer of the University first arrests an Offender for breach of the Peace, within the Town or Suburbs, though neither of the Offenders be of the Privilege; yet the punishment thereof shall appertain to the Chancellor. See the Composition between the Scholars and Townsmen, Feb. 23. 37 *Henry VI.*

All Causes, Actions, Suits and Quatrels, for any matter done or begun within this University (Felony, Mahim.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and Freehold excepted) shall be determined by the Chancellor, if a Scholar or privileged Person be one of the Parties; and by a subsequent Charter in the reign of *Henry VIII.* This Grant is extended to all Causes arising any where in *England*, if the Chancellor will claim such Cause or privileged Person. 20 *Henry IV.* 14 *Richard II.* 28 *Edward III.* 28 *Henry III.* 41 *Edward III.* 4 *Henry VIII.*

The said Chancellor may proceed herein after the course of the Common Law, or according to the laws and customs of the University, *i. e.* according to the course of the Civil Law, in all Civil Cases, and by the Canon Law in Causes Ecclesiastical, at his pleasure. 2 *Henry IV.* 1 *Henry V.* 14 *Richard II.*

The Chancellor may proceed in the said Causes of Office, as well as at the suit or instance of the Parties litigant, making due inquisition by Scholars, Townsmen and others; and no Justiciary or other Officer at Common Law shall intermeddle in any Cause determinable before the Chancellor; and in case any of them do, they shall at the notification of the Chancellor forthwith supersede all further proceedings, and make allowance of such claim of Privilege, committing the matter entirely to the Chancellor to be determined by him. 2 *Henry IV.* 14 *Richard II.*

All Amerciaments, Issues, and Profits arising by such Suits, are granted to the University, together with the Amerciaments for Forestalling and Regrating. 2 *Henry IV.* 14 *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor, in all Causes determinable by him, may punish obstinate Offenders, whether of the University, City or Strangers, litigant or criminal, within the Precincts of the University, by Imprisonment or Banishment; and the Sheriff of the County, and the Keeper of the County Prison, shall receive, keep and deliver the said Chancellor's Prisoners so committed, and in like manner the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City shall receive, keep and deliver the Chancellor's Prisoners; and shall not permit multitudes of People to visit and converse with such Prisoners. 29 *Edward III.* 14 *Richard II.* 4 *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor shall have the custody of the Assize of Bread, Wine and Beer, and the correction of the same, with all Fines, Amerciaments, and other Profits arising thereby, within the Town and Suburbs. 29 *Edward III.*

The

The Chancellor only shall have the custody of the Assize of Weights and Measures within the Town and Suburbs, and as often as need requires, amend and mark the same, destroying them that shall be unlawful, according to the Standard of the Exchequer, and punish the Transgressors.
30 *Edward III.*

The Chancellor only shall have power to enquire of forestalling and regrating Flesh and Fish, putrified or vicious, within the Town and Suburbs, and to inflict Punishment, the Amerciament to appertain to the University.

And as the University has the sole Clerkship of the Market, with power to dispose of the Stalls and standing Places in the Market, and to take Tolls, Stallage, Picinge, &c. the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Aldermen, shall not meddle therein; but assist the Chancellor in all things pertaining thereto. 29 *Edward III.* 2 *Henry IV.*

No Regrator, or Huckster, shall buy Victuals in the Town, or coming towards the Town; neither shall they buy any Thing, or sell it again before nine in the Morning, on pain of forfeiting such Things, and being amerced; and every Merchant and Occupier may bring Merchandise, and every kind of Victuals to *Oxford*, and freely sell it in Gros, or by Retail. 38 *Henry III.*

Houses, which Scholars dwell in, shall be taxed before the Vice-chancellor; from five Years to five Years, by two of the University, and two of the Town. 4 *Henry III.* 18 *Edward I.*

All privileged Persons, at Payments to the King, shall be taxed according to the quantity of their Goods by the Chancellor, and not by the Mayor and Townsmen. 29 *Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor is impowered to compel both Scholars and Townsmen to pave the Streets, and keep them clean, and to remove Blocks, Rubbish, Stones, Kine and Swine, the Amerciaments arising thereby to belong to the City. 1 *Edward IV.* *Henry IV.* *Henry V.*

Linen and Woollen Cloaths brought to *Oxford* may be vended there in Gros, or by Parcels, without the impediment of the Townsmen.

All privileged Persons may sell Merchandize, if they become tailliable with the Townsmen. 18 *Edward I.*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The following Persons shall enjoy the privilege of the University, viz. all Scholars and Clerks dwelling in the University; the Steward and Feed Men, and all their daily and continual Servants, Beadles, with their daily Servants and Household; all Stationers, Bookbinders, Limners, Writers, Pargementers, Barbers, the Bell-ringer of the University, with all Household Servants; all Caters, Manciples, Spensers, Cooks, Launderers, poor Children of Scholars taking Livery, or after the rate of 6s. 8d. by the Year; all common Carriers, Bringers or Fetchers of Scholars, or Messengers to them: All these are under the jurisdiction of the University, and punishable when they offend; and by a Charter of King *Henry VIII.* all registered and matriculated in the University Register are deemed privileged Persons; as also all the common Servants in the University, and their Household. 37 *Henry VI.* *Henry IV.*

It is granted and acknowledged, that the University hath, ever since the reign of *Edward III.* held a Court-leet, or view of Frank-pledge, twice yearly, in the Guildhall of *Oxford*, as well over the Town and all the Inhabitants thereof, as over the University, to enquire of Forestallers and Regrators, the price of Corn and Grain, the Assize of Bread and Beer, of cleaning and paving the Streets, of Weights and Measures, of Fish and Flesh putrified, vicious, &c. of corrupt Livers, Peace-breakers; and this shall be a full and absolute Court-leet, and the University shall have the Perquisites thereof, and power to distrain for them. 14 *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor is impowered to hear and determine all Civil Causes and Temporary Actions, any prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding, wherein a Scholar or privileged Person is one of the Parties in Suit, unless in Causes touching Freehold. 10 *Edward III.* 14 *Henry VIII.*

The Chancellor is impowered to banish all incontinent and vicious Women, offending within the Town or Precincts of the University, so that such Persons shall not dwell within ten Miles of the same. 37 *Henry VI.*

The University are impowered to search for and seize all Felons Goods, and enjoy the same. 14 *Henry VIII.*

The Precincts and Limits of this University are extended

on

on the East to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*; on the West to *Boteley*; on the North to *Godstow* Bridge; and on the South to *Bagley* Wood, comprehending all within this Circuit. 2 *Henry* IV.

The Chancellor is impowered to prove the Will of all privileged Persons, and grant Letters of Administration. To the University was granted as ample Liberties in the Hundred or Suburbs next without the *North-gate*, as they had within the Town of *Oxford*. 3 *Edward* III.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty-eight Burgesses of the Town, are obliged every Year in *St. Mary's* Church to take an Oath for the conservation of the Liberties and Privileges of the University.

The Sheriff and Under-sheriff also are annually obliged to take an Oath for the conservation of the Privileges of the University, in the presence of certain of the University, appointed by the Chancellor.

Scholars and their Servants, and the Servants of the University, are exempted from appearing at Musters, or contributing thereto, and are discharged from Subsidies, Reliefs, Impositions and Contributions. 18 *Edward* I. Confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, *James* I. and *Charles* I.

The University are impowered to constitute two Coroners to sit on the Bodies of privileged Persons.

All Clerks and Scholars in the University are exempted from appearing on Juries at the Assizes. *Edward* IV.

The University licenses all common Brewers and Bakers in *Oxford*, as well as Taverns, Victualling Houses, &c.

The University by antient Custom had a power of making By-laws, which custom has been confirmed by Act of Parliament; and these By-laws bind not only Scholars but Tradesmen also, in relation to the government of Scholars, but not otherwise.

A Charter was granted to the University in the 11th Year of King *Charles* I. for printing, at the instance of Archbishop *Laud*, and it has been since provided by a University Statute, that no Printer shall enjoy the privilege of a Printer in the University, unless at the time of his admission he submit to observe all the Statutes and Ordinances made or to be made by the Convocation, touching the state and government of the Press. And it was further provided, that a Person should be set over such

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Printers, well skilled in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, with the title of Archi-typographer, to supervise the business of Printing, and to provide at the expence of the University, Paper, Presses, Types, &c. and correct the Errata of the Press; and by the same Statute, this Office is to be annexed to the place of superior Beadle.

The *Chancellor* is always some Noblemen of the first rank, or some of the Royal Blood, who is chosen by the Students in Convocation, and for Life.

The *High-steward* is named by the Chancellor, and approved of by the University, and is chosen also for Life. He is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, and Proctors (upon their request) in the execution of their respective Duties, to defend the Rights, Customs, Liberties and Franchises of the University, particularly, as they regard the office of a Steward. He is also to hear and determine capital Causes; according to the Laws of the Land, and the Privileges of the University, when required by the Chancellor, wherever a Scholar, or privileged Person, is the Party offending: And lastly, his office is to hold and keep the University Court-leet, at the appointment of the Chancellor or Vice-chancellor (and not otherwise) either by himself, or his Under-steward, in the name of the whole University.

The *Vice-chancellor* is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in holy Orders. His duty is, in the Chancellor's absence, to do whatever the Chancellor might do, almost, if he were present: He licenses all Books printed at the University Press (now called the *Clarendon* Printing-house;) and also gives Licenses to Taverns, Alehouses, Coachmen, Carriers, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University (unless otherwise specially appointed to be received:) He takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks and Whores be expelled the University, and all converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, with the publick Servants of the University, do their Duty; and that Courts be duly summoned, and Law-suits determined without delay.

The Vice-chancellor chuses four Deputies, or Pro-Vice-chancellors out of the Heads of Collegès, for the exercise of his Power, in case of necessary absence.

There

There are two *Proctors* chosen annually out of the several Colleges by turns, according to a Cycle instituted by King *Charles I. An. Dom. 1629.* These *Proctors* must be Masters of Arts, and are chosen by all the Doctors and Masters of Arts in College, and are presented to the Vice-chancellor by the Heads of their respective Houses, on *Wednesday* after the first *Sunday* in *Lent*; and on the *Wednesday* after *Easter Week*, they are attended to the Convocation-house by all the Members of their Colleges, and then take the Oaths and enter upon their office.

The *Public Orator* must be either a Master of Arts or Batchelor of Law, but not of the same House with the last Person elected. He is chosen by the Convocation; and his business is to write Letters by order of the Convocation or Congregation, and to make proper Harangues or Speeches, in the name of the University, to any great Personages that visit *Oxford.*

The *Clerks of the Market* must be either Masters of Arts or Batchelors, Divinity, Law, or Physic; the one to be chosen by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-chancellor every Year, in the first Convocation after *Michaelmas.*

The *Register* of the University or Convocation, is a publick Servant, and is chosen by Scrutiny after the same manner in Convocation, as other Officers of the University are; and ought to be a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Law, and a publick Notary, at the time of his election. He is to register all Acts, as Dispensations, Graces, Elections, Licenses, Decrees, Statutes, &c. to copy all Letters sent or received by the University; all Leases, Indentures, Grants, and other matters of greater consequence, which pass the publick Seal of the University, or that of the Chancellor's-office; and lastly, to register all Acts in judicial Causes, ventilated before the Delegates of Appeal, and to keep these Registers, and to collect and receive the University Rents.

The *Keeper of the Archives* is a publick Officer, chosen by the Convocation, whose business is to take care of all Deeds, Evidences and Charters, belonging to the University, which concern the Estates, Rights and Privileges of the University, the Endowments of publick Lectures, and all other Records relating to the University.

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The six publick Servants are called Beadles, Cryers, and Foot-messengers; three of the superior Order are stiled Esquire-beadles, and the other named Yeomen-beadles. The Esquire-beadle carry large gilt Maces; the Yeomen ungilt Maces. Their office is to attend the Vice-chancellor in public; and at his command to arrest Offenders, carry to Prison, to serve Summons, to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School, and to publish the calling of Courts of Convocation.

The *Verge*'s office is upon solemn occasions, to walk with a silver Rod or Verge in his Hand, with the Beadles before the Vice-chancellor.

A *Local-visitor* is said to be so called, because his visitation ought to be held within the scite and precincts of the College, and not elsewhere, unless in Cases of Appeal, where the Parties consent to attend him at another place.

A *Visitor* is either appointed by the Founder, or entitled to that office, as his next heir.

Where the King founds a College, his Successor is Visitor of common right.

The Visitor is to be governed by the Rules and Statutes of the Founder, and if there be no such Rules and Statutes, then by the Customs of the College to be visited: From whom there lies an Appeal to the Crown.

Degrees.

The several Degrees in this University is, 1. that of *Bachelor of Arts*, 2. that of *Master of Arts*, 3. that of *Bachelor of Law* and *Divinity*, 4. that of *Doctor of Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity*.

Bachelor of Arts.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is taken in *Lent*, most commonly by one who has kept a Lodging and had his Diet and a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall, and performed all the academical Exercises for the space of four Years: During which time he must never appear out of his Chamber without his black Cap and Gown, except he be a Nobleman's Son.

Master of Arts.

No one can be admitted a *Master of Arts* till he has been a Bachelor of Arts three Years; and the proper time for taking this degree is at the A&T kept on the *Monday* after the 6th of *July*.

Bachelor in Divinity.

The degree of *Bachelor of Divinity* requires seven Years standing of a Master of Arts; and after that it must be the space of four Years before he can commence Doctor of Divinity.

Doctor.

In

In the Law and Physic Lines the Terms are shorter; for in three Years after taking the degree of Master of Arts he can take that of Bachelor of Law, and in four Years more that of Doctor of Law or Physic; which Degrees are also taken usually at the Act in July: At which time the Candidates perform their Exercises publicly; and there is commonly a great concourse of Gentry, who come to compliment the Gentlemen, their Relations or Friends, who proceed in any of the Degrees; and sometimes in return, the University is at a considerable Expence to entertain them in a public manner with Feasts and Plays.

The several Graduates are distinguished in public by their respective habits, in which they must appear on the Day the Judges of Assize enter *Oxford*, when the Vice-chancellor, Doctors and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, in order to wait on the Judges in their Formalities. Again on the 10th of *February*, or *St. Scholastica's-day*; * on all Congregation-days; at Morning Sermons in Term-time; at all Sermons at *St. Peter's* in *Lent*, and at all *Latin* Sermons; and on the Day after *Old Michaelmas-day*, when the Mayor of *Oxford* is sworn in by the Senior Proctor at *St. Mary's*.

Besides these general Habit-days, there are several Days peculiar for the Doctors to wear their Habits, and are called Scarlet-days; when all Doctors appear in scarlet Robes, as on *New Year's-day*, *Twelfth-day*, *Candlemas-day*, *Lady-day*, *Easter-day*, *Ascension-day*, *King Charles's Restoration*, *Whitsunday*, *Trinity Sunday*, *Friday*, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday* and *Tuesday* Morning, in Act-time; at Sermon and Congregation, *All Saints-day*, fifth of *November*, *Christmas-day*, and all Days of Public Thanksgiving.

Besides the Churches, Colleges and Halls, there are several considerable Buildings of a public nature belonging to the University, as

The *Theatre*, the most noble Structure of its kind in the World. It is circular and very capacious, erected at the

* On which Day sixty-two of the principal Citizens pay an acknowledgement of one Penny each, in lieu of a heavy Fine, which was laid on the City for the murder of sixty-two Students by the Townsmen in the reign of King *Edward III*.

sole

sole expence of Archbishop *Sheldon*, under the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*. It cost 15000*l.* building, and the Founder left 2000*l.* to purchase Lands to keep it in repair.

Museum. The *Museum*, called *Ashmole's Museum*, a handsome Edifice, built of white hewn Stone, about sixty Feet long, fashed in the modern taste, for a Repository, for the valuable collection of Antiquities and foreign Curiosities presented to the University by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and so many other Benefactions, that render it one of the richest Repositories of Curiosities in Europe. Here also are deposited an excellent collection of MSS. made by Mr. *Ashmole*, and Sir *William Dugdale*, his Father-in-law. And in the lower part of the Building is a Chymical Laboratory.

Libraries. The *Bodleian*, the University Library, so called from Sir *Thomas Bodley*, the principal Founder, is a large lofty Structure, built of Stone, in the form of a *Roman H*, and is not exceeded in number of Books but by the *Vatican* and the *Parisian* Libraries; not only Sir *Thomas*, but the Earl of *Pembroke*, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, &c. having been great Benefactors to their Library; over which is a spacious Gallery, adorned with Pictures of Founders, Benefactors, &c. and with the antique Marbles, which were the learned part of the *Arundelian* Collection, and consist of some of the most valuable *Greek* Monuments now extant. Here also is deposited a very large collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *British*, *Saxon*, *English*, &c. Coins, the gift of Sir *Thomas Roe*, and others. The Librarian's Salary is very considerable.

Schools. The *Public Schools*, whose present Fabrick was chiefly raised by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, are a large and stately pile of Buildings, on one side of the Library, and form a Square of thirty Yards each way. In these are performed the Exercises for the several Degrees; the Public Lectures are read, &c.

Printing-office. The *Clarendon Printing-office*, so called from its having been chiefly built with the profits that arose to the University by the copy and sale of Lord *Clarendon's History*, is exceeding beautiful and convenient in its kind. It is strong, and one hundred and fifteen Feet in length; two spacious Portico's in the north and south Fronts, supported

supported by detached Columns of the *Doric* Order. The top is adorned with the figures of the nine Muses, and of *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Thucydides*. The East part is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common-prayers; the other for all Books of Learning. There are particular Rooms for a Letter-founder, and a Rolling-press-printer, &c.

There are also many private Libraries; amongst which those of *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus Christi*, are allowed to have the preference.

Next to *Oxford* we proceed to *Woodstock*, in the Hundred of *Wotton*, (sixty Miles from *London*) which is a parliamentary Borough, and a neat small corporate Town; and though it has two Hamlets, which together contain above two hundred and fifty Houses, and sends two Members to the House of Commons, and is governed by a Mayor, High-steward, Recorder, four Aldermen, two Chamberlains, and sixteen Common-councilmen, it has only a Chapel of Ease, *Bladen* being the mother Church.

This was a Royal Seat so early as in the Days of King *Alfred*. King *Henry I.* walled in the Park, and kept Lions, Tygers, Panthers, &c. in it. King *Henry II.* resided here frequently, and built the place called *Rosamond's-bower*, encompassed with a Labyrinth. In the same Palace, Queen *Elizabeth* was confined by her Sister *Mary*; and it remained a Demesne of the Crown till Queen *Anne*, with the concurrence of Parliament, granted all the interest of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock* and Hundred of *Wotton*, to *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs, as a reward for his eminent and unparalleled Services.*

Here

* He gained by his courage and conduct, divers Victories over the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies at *Schellenberg*, and other Places, but more especially at *Blenheim*; by which the Frontiers of *Holland* were secured and enlarged, and the Empire secured from immediate Ruin. And that there might be a lasting Monument of the Glory gained by that Victory, the most signal that ever was obtained, and of the greatest importance to the common Cause of *Europe*, a stately Palace, by the name of *Blenheim*, was erected here at the Publick Charge, which is, perhaps, one of the noblest Seats belonging to any Subject in *Europe*, and in a Situation the most delightful in *England*.

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *March 25*, and on *Tuesday* in *Whitsun-week*, for all sorts of Cattle; on *Tuesday* after *November 1*, and *October 2*, for Cheese and all sorts of Cattle, and on *December 17*, for Cheese and Hogs.

Woodstock has very good Inns, is well paved, and has a manufacture of fine steel Chains for Watches, Buckles, and other things made of polished Steel. Here is a Free-school, endowed with 20*l.* *per Ann.* Alms-houses for eight People, and a Library under the care of the Corporation.

Woodstock also gives title of Viscount to the Duke of *Periland*.

Banbury.

Banbury, (seventy-four Miles from *London*) is situated in a pleasant fruitful Country in the Hundred of *Banbury*, on the River *Charwell*. Its foundation does not appear to be of any great Antiquity. Queen *Mary I.* made it a Borough and Corporation, with privilege to send one Member to the House of Commons, which Privilege still continues. But King *James I.* reincorporated this Town, and granted a Charter by the style of Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and six capital Burgessees. And it is now

The lofty Gallery is painted by Sir *James Thornhil*, the Cieling by *la Guerre*. The Rooms are finely enriched with marble Chimney-pieces and Furniture, but more by the incomparable Paintings and Hangings, which latter represent the principal Glories of the Duke's Life. Among the Pictures are many of *Ruben's* best and largest Pieces; that celebrated one of himself, his Wife and Child, among others: *Vandy's* King *Charles I.* upon a dun Horse, of great value; and the famous Loves of the Gods, by *Titian*, a Present from the King of *Sardinia*. The Gallery is worthy Admiration, lined with marble Pilasters, and whole Pillars of one piece, supporting a most costly and curious Entablature, excellent for matter and workmanship, the Window-frames of the same, and a Basement of black Marble quite round. Before it is stretched out a most agreeable Prospect of the fine Woods beyond the great Valleys; the Chapel is equal to the rest. The Gardens take up one hundred Acres, the Offices, some of which are very grand, are capable of accommodating three hundred People, and the Outhouses to lodge a Regiment of Horse. The ascent to the House, is thro' a long spacious Avenue, over a Bridge of one Arch, one hundred and ninety Feet in Diameter, which alone cost upwards of 20,000*l.* and is something like the *Rialto* at *Venice*.

governed

governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, High-steward, Recorder, six capital Burgeſſes, and thirty Aſſiſtants, with power to hold a Market on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair for Horſes, Cows, and Sheep, on *Aſcenſion-day*, *Corpus Chriſti-day*, *June 13*, *Auguſt 12*, and on *Thurſday* after the 17th of *January* for ditto and Fiſh; on the firſt *Thurſday* in *Lent*, for hiring Servants; for Hogs and Cheeſe on *October 10*, and for Cheeſe, Hops, and Cattle, on *October 29*.

This Town, with the fix Hamlets belonging to it, is pretty large, with a fine Church well frequented, and two Meeting-houſes, here being a good many Diſſenters. Here is a well endowed Free-ſchool, and a Charity-ſchool. And it has been a place of ſuch ſtrength, that it was made a Garriſon-town by the Parliament, in the beginning of the civil Wars.

The Land about this Town is in general very good, and the Meadows are remarkably rich.

Chipping Norton, (ſeventy-fix Miles from *London*) is ſituated in a very pleaſant ſporting Country, and including the Hamlet of *Over Norton*, is about half the bigneſs of *Banbury*, and did formerly ſend Representatives to Parliament. At preſent it is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, who hold a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and a Fair for Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Lambs, Leather, and Cheeſe, on *March 7*, *May 6*, laſt *Friday* in *May*, *July 18*, *September 4*, *November 8*, and laſt *Friday* in *November*. But the greateſt of theſe Fairs is on the 18th of *July*. Four Miles from this Town, in the North-weſt corner of the County, are four ſhire Stones, as Boundaries, to *Oxfordſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *Warwickſhire*.

Here is a Free-ſchool, erected by King *James I.* and two Alms-houſes, and a great many Benefactions to the Poor of this Place.

Near this Town is to be ſeen that celebrated piece of Antiquity called *Rollrich ſtones*; which are placed in a circular form, with one higher than the reſt, ſtanding on the outſide of the ring towards the Eaſt, and is ſuppoſed by Mr. *Camden*, to be a Monument of ſome Victory obtained over the Saxons by *Rollo*, the Dane. *

Dedington,

* Dr. *Plot* imagines ſome of the Saxon Kings were elected and inaugurated here, 1. Becauſe it ſtands upon an Eminence, where

Dodington *Dodington*, is situate about sixty Miles from *London*. It was anciently a Corporate-town, and sent two Burgeffes to Parliament, but has not sent any since the 33d of *Edward III.* The Manor here was purchased by King *Henry VIII.* of Sir *Thomas Pope*, and given to the College of *Christ Church*, in *Oxford*. The Town contains between two and three hundred Houses, and there are about seventy more in two Hamlets which belong to it. The Royalists wanting Cannon in the civil Wars, cast the Bells into great Guns. There is a Charity-school here for twenty Boys.

It is governed by a Bailiff, has a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *August 10*, for Horses and Cows, and on *November 22*, for Horses, Cows, and Swine.

Bicester. *Bicester*, or *Burcester*, is a Market-town, (fifty-one Miles from *London*) on the cross Road from *Oxford* to *Cambridge*; neither the buildings or situation of this Town are to be admired. Here is a Church, and a Meeting-house; the Town being pretty full of Dissenters. Here is also a Charity-school for thirty Boys, and an Estate in Lands of 100*l.* per *Ann.* settled upon their Poor.

Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Friday in Easter-week*; first *Friday* in *June*; on the 5th of *August*, and 13th of *December*, for Cows, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, &c.

Bampton. *Bampton* is situate sixty Miles from *London*. The Market is on *Wednesday*, noted for Fellmongers-wares, as Leather-jackets, Breeches, Gloves, &c. and where, it is said, there is more of the Glover's Ware sold than in any Market-town in *England*, and a Fair is held annually where great numbers of People might be witnesses of the Election. 2. Because it consists of huge Stones of an irregular form. 3. There is no Epigram or Inscription on the Stones to shew the design of them, but chiefly because it is a single Circle without Epistyles or Architraves, and only two of the Stones above four Foot high; he supposes the Electors stood on the Stones to give their Suffrages, and that *Rollo*, after his success against the Saxons, was inaugurated in his new acquired Kingdom within this Circle, which still bears his name; that the word *Reick* signifying a Kingdom; this might be denominated *Rollo's Kingdom*, it being customary with the northern Kings to have as many circles of Stones as Kingdoms, and the Stone, which stands by itself out of the Circle, is supposed to be the *Kingstolen*, or Seat where the King was crowned.

here

here on the 26th of *August*. Here is a Meeting-house for Dissenters.

Burford, is situate on the River *Windrush*, (sixty Miles *Burford*, from *London*.) Here are several Schools and considerable Charities settled on the Poor, and a Commission was issued about forty Years ago, to inquire if they were rightly applied according to the intention of the Donors.

Burford Downs, near the Town, are exceeding pleasant, whither the Gentry of *Oxford*, and the neighbouring Counties, annually resort to the Horse-races. The Market is held on *Saturday*, and a Fair annually on the 5th of *July*, for Horses, Sheep, Cows, and small Wares, and the 25th of *September*, for Cheese and Toys, and where the best Saddles are said to be sold. Here is a good Woollen Manufacture of Duffels.

Witney, is situate fifty-six Miles from *London*. Here *Witney*. is one Meeting-house of Dissenters, and another of Quakers, a Free-school, founded by Mr. *Henry Box*, a Druggist of *London*; the Master having a spacious House, and 30*l.* per *Ann.* the Usher a Salary of 15*l.* per *Ann.* and an Apartment, and the Writing-master 10*l.* per *Ann.* the Grocers Company Governors, and *Oriel* College Visitors. There is also an Hospital for six poor Blanket-makers Widows; a School for twelve poor Children, with a House and 10*l.* per *Ann.* for the Master, founded by *John Holloway*, *An. Dom.* 1723; to which Mr. *Blake* added 6*l.* per *Ann.* for teaching thirty poor Children, besides which are other Benefactions to the value of 500*l.* given to purchase Lands.

Their Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and they have a Fair annually on *Thursday* in *Easter-week*, and the 29th of *June*, for Cattle of all sorts, and on *November* 23, for ditto, and for Cheese. Here are the best Blankets made in *England*, and a Corporation of Blanket-makers, who have the inspection and government of all the Looms twenty Miles round the Town, the Work whereof must be approved by this Corporation. There are above two hundred Looms in the Town, and every one of these set eight Hands to work; besides which there are a multitude of People employed in spinning and preparing the Yarn for the Weaver, and others in fulling and whitening the Blankets, for which several Water-mills are erected near this Town on the River *Windrush*. Their Looms, one

with another, may earn about 20s. a Day; every Journey-man works by the Piece, and earns 8s. a Week, but they work from four in the Morning till eight at Night: Besides Blankets, they weave a great many Duffels: The Town consists of one Street a Mile in length, situated in a low, watry Country, not very healthful for the most part: but the Church and Market-place, at the South-end of the Town, standing on an Eminence, the Air may be something better there. The Houses are generally built of a rough, dark-coloured Stone, as they are in other Towns in this part of *Oxfordshire*, and make but an indifferent appearance.

Thame.

Thame, (forty Miles from *London*) is large, pleasantly and healthfully situated on an Eminence above the River *Thames*, but consists chiefly of one broad Street, in the middle whereof is the Market-place, but is not very considerable for the beauty of its Buildings. They have a Market well furnished with Provisions on *Tuesday* weekly, and a Fair on *Tuesday* in *Easter-week*, for all sorts of Cattle, and on *October 10*, for Hogs, Horses, and hiring of Servants.

Watlington.

Watlington, (forty Miles from *London*) contains about two hundred and sixty Houses, including four Hamlets belonging to it. But it has nothing to recommend it to our Notice but a Free-school, endowed by the Family of the *Stoners*, and a Market on *Saturdays*, with a Fair on the 25th of *March*, chiefly for Pleasure, and on *October 10*, for Hogs, and other Cattle.

Dorchester

Dorchester, which is now a small Town, (forty-two Miles from *London*) situated near the conflux of the *Ifis* and *Thame*, and has nothing to distinguish it from its neighbouring obscure Villages, but a Market on and a Fair on *Easter Tuesday*, for Pleasure; was originally a Roman Station, called *Caer Dauri* by the Britons; and was erected into a Bishop's See about forty Years after the conversion of the Saxons, by *Austin* the Monk, and retained that dignity four hundred and sixty Years, till that See was removed to *Lincoln*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*.

Henley.

Henley, (thirty-five Miles from *London*) is a large Town, situated on the River *Thames*, which is navigable for Barges of a very considerable burthen. It is a Corporation, governed by a Warden, Burgeses, Town-clerk, &c. and

carris

carries on a very great Trade in Malt and Corn. The Inhabitants consist chiefly of Mealmen, Malsters, and Bargemen. Besides the Parish Church, here are two Meeting-houses, one for Independents, the other for Quakers. The Market is on *Thursdays*, which is always full of Corn and Provisions, and here is a Fair on *March 7*, chiefly for Horses; on *Ascension-day*, for Sheep only; on *Corpus Christi-day*, for Horses, &c. and on *Thursday* Se'nnight before *October 10*, for Cheese, &c.

Churlbury, on the edge of the Forest between *Whitney Churlbury* and *Chipping-Norton*, is also a Market-town, whose Market is kept on *Friday*. Here is a considerable Fair on *January 1*; second *Friday* in *Lent*; second *Friday* after *May 12*, for Cattle of all kinds, and on *October 10*, for Cheese, and Cattle of all sorts.

The following are the principal Seats in this County, besides those already mentioned :

Earl of *Ferrey's*, at *Middleton-Stony*.

Earl of *Shrewsbury's*, at *Heathorpe*.

Earl of *Litchfield's*, at *Ditchley*.

Earl of *Abingdon's*, at *Rycote*.

Earl of *Harcourt*, at *Newnham Stanton Harcourt*.

Earl of *Guildford's*, at *Wroxton-Abbey*.

Earl of *Plymouth's*, at *Charlbury*.

Earl of *Hillsborough's*, at *North Aston*.

Earl of *Macclesfield's*, at *Sherborn-Castle*.

Viscount *Say and Sele*, at *Broughton and Northweston*.

Lord *Cadogan's*, at *Caversham*.

Lord *Hyde's*, at *Grove*.

Lord *Wenman's*, at *Tame-Park*.

Sambroke Freeman, Esq's; at *Fairley-Court*.

John Rolle Walter, Esq's; at *Sarsden*.

Francis Page, Esq's; at *Aston*.

Hon. *George Boscawen's*, at *Whichwood-Forest*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
R U T L A N D S H I R E.

- Name.** **T**HIS County takes its name from one *Roet*, a Court-favourite, to whom the King of the *Mercians* gave as much Land as he could walk round in one Day; which was this spot, measuring about forty Miles in circumference, and now called *Rutland*, qu. *Roetland*. It is the least County in England; bounded on the North and North-east, by *Lincolnshire*; on the South and South-east by *Northamptonshire*; on the North-west, West, and South-west by *Leicestershire*; and lies in the Diocese of *Peterborough*.
- Extent.**
- Boundaries.**
- Air.** The Air is esteemed as good as any in *England*.
- Soil.** The Soil is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, especially in the Vale of *Catnefs*.
- Commodities.** The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood.
- Rivers.** There are two principal Rivers; the *Welland*, which waters the South and South-east edge of the County, and the *Gwash*, which arising in the Vale of *Catnefs*, crosses the County from West to East; there are abundance of small Rivers or Brooks, which fall into them, all well stocked with excellent Fish.
- Government.** The Civil Government is in the *Custos Rotulorum*, the Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers.
- The Ecclesiastical in the Bishop of *Peterborough*.
- The Military in the Lord-lieutenant and his Deputies, who have the command of the County Militia.
- Representatives.** This County sends two Knights, chosen by the Freeholders to represent it in Parliament, and has the honour to give the Title of Duke to the most noble Prince,
- John*

John Manners, Duke of *Rutland*, Marquis of *Granby*, Baron *Ross* of *Ham lake*, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*, and Baron *Manners* of *Haddon*. This noble Family derive their Pedigree from Sir *Robert Manners*, of *Hethall*, in the County of *Northumberland*, who flourished in the reign of King *Henry III*.

There are no Parliamentary Boroughs, and no more Market-
than two Market-towns in the County of *Rutland*, viz. *Market-*
towns.

Oakham, situate in the Vale of *Catnesf*, ninety-six Miles *Oakham*.
from *London*. It is a place of some antiquity; for there may be seen the remains of a very old Castle, built about or before the *Norman Conquest*; and there is a fine Church, the date of whose Foundation is also unknown. *Oakham* takes its name from its situation in a large Wood of *Oaks*, when first built. For *Catnesf*, in which this Town stands, is an abbreviation of *Coet-maes*, which in the *British* Tongue, signifies a *Field full of Woods*.

This is the County Town, where the Affizes are held; but it is neither remarkable for its Buildings nor any Privileges, except that odd Custom, which I apprehend, was a *Saxon* Institution, namely, That the first time any Baron of the Realm passes through *Oakham*, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, or is obliged to commute for it in Money; and the forfeited Shoe, or that made in its stead, is fixed with the Nobleman's name, upon the Castle-gate: A custom, which some derive from the Arms of *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, Lord of this Manor after the Conquest; but I am of opinion, that this Lord took his Arms from the ancient Custom of the Manor.

Here is a Market, well supplied with Provisions, on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair on *March 15*, for horned Cattle and Sheep; on *May 6*, for ditto, and Stone Horses; and on *September 11*, for ditto, and Swine.

Uppingham, (eighty-seven Miles from *London*) is the *Upping-*
place, where by Statute, in the reign of King *Henry VII*. *ham*.
the Standard of the Weights and Measures for this County is kept; and it is a good Market-town. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*; and is well provided with live Cattle, Corn, and all manner of Grain and Provisions. Here are also two Fairs, on *March 7*, and *July 7*, for Horses, horned Cattle, and coarse Linen Cloth.

Near this Town, at *Liddington*, is an Hospital, founded *Lidding-*
by *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh*, called *Jesus-hospital*, for a *ten*.

Warden, twelve poor Men and two poor Women. And at *Marcot* is another charitable Foundation, by Mr. *Tilson*, for six poor People.

Burley.

At *Burley*, commonly called *Burley on the Hill*, stood formerly the fine Seat of *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, which was burnt down in the Civil Wars, by the King's Soldiers; where now is erected, by *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, a most beautiful and magnificent Edifice, and is enjoyed by his Heir the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*. A Seat, that is not only the glory of this small County, but to be ranked amongst the finest Seats in the Kingdom for its Gardens, Paintings, Library, and other Ornaments; besides a Park, between five and six Miles in circumference, walled in, and full of fine Woods, rich Pasture, and all kind of Game.

Ridlington
and Effing-
don.

I shall only mention two places more, *Ridlington* and *Effingdon*; the former a small Village in the Hundred of *Martinsley*, which has the honour of giving title of Baron to the Earls of *Gainsborough*; the latter the title of Baron to the Earls of *Salisbury*.

The following are the principal Seats in this County, viz.

Earl of *Gainsborough's*, at *Exton*.

Earl of *Harborough's*, at *Whissendine*.

Lord *Willoughby's*, at *Belton*.

Thomas Noel, Esq's; at *Exton*.

George Bridges Brudenell, Esq's; at *Ayston*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f S A L O P.

THIS County takes its name from *Shrewsbury*, Name. which is a corruption from the *Saxon* name *Scrobbsfrig*, i. e. *a Town upon a woody Hill*; and it is an inland County, about one hundred Situation, and forty Miles in circumference; bounded on the East Extent. by *Staffordshire*; on the North by *Cheshire* and *Flint*; on the West by *Denbighshire* and *Montgomeryshire*; and on the South by the Counties of *Radnor*, *Hereford*, and *Worcester*.

The Air of this County is accounted very healthy, and Air. also mild, except upon the Hills. Soil.

The Soil is generally very fruitful, especially in the East and North parts; and, though the hilly Country in the South and West parts are not so fertile as the rest of the County, it yields good Pasturage for Sheep and Cattle on the Surface; and there are excellent Coal and Iron Stone dug out of its Bowels.

The chief Commodities in *Shropshire* are Cattle, Wheat, Commo- Barley, Wool, Leather, Iron, and Pit-coal. dities.

There are many Rivulets in this County, but the greatest advantage ariseth to it from the *Severn*, the *Tamd*, and the *Tern*.

The *Severn* enters this County at the West edge, and Severn. taking its course Eastward, washes *Shrewsbury* and

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Bridgenorth, divides the County almost into two equal parts, and is navigable the whole way; though the Navigation is frequently impeded after heavy Rains, which falling from the Hills, create such a prodigious Current, as to throw up Shoals and Banks, that render the Passage troublesome when the Water is low.

There is a Scheme formed, and some part thereof has been carried into execution, to join the *Severn* and the *Trent*, by a Canal from *Windsford-bridge*, in the County of *Chester*, to *Chickley-brook*, near *Winehill*, upon the borders of *Staffordshire*, and by other Canals from thence, in order to open a communication between the great trading Ports of *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, and *Hull*.

Onny.

The *Onny* rises near *Church-Stretton*, and is lost in the *Temd*, near *Ludlow*.

Temd.

The *Temd*, which rises in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*, enters at the South-west corner of *Shropshire*, and taking its course Eastward washes *Ludlow*, and falls into the *Severn* in *Worcestershire*, and is also navigable, to the great advantage of the South-side of the County of *Salop*.

Many of the smaller Rivers that empty themselves into these, have been made navigable for small Craft; and all of them are well stocked with great variety of Fish, such as Salmon, Trout, Carp, &c.

Representatives.

This County sends two Knights, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent it in Parliament, besides the ten Members sent by five Boroughs.

Government.

The Civil Government is in the Custos Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, and other Civil Officers.

The Ecclesiastical Government is partly in the Bishop of *Hereford*, and partly in the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and their Clergy.

The Military Government is in the hands of the Lord-lieutenant and his Deputy, who have the command of the national Militia in this County, whose quota is settled by Act of Parliament at six hundred and forty private Men, besides Officers.

Principal Towns.

The principal Towns are *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgnorth*, *Ludlow*, *Wenlock*, and *Bishops Castle*, which are five parliamentary Boroughs; and the following Market-towns, *Drayton*, *Wem*, *Whitchurch*, *Ellesmere*, *Oswestry*, *Newport*, *Wellington*, *Sheffnal*, *Church Stretton*, and *Clebury*.

Shrewsbury,

Shrewsbury, (one hundred and fifty-nine Miles from *Shrewsbury*-*London*) was anciently called *Scrobbsbury*, which in the Saxon tongue, imports a Town situated amongst *Brushwood*, and we to this Day, call such sort of Wood *Shrubs*. The *Normans* softened the name into *Sloppsbury*; from which was formed the *Latin* name *Salopia*, for *Shropshire*. This Town is delightfully situated on the Banks of the *Severn*, which at this place bends like a Horse-shoe, with its Stream, and encloses the Town on all sides, except the North. It is a large, populous, and rich Town, and genteel, though not so ancient as some others in the same County, which are now sunk into obscurity. But it has had the honour of being sometimes the place of Residence for our Kings.

The *Sweating-sickness*, broke out here on the 15th of April, 1551, and infested the whole Kingdom. Sweating-sickness.

Shrewsbury has the honour to give title of Earl to the Right honourable *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* in *England*, *Wexford* and *Waterford* in *Ireland*, and Baron *Talbot*; and did also give the title of Marquis and Duke to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, in the reign of the late Queen *Anne*. But *Charles* dying without Issue, *An. Dom.* 1717, the titles of Marquis and Duke, which were only granted to him and his heirs Male, ceased with him. However, the Earldom of *Shrewsbury* devolved on *Gilbert Talbot*, the eldest surviving Son of *Thomas Talbot*, of *Longford*, only Son of *John*, the tenth Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and descended from the Family of *Talbot*, or *Talebot*, possessed of a large Estate in *England*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*, and renowned for their martial Exploits in the reign of *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* and of whom Sir *John Talbot* was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 20 *Henry VI.* *An. Dom.* 1442. Gives title of Earl.

King *Charles II.* was so highly pleased with the Situation and Inhabitants of this Town, that he offered to incorporate it anew, by the Name and with the Privileges of a City; but the Townsmen modestly declined any alteration in their Charter, for which refusal they are to this Day, called *The proud Salopians*. Incorporation.

The Streets are large, and the Houses are well built, many of which have Gardens down to the River. Here are six Parish Churches, and Meeting-houses, and there Buildings and Churches.

is

is a Castle, which stands on the neck of Land, that forms the Peninsula.

Free-school Queen *Elizabeth* built and endowed a Free-school in this Town, with a sufficient maintenance for a Head-master and three Under-masters or Ushers. The Buildings are spacious. The Masters have handsome Dwelling-houses, and there is a Library annexed, well stored with Books, so formed together, as to carry the appearance of a College. Near this School, stands the *Black Raven Inn*, mentioned in the *Recruiting Officer*.

Bridges. Two fine Stone-bridges cross the *Severn*, upon one of which is built a very noble Gate, graced with the Statue of the great *Llewellyn*, the Idol of the *Welch*, and the last Prince of *Wales* in the *Welch* line.

The Quarry. But the great ornament of this Town, is the place called the *Quarry*, where once they dug Stones for Building, but now converted into one of the finest Walks in *England*, both for beauty and extent. It lies betwixt the Walls of the Town and the *Severn*, on the South and South-west sides of the Town, and takes in twenty Acres or more of Ground, shaded with a delightful row of Lime-trees on each side, and adorned in the center with a fine double Alcove and Seats on both sides of it; one to face the Town, the other to face the River. Facing the Quarry, on the other side of the River, is lately built a Foundling-hospital, in a very elegant taste, and supported by private Subscriptions and Donations.

The felicity of this Town, is owing to that mixture of its Inhabitants, who live on easy Fortunes, and those who carry on a good Trade.

Present State. *Shrewsbury* at present is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-councilmen, a Recorder, with a Town-clerk and other Officers; with a power to try Causes, even such as are capital, except for High-treason. Here are also twelve incorporated trading Companies, who on *Monday* Fortnight after *Whitsuntide* annually, march in their Formalities to a place called *Kingsland*, over the *Severn*, and entertain the Mayor and the Corporation in Bowers or Arbors erected on purpose, and distinguished by some Mottos or Devices suitable to their particular Arts and Crafts.

Here is a very great Market on *Wednesdays*, *Thursdays*, and

and *Saturdays*, and over the Market-house is kept a kind of Hall for Manufactures, which are sold weekly here in great quantities. A large Trade being carried on here by a Company dealing in coarse *Welch* cloth for regimental Clothes, and white Flannels. And the *Welch* Language is so much used in these Markets, that one might fancy himself in the middle of *Wales*. Here also is a great silk Ribbon Manufacture to supply the *London* Trade.

Trade and
Manu-
factures.

Saturday next after *March 15*, *Wednesday* after *Easter-Fairs* week, *Wednesday* before *Whitsunday* are Fair-days, and very considerable for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Cheese, and Linen Cloth; on *July 3*, *August 12*, there is a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Cheese, Linen, Sheep and Lamb's Wool; and on *October 2*, *December 12*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, and Linen.

In the neighbourhood of this Town, are the remains of the *Watling-street*, or great *Roman* Road from *London*, in its course to the utmost Coast of *Wales*.

Bridgnorth, (one hundred and thirty-five Miles from *London*) is a corruption of *Burgh* and *Morse*, or Town adjoining to the Forest called *Morse*. It was built by Queen *Ethelfleda*, during the Heptarchy, and was well fortified in after Times.

This Place consists of an high and a lower Town, separated by the *Severn*, and joined by a stone Bridge of seven Arches, with a Gate and Gatehouse, and some other Buildings upon it. The situation of *Bridgnorth* is pleasant and commodious for Trade. The Air is healthy and the Prospect delightful. The Hill upon which the upper Town stands, rises sixty Yards from the West-bank of the *Severn*.

The Town consists of nine Streets, viz. seven in the high, and two in the low Town, besides Lanes and several irregular Buildings. The *High-street*, in the high Town, is accounted the largest and best laid out of any old Street in the Nation. In the middle stands the Town-hall, and at the North-end the beautiful *North-gate*, built in the modern Taste. At the South-end of this Street, is a Passage cut thro' the solid Rock into the lower Town; and at the bottom of this Passage is a good Quay for unloading the

the Vessels, which are the support of the Trade of this populous Town.

Free-school There are five Gates that open into this Town. There are two Parishes very extensive, with each of them a Church, one of which called *St. Mary's*, is an old Building within the Castle, was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction by King *John*. Here is a Free-school for the Sons of the Burgeſſes, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, and it ſends and maintains eighteen Scholars at *Oxford*.

Castle. The Castle ſtands at the top of a Rock, to which there is no way to aſcend but by climbing, and that is almoſt impoſſible, the Rock being upwards of one hundred Feet perpendicular. There are ſtill ſome remains of the old Castle higher than the Church at the top of the Rock; and is ſo ſtrong that there is no pulling it down, and though the Rock looks ready to fall, the People are under no apprehenſion, and dig and hollow it out into Houſes, Cellars, Warehouſes, &c. ſome even with the Ground, ſome in the middle, and ſome almoſt at top, to the amount of one hundred and upwards; and at the top of all are built a number of good brick Houſes, which odd Habitations make up a principal part of the lower Town. On the roofs of the Houſes or Caves hewn out of the Rock, are Gardens, made without much coſt or art, and Pathways made over them; ſo that you may walk over the tops of ſeveral Houſes without danger or difficulty.

Remark-
able Gar-
dens.

Upon the brow of the Castle-hill, there is a delightful Walk about ten Feet wide; on the left of it is the high Church and the Town; the River winding thro' fine Meadows under the high Rock. In front, is the Bridge and Lower Town; and beyond that, the Sight is gratified with the Proſpect of a large Grove running up the Common of *Morfe*. On the right, is the *Severn*, and moſt delightful Meadows. This Walk is about ſix hundred Yards, almoſt in a ſtrait line; and then turning to the right, where there is a pleaſant Summer-houſe, it runs three hundred Yards more with a delightful Proſpect over another Valley.

Govern-
ment.

Bridgnorth is governed by a Bailiff and twenty-four Aldermen, and is a parliamentary Borough, ſending two Members to Parliament. It is in great repute for the Manufacture of Stockings, and for Gun-makers; and here is a well furniſhed Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the

Fairs.

the *Thursday* before *Shrovetide*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Bacon, Hops, Cheese, Wick-yarn, Linen and Woollen Cloth; on *June 30*, for ditto, and Sheep's Wool, considerable; on *August 2*, for ditto, and Lamb's Wool, and on *October 29*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Salt, Butter and Cheese.

This Town is supplied with Water by Pipes from *Water-a-Spring* about half a Mile off, and by an Engine, like *works.* that at *London-bridge*, that throws a sufficient quantity of Water from the *Severn* to the top of the *Castle-hill*.

Ludlow, (one hundred and thirty-six Miles from *London*) *Ludlow.* is by the *Welch* called *Dinan*, and *Lystwyfoe*, or the *Prince's-palace*, and situated upon a Hill at the conflux of the River *Temd* and the River *Corve*. It is a Town of great beauty, and has in times past enjoyed great Privileges, divided into four Wards, and fortified with a Wall, in which are seven Gates. But there is no more than one parochial Church, which is very large, with a pleasant ring of Bells, full of painted Glass well preserved, and was formerly Collegiate; in which were buried the Bowels and Heart of Prince *Arthur*, eldest Brother to King *Henry VIII*.

The Street, which leads up to the Castle, is spacious and well-built. The Castle on the top of the Hill commands an extensive Prospect of the adjacent County. The Offices in the outer Court are falling down, and part of it is turned into a Bowling-green; but the Royal Apartments, with some old velvet Furniture and a Sword of State, are still left. The Battlements are very high, and of great thickness, with Towers at convenient distances. And there still is an appearance, that its former Magnificence was suitable to the use made of it, after the creation of a Prince of *Wales*, as Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, it being appointed to be his chief Residence.

The Government of *Ludlow* is in two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-five Common-councilmen, with inferior Officers; who have the power of judging, condemning, and hanging, drawing and quartering, distinct from the County, and a right to three Markets weekly, on *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*; but the principal is kept on *Monday*. Here is a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Woollen Cloth and Linen, on *Tuesday* before *Easter*, and *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Whitsun-week, and (on *August 21*, *September 8*, and *December 8*, for ditto, Hops, and fat Hogs.

Here is an Alms-house for the maintenance of thirty poor People. Here was formerly held a Court of *Marches*. *

Wenlock.

Wenlock, (one hundred and forty-three Miles from *London*) otherwise distinguished by the name of *Great Wenlock*, is another parliamentary Borough, that sends two Members to the House of Commons, chosen by the Burgesses or Freemen. It is also a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, Recorder, and two other Justice of the Peace, The Bailiff, by his office, is a Justice of Quorum, chosen by thirteen Electors in a Common-hall, who also chuse another Justice, the preceding Bailiff being one for the Year ensuing. Besides these, there are twelve Bailiffs, Peers, and about one thousand Burgesses or Freemen.

* Though the Court is abolished, it cannot be improper in this place to remember, that the greatest Privilege of this Town was, That ever since the reign of *Henry VIII.* the Court or Council of the *Marches of Wales* was established here, with a Jurisdiction much like those of the *French Parliament*, a Court, that was held by certain Noblemen, intitled *Barones Marchiæ*, or *Lords of the Marches*, invested with a kind of palatine Jurisdiction. They held Courts of Justice to determine Controversies between Neighbours, and pleaded prescription for several Privileges and Immunities, viz. that the King's Writ should not take place in some Cases; but if there happened any dispute amongst themselves concerning the Rights of any of their Baronies, or their Extents, they should be decided only in the King's Courts of Justice: A Constitution under the *Saxon* Government to defend this side of *England* against the incursions of the *Britons* or *Welch*. And after the Conquest, these Baronies were not only continued, but their Courts were severally held in each Jurisdiction, till King *Henry VIII.* fixed their Court at *Ludlow*; which consisted of a Lord-president, and as many Counsellors as the King pleased to put into the Commission, with a Secretary, Attorney, Solicitor, and four Justices of *Wales*; whose Business was to administer Justice to all the Inhabitants of the *Marches*. This Constitution expired at the death of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, in the reign of King *William III.* That Earl was the last Lord-president. King *William* then divided the Government of the *Marches* between two Peers of the Realm, with the titles of Lord lieutenant of *North Wales* and *South Wales*, and dissolved the Baron-court entirely.

This

This Town, at present, is remarkable for Lime-stone and Tobacco-pipe Clay. Here is a good Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *May 12*; for Sheep only on *July 5*, and on *October 17*, and *December 4*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs, or Swine.

Bishop's-Castle, (one hundred and fifty-six Miles from *London*) so called from its being in ancient times a Demesne of the Bishops of *Hereford*, is but a small Town, situate upon the River *Clun*, in a kind of Promontory between *Montgomeryshire* and *Radnorshire*; but it enjoys the privilege of sending two Members to the House of Commons ever since the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is also a Corporation, consisting of a Bailiff, Recorder, and fifteen Aldermen, out of whom the Bailiff is annually chosen. The Bailiff is a Justice of Quorum during his office, and for the Year following. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there are several Fairs; one on *Friday* before the 13th of *February*; another on *Friday* before *Palm Sunday*; another on *Friday* after *May-day*, and on *July 5*, *September 9*, and *November 13*, for Sheep, horned Cattle, and Horses; and the Day preceding the three last Fairs is for Sheep and Pigs.

Bishop's-
Castle.

Near this Town, is a small round Hill, called *Bishop's-mote*, just at the entrance into *Montgomeryshire*, where is a very steep and large Hill, like the keep of a Castle at the West-end, and towards the East, about an Acre of Ground, surrounded with an Entrenchment.

Bishop's-
mote.

Drayton, otherwife *Market-Drayton*, (one hundred and forty-nine Miles from *London*) is a considerable Market-town, where there is carried on a good Trade in tanning of Leather, sent up to the *London* Market. It is supposed to be the *Caer Darithon*, called by *Henry of Huntingdon*, *Draiton*, mentioned by *Ninnias*, amongst the twenty Cities of ancient *Britain*. At present, we cannot learn this Town is remarkable for any other Privileges than to keep a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *Wednesday* before *Palm Sunday*, on *September 19*, and *October 24*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hempen and Woollen Cloth, and for Pigs.

Drayton.

Wem, (one hundred and forty-eight Miles from *London*) situate near the head of the River *Rodan*, is a Town of great Antiquity and of good Note; and in the reign of
King

Wem.

King *James II.* gave title of Baron to *George Jefferys*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Linen, and Flax-seed, on *May 6, Holy Thursday*, and on *June 29*, and *November 22*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Linen Cloth, and Pigs, or Swine. Here also is a good Free-school, liberally endowed for the education of the freeborn Children in this Town.

Whit-
church.

Whitchurch, in *Latin* called *Album Monasterium*, i. e. *The white Monastery*, (one hundred and fifty Miles from *London*) is a pleasant, large and populous Town, on the borders of *Cheshire*, and contains three Hamlets, but of no great Trade. However, it is very happy in its neighbouring Gentry, who are very numerous, and contribute greatly to the support of its interest. The Church is dedicated to *St. Ann*, a beautiful modern Structure, built by a Brief, and consecrated on the 8th of *October*, 1713, a Rectory worth 700*l. per Ann.* in the gift of the Duke of *Bridgewater*. The old Church, famous for the Monument of the great *Talbot*, first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, called the *English Achilles*, was dedicated to *St. Alkmund*. On his Sword is engraved *Sum Talboti*, and on the reverse, *Pro vincere inimicos meos*. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Sheep, horned Cattle, Horses, Swine, Flaxen and Hempen Cloth, and some Woollen Goods, on *Whitsun Monday*, and *October 28*. No Manufactures are carried on here. The Town chiefly depends on the Travellers between *London* and *Ireland*.

There is a Chapel of Ease at *Tilstock*, the Minister being paid by the Rector of *Whitchurch*. There is a Free-school well endowed for a Master and Usher, and an House for the Master. There is also a School founded by one *Mr. Higginson*, where poor Children are taught gratis to read and write *English*. The same Gentleman likewise built six Alms-houses, which his Wife and Daughter endowed with 5*l. per Ann.* each. The Wake is kept on the 8th of *October*.

Ellesmere.

Ellesmere, (one hundred and forty-four Miles from *London*) is situated upon a rocky spot of rising Ground in a fine Country, and takes its name from the nine *Meres*, which are within a few Miles of it; one of which lies within two hundred Yards of the Town, and is of an oval Figure, two Miles in circumference and upwards; yet

yet the Situation is both pleasant and healthy. The Town is extremely clean, being well supplied with Water by Pumps from the *Mere*. The Town consists of five very good Streets, &c. with a very large handsome Church; and on the highest part of the Rock, about the middle of the Town, is a Windmill, and a very pleasant Bowling-green. The Parish of *Ellesmere* is so large, as to require three Chapels of Ease in it. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair on the third *Tuesday* in *April*; on *Whitsun-Tuesday*; on *August 25*, and on *November 14*, for Horses, Sheep, and horned Cattle.

Oswestry, (one hundred and seventy-one Miles from *Oswestry*. *London*) which the *Welch* called *Croix Oswalde*, takes its name from St. *Oswald*, slain, and afterwards beheaded, quartered, and whose Head was fixed upon a Pole, by order of the Conqueror, on this spot of Ground. It was held in great esteem, and fortified with a Wall a Ditch, and a Castle, on the borders of *Denbighshire*. Its present Support is a great Traffick for *Welch* Flannels and Friezes, of which Manufactures *Oswestry* is the staple. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and there are several Fairs held here, for Sheep and horned Cattle, on *March 15*, *May 13*, *August 15*, and *December 11*. From the Grammar-school in this Town have proceeded several Men of note. Here is likewise a Charity-school for Boys and Girls; in which, it is usual, to offer a reward of a pair of Shoes to the Boy that outstrips another in Learning. In like manner a Shift is put up in the Girls School for the best Spinner, a Head-dress for the best Sempstresses, a pair of Stockings for the best Knitter, a Bible for the best Reader, and a Copy-book for the best Writer.

Newport, (one hundred and forty Miles from *Newport*. *London*) enjoys a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*; on *May 28*, and on *July 27*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c. and on *December 10*, or 9th, when the 10th is a *Sunday*, for ditto, and fat Cattle. Here is a very fine School, founded by *William Adams*, Esq; well built, and endowed with a good Library, genteel Apartments for the Master and Usher, and two Alms-houses, with a competent Maintenance.

Wellington, (about one hundred and forty-two Miles from *Wellington*. *London*) is a Place of no further note than for a Market ton.

on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine, on *March 29*, *June 22*, and *November 17*.

Shefnal.

Shefnal, (one hundred and thirty-five Miles from *London*) is a pretty Country Town, and has a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *August 8*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine, and on *November 22*, for ditto, and Hops. There are many *Roman* Catholicks in this Town, as we are informed.

Stretton.

Church-Stretton, (one hundred and fifty-three Miles from *London*) enjoys a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 14*, and *September 24*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.

Cleebury.

Cleebury-Mortimer, (one hundred and thirty-five Miles from *London*) is situate in the South-east corner of this County, within three Miles of the *Clee-hill*,* called *Tetterstone*;

* The *Clee-hills*, are two in number. In the South part of the County of *Salop*, they lye almost North and South of each other: The *Tetterstone* is the South one; it is about six Miles from North to South, and four from East to West. The middle is very high; on the highest Point, is the form of a large *Roman* Camp. Here also is an exceeding good mineral Spring. The top is flat, and feeds a number of Sheep. There is good Pit-coal in abundance, Iron-mines, and Lime-stone; but the top of them is covered with Snow generally a long time. The *Brown Clee* is distant from this about a Mile, and is less inhabited. It is eight Yards higher than *Tetterstone-hill*. The *Roman* pretorian, or consular Highway, called *Watling-street*, (so named from the *Wattles*, i. e. large Stakes with small Wood woven between them to keep up the Earth and Stones, used in the foundation or bottom of great Roads) enters this County out of *Staffordshire*, at *Boningale*; and passing by *Wellington*, goes thro' the ancient Station *Uriconum*, or *Wroxeter*, and forward, thro' *Wroxeter-ford* to *Aeton Burnel*, all the *Strettons* (or Towns on the Highway) to *Lenterdine* in *Herefordshire*, thence into *Wales*, and thro' the middle of *Wales* to *Cardigan*, where that *Roman* way ends. But the highest Land in this County, is the *Wreken-hill*, that rears up its lofty Head between the *Watling street* and the River *Severn*. It ascends gradually from a pleasant Level till it strikes out a pretty great length, and is well adorned with Trees. This Hill gives name to a *Roman* Station within a Mile of it, upon the *Severn*, now called corruptly *Wroxeter* for *Wreken-Caster*, i. e. The City near the *Wreken* is remarkable for its Extent and Situation. The traces of the Walls shew it to have been about

Tetterstone; from which Hill, and the Castle built here by *Hugh Mortimer*, in the reign of *Henry II.* this Town takes its name; of which Castle there is still to be seen some remains on the top of a Rock, under which runs the River *Rea*. The Town is pretty well built with Brick. The Church is a large, old, and elegant Structure, with a Roof of *Irish Oak*, and a very high wood Spire. Near the Church, is a place called *Castle-ditch*, in the form of a *Saxon* Encampment; and on the other side, is a very large Spring of excellent Water, that serves the whole Town, and turns a Mill. Sir *Lacon Child*, Knt. founded a Free-school, with a Dwelling house for the Master, in this Town, and endowed it well. Here also is a good Grammar-school, and likewise a large well managed Workhouse, in which the Poor of sixteen Parishes are maintained and kept employed. The Market is on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, on *May 2*, and *October 27*.

About half a Mile from this Town, is one of the most beautiful Seats in the Kingdom, built by Sir *Edward Blount*, Bart. It is situate on an Eminence that overlooks the River *Rea*, in a good Soil, and hath a variety of Prospects into different Counties. The House is of Brick, adorned with *Corinthian* Pillars. The Front is to the East, and is adorned in a most elegant manner on the top with curious Statues. Before this Front, is a fine Court, with a Basen in the middle; on each side of which Basen, at proper distances from the House, are a handsome pile of Offices, adorned with Cupola's, a Clock, &c. The West-side of the House has two Wings, curiously about three Miles in circumference. The blackness of the Soil shews the quantity of Timber, and other combustible Materials destroyed in the burning of it. The *Old Work*, as it is called, discovers the Ruins of a great Building. The remains of the Arches are guessed to have supported their Bathing-houses. Coins are found here frequently in Ploughing, but such as have lain so long loose, and in the wet, that they are almost eat up with rust, and cannot be understood. The Walls appear to have been nine or ten Foot thick in some Places, the *Fosse* remaining. Its Situation discovers it to have been of great Importance: It stood upon the only Ford of the *Severn* hereabouts; there is none below it: Thus it commanded the passage of the River. *Ostorius*, probably, built here one of his Forts upon the *Severn*.

built ; on this side lies the Bowling-green. The North and South-sides alike very beautiful. The Gardens here are exceeded by few. The great Hall is scarce to be matched for loftiness, curious Staircase, fine Carvings, &c. The Saloon, and indeed every thing else in this magnificent Building, is proportionably exact.

Broseley: *Broseley*, about two Miles North-east from *Wenlock*, is a large and populous Village, situate upon the *Severn*, which with *Bental* and *Madeley* Wood, that are contiguous to it, does equal most Towns in *England*, in number of Houses, owing entirely to the Coal Trade, which Business employs many thousands, besides those who are employed in the Manufacture of Iron, Stone, Pipes, white Earthenware, &c. in and near this Place. And of late Years, the conveniency and necessity, put the Inhabitants upon setting up a Market ; for which purpose, they have built a very handsome Market-house.

The Coal-mines are numerous about this Place, and several Fire-engines are erected on the other side of the *Severn*, to drain the Coal-works ; and many hundred Vessels lie in or near *Broseley*, to carry the Coals, &c. away to distant Places. All these Works being upon the banks of the River, though a considerable height above it, the Coals are conveyed down in the following manner : A large Barrel or Wind is fixed at the top, on which runs a large Chain ; at each end of this is a wooden Waggon, that holds two Tons each. This Chain reaches to the River, and when one Waggon is loaded at the top, is set a going gradually, which brings the empty one up, and so continues till the Vessel is laden.

**Burning-
well.**

This Village is also remarkable for a Well, about sixty Yards from the *Severn*, which broke out in the Year 1711, the Water of which sends forth a Vapour or Steam that is inflammable. This Prodigy in Nature was, according to the information given by a Gentleman on the spot, discovered by a poor Man living near the place, who being alarmed with an uncommon noise in the night, arose, and went to the place from whence it proceeded, with a Lanthorn and Spade ; upon digging a little, the Water gushed out with violence, and took fire at the Candle. But the store of inflammable Matter being exhausted, the Fire grew weaker, and would burn no more.

In

In the Year 1747, the same old Man, by a like notice as before, once more gave the struggling vapours vent, at a place about ten Yards distant from the old Well, where it burnt as formerly. The Heat was so intense, as to boil a common Tea-kettle in about nine Minutes; Mutton-stakes, and slices of Bacon, were broiled very soon, and with an excellent flavour. The old Man sometimes boiled his Family-pot over it.

It is remarkable, that the Flame was emitted with a rumbling noise, and alternate gulplings of the Water, which, though boiling like a Pot, always remained cold, and the ebullition still kept it muddy.

A few Years ago, a Gentleman determined to sink a Coal-pit near the spot, but the undertaking proved expensive, and hazardous; the Workmen were greatly annoyed by Wildfire, and when they had sunk to the depth of eighty-eight Yards, and began to get Coals, a subterraneous reservoir of Brine suddenly burst into the Work, and filled it to the level of eighteen Yards, which proved to be only a stagnant Lake, and not a brine Spring, although it was so strong that an Egg swam high in it. The Pit was afterwards drained, but the Sulphur remaining excessive strong, it was judged proper to fire it, which caused so terrible an explosion as alarmed all the Neighbourhood, imagining it had been an Earthquake. It shook their Windows, Pewter, and even the Casks in their Cellars. This, however, seemed like a dying groan in the burning Well, which since that time has entirely ceased to burn.

About half a Mile above *Broseley*, is a place called *Coalbrook-dale*; in which is a Smelt-house, for melting Lead: A prodigious number of Works for casting, boring, grinding, and trying Cannon, casting Cylinders, Furnaces, &c. Iron Forges, and here was extracted the famous *British Oil*, by *Darby and Co.* Coalbrook.

Caer-Caradock is a high Hill, at the conflux of the *Clun* and *Temd*; which was the scene of that Action related by *Tacitus*, between *Ostorius*, the Roman, and *Charactacus*, the Briton. The tokens of that Action are still seen near *Lanterden*. There are two Barrows, and a Roman Camp, very deep, commonly called the *Gair*, situated on the East point of a very steep Hill, only accessible on the West. Another mark of this memorable Caer Caradock.

Event, is a large Fortification, on the South point of a high Hill, called *Tangley*, a Mile north of the *Clun*: To which we may add the Place called *Bishop's-mote*, mentioned before in the account of *Bishop's-Castle*.

White
Ladies.

The Royal
Oak.

In the Parish of *Tong*, and in a large Wood, on the East-side of the *Severn*, near *Staffordshire*, stands *White Ladies*, or *Boscobel-house*, famous in History for the concealment of King *Charles II.* from the Parliament Forces; and for the *Oak*, which obtained the name of *Royal*, from the time that his said Majesty hid himself and Colonel *Carlos* in its hollow part, when it was thought no longer safe to trust to his retreat in *Boscobel-house*. The real Oak has been totally cut away in piece-meals by curious Travellers; but there sprung up by its side a thriving Tree, from an Acorn, that fell from the *Royal Oak*, inclosed with a brick Wall, and over the Entrance is this Inscription:

The OAK beloved by JOVE.

The following are the most principal Seats, with those already mentioned:

Duke of *Kingston's*, at *Tong-Castle*.

Earl of *Powys's*, at *Oakley-Park*.

Earl of *Strafford's*, at *Shesnal*.

Lord *Weymouth's*, at *Botsfield*.

Lord *Onslow's*, at *Onslow*.

Lord *Clive's*, at *Condover*.

Lord *Dudley's*, at *Hales Owen*.

Viscount *Kilmorey's*, at *Stanton-Hall*.

Sir *John Aspley's*, at *Abbey-Foregate*.

Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne's*, at *Llanworda*.

William Clive's, Esq's; Brother to Lord *Clive*, at *Stych*.

Charles Baldwyn, Esq's; at *Aqualate*, near *Newport*.

Richard Whitworth, Esq's; at *Bachacre*, near *Newport*.

T H E

P R E S E N T S T A T E

O F

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

THIS County was originally called by the *Name*, Saxons *Sumersetan*, meaning a Seat or Settlement in Summer; because they were persuaded, and it is not controverted now, that this County enjoys more of the Summer Season than any other County in *England*.

The County of *Somerset* is two hundred and four Miles *Extent*, in circumference, and a maritime County; bounded on *Boundaries* the North partly by the *Irish* Sea, or *British* Channel, and partly by *Gloucestershire*; on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the West by *Devonshire*, and on the South by *Dorsetshire*; and divided into forty-two Hundreds. *Division*,

The Air within this tract of Land is remarkably mild, *Air*, generally wholesome, and exceeding fine in the hilly parts.

The Soil is more various; there are some Bogs in the *Soil*, lower Grounds, but the most part of those low Grounds yield great quantities of Corn and Grass. The hilly Parts not only bear good Crops of Corn, and afford excellent Pasture for Sheep, but their Bowels teem with Lead, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, for making of Brasses. The District called *Taunton Dean*, is particularly noted for its fertility in Corn, Grass, and rich Fruit for Cyder.

This County abounds with Cattle, Corn, Lead, *Lapis* *Commo-*
Calaminaris, Woad for Dyers, and produceth *Bristol-* *dities*
stones, &c. But its chief Support is the Woollen Manufacture, in which vast numbers of Hands are employed, and the Manufactures enriched by making fine *Spanish* Medley-cloth, Druggets, Serges, Cantaloons, Knit Stockings, &c.

Rivers.

It is watered by the mouth of the *Severn*, called *Bristol* Channel, and by the Rivers *Avon*, *Brent*, *Parret*, and *Tame*, besides a number of smaller Rivers, which furnish this County with plenty of all sorts of Fish; amongst which, the Elvers, a sort of diminutive Eel, taken in the *Avon*, is the most remarkable, being in size about the thickness of a Goose-quill. By a particular management they are made to cast their Skins, then being knead into a Cake, they are fried.

Government.

The Civil Government is in the Custos Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and other Civil Officers.

The Ecclesiastical is in the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and his Clergy.

The Military in the Lord-lieutenant and his Deputies, who command the national Militia, whose quota for this County is eight hundred and forty private Men, besides Officers.

Representatives.

The whole Shire is represented in the House of Commons by two Knights, elected by the Freeholders in the County; but there are sixteen more Members chosen by the Cities and Boroughs, viz. six for three Cities, and ten for five Boroughs. Besides which, there are twenty two Market-towns, and several very considerable Villages.

Cities.

The three Cities are, *Bristol*, *Bath*, and *Wells*.

Bristol.

Bristol, (one hundred and seventeen Miles from *London*) is very ancient, situated on the Bank of the River *Avon*, and originally called by the Britons, *Caer Oder Nant*, *Baden*, which is interpreted the City *Odera* in *Baden* (or *Bath*) Valley; which the Saxons changed into *Brightstow*, i. e. a famous Place; from which we corruptly call it *Bristol*. The British name leads us to believe that this City was founded in a Valley on the West, or *Somersetshire* side of the *Avon*, and the Parliament-roll in the reign of *Edward III.* confirms this opinion. But such has been the flourishing state of this City, that it has extended its limits to the East-side of the River, and now stands partly in *Gloucestershire*.

The Situation is low, but on the side of a rising Hill; so that the Ground-plot thereof much resembles old *Rome*, in an oval form. It was always kept in a posture of defence, with a fine Castle, supposed to be built by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, natural Son to King *Henry I.* and

and was demolished by *Oliver Cromwell*. The scite whereof is now covered with Houses, divided into several Streets, the chief whereof is called *The Castle*.

It has the honour to give the title of Earl to the Right Honourable *George Harvey*, Earl of *Bristol*, Lord *Hervey* of *Ickworth*, and Baron *Hervey*, who derives his Pedigree from *Robert Fitz Herbert*, a younger Son of *Hervey*, Duke of *Orleans*, who came from *France* with *William the Conqueror*; and from *John Hervey*, who was created Earl of *Bristol*, 1 *George I.* 1714. And it sends two Citizens to represent it in the House of Commons. It is also an episcopal See, erected by King *Henry VIII.* and endowed out of the dissolved Monastery of *St. Augustine*, in this City. Gives title of Earl. Representatives.

Bristol is deemed the most considerable Sea-port, next to *London*, in *England*, both for Shipping and Commerce, containing not less than one hundred thousand Inhabitants in it and its Environs, and employs three thousand Sail of Ships at least.

The Buildings, in general, are very good, and the Streets much resemble *London*.

The Publick Buildings are, a Cathedral, eighteen Churches, eight Meeting-houses, including the Quakers, who in this City are a very considerable Body, both for number and wealth; an Exchange, several Hospitals, a Library, a Bridge, a Guildhall, &c. Public Buildings.

The Cathedral is not very extraordinary; but several of the Churches are worthy of a Traveller's observation, especially *St. Mary's Radcliff*, which is a noble, stately, large, and spacious Edifice, with a fine Steeple or Tower. In which lies buried *William Penn*, Vice-admiral of *England*, who took *Jamaica* from the *Spaniards*, and was Father to the great *William Penn*, one of the Heads of the Quakers in their infant State.

The *Exchange*, which was built pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1733, has four entrances into it, and Rooms for Shops over it like the Royal Exchange at *London*, and about two thirds as large. The old Buildings, pulled down for that purpose, cost the Chamber of the City above 20,000*l.* * The Exchange.

The

* The first Stone of it was laid by the Mayor, the 10th of *March*, 1740-1, with several pieces of gold and silver Coin under it, and this Inscription upon it:

Regnante

THE PRESENT STATE OF

The
Bridge.

The *Bridge*, over the *Avon*, is exceeding strong, with very high Arches, the Tide of Flood rising here near six Fathom, and running very strong.

Guildhall.

The *Guildhall*, for the Assizes and Sessions, and for holding the Mayors and Sheriff's Courts, is in *Broad-street*, with the Effigy of King *Charles II.* in the Front. Adjoining to it, is a spacious lofty Room, called *St. George's Chapel*, in which the Mayor and Sheriffs are annually chosen.

At the upper end of *Corn-street*, is a very large modern built Council-house, where the Mayor and Aldermen meet every Day, except *Sundays*, to administer Justice. Below it stands the *Tolsey*, where the Merchants used to meet before the Exchange was built.

Queen's-
square.

The great Square called *Queen's*, formerly the *Mead*, where the Ground was subject to the hazards of Inundations, is now so raised, that it is free from that inconvenience: It is very handsomely built and inhabited; and is reckoned larger than any Square in *London*, except *Lincoln's-*

Regnante GEORGIO II.
Pio, Felici, Augusto, Libertatis, & Rei Mei-
catoriæ Domi Forisque Vindice,
Primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificii,
Suffragio Civium,
Et Ære publico extructi,
Posuit HENRICUS COOMBE, Prætor,
A. C. MDCCXL.

In English thus;

In the Reign of GEORGE II.

The Pious, Prosperous, August, Vindicator of Liberty and Commerce, both at Home and Abroad, HENRY COOMBE, Mayor, A. D. 1740.

Placed the first Stone of this Edifice,
Erected by the VOTE of the CITIZENS, and at the publick
Expence,

This Structure is all of Free-stone, with two spacious Apartments at the entrance, one for a Tavern, and the other for a Coffee-house, and is the compleatest of its kind in *Europe*, and was opened with great Pomp on the 21st of *September*, 1743. Behind it also a large space of Ground was laid out for the Markets, which very much embarrassed *High street* and *Broad-street*, where they were before kept; which Markets are now finished, and are the compleatest of any in *England*.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields. On the North-side of it is the Custom-house, and in the middle, Walks with rows of Trees: In the center of which is a fine equestrian Statue of King *William III.* erected, the workmanship of the famous Mr. *Rybrack.*

The Quay along the River is very noble, and well filled with all sorts of Merchandize, and a handsome row of Houses front it. The Quay is reckoned the longest in *England.*

The *College-green* is deemed the healthiest place in the City, it being pleasantly situated; in the middle of which stands the High-cross, which a few Years since stood at the upper end of *High-street.* In the *College-green* stands the Cathedral, and the Assembly-room, which is a very handsome Building, and stands in the way from the City to the *Hot-wells,* or Water of *St. Vincent's Rock.*

There are no less than eighteen charitable Foundations, by the name of Hospitals, in this City.

1. *Queen Elizabeth's,* which was a collegiate Church, called *Gaunt's,* from its Founder, Sir *Henry Gaunt,* who entered himself a Recluse in it. In the Year 1706, it was rebuilt, by the contribution of the Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. *Colston,* and other private Donors, and is large enough for one hundred Boys. They are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and 8*l.* 8*s.* given to put them Apprentice. Six of these Boys, that are upon Mr. *Colston's* Establishment, have 10*l.* a Year for putting them out. The Master is allowed 450*l.* a Year for the maintenance of these Boys; besides what is given them when they go away. The Mayor and Aldermen, who are the Visitors of it, chuse a Treasurer. The Boys are dressed very much like our Bluecoat-hospital Boys, only their Breast-plate is a piece of scarlet Cloth, with the two first letters of the names of the Donor.

2. The Hospital founded by *Edward Colston, Esq;* on *St. Austin's back,* where one hundred Boys are maintained for seven Years, taught and then put out Apprentice.

3. Another Hospital, erected by the same Gentleman, in the Year 1691, upon his own Ground on *St. Michael's-hill,* which cost him 25,000*l.* The Front and two Sides are faced with Free-stone. It contains a Chapel neatly adorned, twenty-four Apartments, and other conveniencies for twelve Men, and twelve Women. The elder Brother receives

THE PRESENT STATE OF

receives 6s. and each of the others 3s. weekly, besides an Allowance for Coals. To a Clergyman is paid 10l. yearly for reading the Common-prayer twice every Day, except when Prayers are read in St. *Michael's* Church, at which every Member of this Alms-house is to attend.

4. In *King-street*, is another-Hospital, founded partly by *Edward Colston*, Esq; and partly by the Merchants.

5. In the Year 1696, he also purchased a piece of Ground in *Temple-street*, and built, at his own charge, a School and Dwelling-house for a Master to instruct forty Boys in Writing, Arithmetick, and the Church Catechism. The Boys are likewise to be cloathed.

6. *Forster's* Hospital, on St. *Michael's-hill*, for six Men and eight Women, whose Allowance is 2s. a Week each.

7. St. *Nicholas* Alms-house in *King-street*, founded by Mr. *Daniel Adams*, where are sixteen Rooms for thirteen Women, and three Men, at the weekly Allowance of 1s. 10d. each.

8. One in *Peter-street*, built by Alderman *Aldworth*, for eight Widows, but no Allowance.

9. *Merchant Taylor's* Hospital, in *Merchant-street*, where two Men, and nine Women, have each 2s. 6d. a Week, besides a Dinner, and 1s. a-piece once a Quarter.

10. St. *John's* Hospital, in the *Old Market*, where twelve Women are allowed 2s. a Week each, besides a Sack of Coals, and 1s. a-piece at *Christmas*.

11. Another over-against it (both said to be the gift of one Mr. *Barnstaple*) for twelve Men, and twelve Women, who are allowed 2s. 4d. per Week each, and Washing.

12. Alderman *Stephens's* Hospital, in the same Street, for twelve Women, whose only Allowance is 1s. 6d. a Week each.

13. Another on *Radcliff-hill*, for fourteen Men and Women, founded by Sir *William Penn*. Some of the Poor here have an Allowance, others none.

14. An Hospital, or Work-house, built by the People called Quakers, near the *Narrow Weir*.

15. Dr. *White's* Hospital, in *Temple-street*, for nine Men and three Women, at an Allowance of 2s. 6d. a Week each, and Gowns once in three Years.

16. A Bridewell, betwixt *Wine-street* and St. *James's*.

17. An

17. An old Alms-house without *Temple-gate*, wherein are fourteen People, but no Allowance.

18. On *St. Peter's-day*, *June 29, 1738*, was opened at the Mint, an Infirmary for this City, for the reception of the Sick, Lame, and distressed Poor, after the example of those in *London, Winchester, &c.* It is demoninated *St. Peter's Hospital*, and very liberal Contributions have been made to it; and particularly, we are told, that *John Elbridge, Esq;* Comptroller of the Customs in this City, who died in *February 1738-9*, besides many other charitable Donations, bequeathed 5000*l.* to this Infirmary, besides endowing a Charity-school on *St. Michael's-hill*, which he built several Years before his Death, for educating and cloathing a certain number of poor Girls.

Yet all these beauties are greatly annoyed by a great number of Glafs-houses, whose high Chimnies resemble so many Towers, and their Smoak spread a continual Cloud over the City.

As a Corporation, this City is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, and forty-two Common-councilmen. The Recorder holds Affizes in capital, as well as all other criminal Causes. And it is a County within itself.

Here is a Market on *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*, and a Fair on the 25th of *January*, and 25th of *July*, for all sorts of Goods.

There is a handsome Library in *King-sireet*; *Merchant Taylor's-hall*, a Free-stone Building of seventy Foot long graceth *Broad-sireet*; and there is a Theatre or Play-house, near *Jacob's-well*, at the bottom of *Brandow-hill*.

The *Hotwell*, or Water of *St. Vincent's Rock*, is without the City, at the conflux of two Rivulets; near which, is a handsome large House, with commodious Apartments for such as come to drink the Waters; a great quantity of which is exported.

The City of *Bath*, (one hundred and eight Miles from *London*) is situated twelve Miles higher up the *Avon* than *Bristol*. It lies low, in a Plain, encompassed on every side by the said River, and by Hills of an equal height.

There is no certain account of the foundation of *Bath*; but it is agreed that the *Romans* mention these Baths in this Place under the name of *Hot-waters*, and the *Waters of the Sun*. Not that we are to suppose that these Waters receive

receive their warmth and medicinal virtues from the Sun, for heat may be the effect of Sulphur, Iron and common Water; and we know that the Hills from whence the *Bath Waters* flow, contain both sulphureous Matter and iron Ore; which impregnating the Water flowing thro' them, give it that heat and milky detergent quality, which this Water evidently possesses. And this Water is of sovereign use in cold Diseases and broken Constitutions.

Bath joined with *Wells*, has been an episcopal See ever since the reign of King *Henry I.* and confirmed by Statute of 35 *Henry VIII.* sends two Citizens to represent it in the House of Commons; and it gave title of Earl to *William Pulteney*, Esq; who was created Earl of *Bath*, by King *George II.* *An. Dom.* 1742.

There is no Town in *England* of its bigness, that has so many and such good built stone Houses. The Houses are very close in the Streets about the Abbey and the Baths; but are, for the most part, lofty and well built, particularly at and near the *West-gate*; and those on the *Abbey-green*, and about the *Cross-bath*, are remarkably high and spacious, and built mostly of Stone.

New-
square.

The new Square adjoining to the publick Walks, on the South-side of the City, near the River *Avon*, is so contrived and regular in its form and buildings, as to look like one grand Palace, one hundred and forty Feet in front, adorned with Columns and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order in every Pile, with a Tower at the corner of every Pile, and a center House, and a Pediment in every front. Here also is built an Assembly-house or Ball-room, resembling an *Egyptian Hall*, ninety Feet long, and fifty-two broad; with a Garden for the Ladies, and a Bowling-green for the Gentlemen; a grand Parade of two hundred Yards in length; a Terrace of five hundred Yards in circumference; a Portico of the same dimensions, and divers other Walks in common for all People; and so disposed, that Gentlemen and Ladies may walk there be the Season, Hour, or Weather, what it will.

Orange-
square.

Orange-square, so called in compliment to the Prince of *Orange*, who visited *Bath* for his health, in the Year 1735, contains several handsome Houses, and a monumental Stone with an Inscription in honour to that Prince and the place; signifying, that the said Prince was restored

to

to his health by drinking *Bath Waters*, thro' the favour of God, and to the extreme joy of *Britain*, 1735.

Without the Walls, is a stately new Square erected, with a fine Chapel, whose middle is inclosed with Rails, and handsomely laid out within. In the center, is a lofty Obelisk, seventy Feet high from the Foundation, terminating in a point, erected by *Richard Nash*, Esq; in memory of *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*, and his Royal Consort, *An. Dom.* 1738.

The Abbey Church is a venerable Pile, and though beautiful, is but small, supposed to stand upon the scite of the *Roman* Temple dedicated to *Minerva*. In the front of which may be seen, the *Papish* representation of God, the Father, and other superstitious figures of Saints and Angels. On the South-side of this Cathedral, are to be seen some parts of the ancient Abbey and the Gate-house belonging to it, which are converted into Lodgings, that have frequently been honoured with the Residence of crowned Heads. Abbey Church.

There are three other Churches, viz. *St. James's*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Michael's*.

The Town-hall is very commodious, and well ornamented with the Portraits of the late Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and many more. But the glory of *Bath*, is the grand Hospital, for the reception of the Sick and Poor from all parts of the Kingdom, one hundred Foot in front, and ninety Foot deep, a noble pile of Building of Free-stone, erected upon the scite of the old Play-house. Town-hall

Here are also two Schools for fifty Boys, and fifty Girls, who are taught to wash and other parts of Housewifery, to qualify them for Services. *St. John's* Hospital for sick People, with a Chapel, built all of white Free-stone. *Bimbury's* Hospital, founded by seven Sisters, and *Bellot's* Hospital; an Hospital for black Alms-people, endowed with 3*s.* 4*d.* a Week each; and an Alms-house called *Ruscot's* Charity, for twelve Men and twelve Women, who have each 5*s.* a Week. Schools.

The Corporation of this City acts under a Charter granted by *Queen Elizabeth*, and consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, two of whom are Justices of the Peace, and twenty-four Common-councilmen, who hold a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *February 3*, and *June 29*. Corporation.

The

The Markets are well supplied with all kinds of Provisions for the vast concourse of People of Fortune, who constantly meet there at the proper Seasons, some for Pleasure and Gaming, others for drinking the Waters and Bathing.

King's-
bath.

On the South-side of the Abbey-Church, is the *King's-bath*, before which is the Pump-room, a pretty neat Building for the Company to meet in, who drink the Water, conveyed hither by a marble Pump from the bottom of the Spring, where it is near boiling hot. This Water is very grateful to the Stomach, in taste it is sulphureous and steely, like the *Spa* or *Pymont* Water. It operates by Stool and Urine; and as to its effect, it strengthens the Bowels, restores their lost tone and renews their vital heat. This Bath is an oblong Square, with Walls full of niches, supposed to be built by the *Romans*. At every corner are Steps to descend into the Bath, and a Parapet, with a Walk round it.

Queen's-
bath.

The *Queen's-bath*, lies behind the south Wall of the *King's-bath*, and has a Tabernacle of four Pillars in the midst. This Bath borrows its Water from the *King's*, and therefore is of a more temperate warmth. To this also belong Pumps and Pump-rooms, for pouring hot Streams on any part of the Body, which is accounted salutary in many Cases.

Hot-bath.

The *Hot-bath*, lies in the South-west part of the Town, and is not inferior to the *King's-bath* in warmth. It is a small Parallelogram, with a stone Tabernacle of four Pillars in the midst.

Cross-bath

The *Cross-bath*, which is near the *Hot-bath*, is triangular, and takes its name from a Cross that was formerly erected in the middle of it.

Wells.

The City of *Wells*, situate at the bottom of *Mendip-hills*, and one hundred and twenty Miles from *London*, was not known to the *Romans*, as can be learned from History, and is supposed to arise from a Church built here by *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, taking its name from the *Wells* that spring up in every part of it. It flourished so fast, that in 906, it was erected into a Bishop's See, and at last was annexed to *Bath*; so that now the episcopal See is stiled the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Wells

Wells was made a free Borough by King *Henry II.* and is a little clean City, and the Buildings are as good as any where, considering the smallness of it, and its distance from *London*. The Streets are broad; the Houses are about six hundred, and the People about four thousand. The River *Wolve* runs at the back of it, and the adjacent Country is pleasant; but the Roads to it are up Hill and down Hill, and very stony, except that from *Glastenbury*.

The front of the Cathedral is much admired for its excellent Imagery and carved Stone-work. *Camden* owns that nothing can be finer. The Cloisters adjoining to it are very fair and spacious. The Chapter-house is a Rotund, supported by a Pillar in the middle. The Window to the Front is most curiously painted. Besides the Bishop and Dean, there belong to this Church twenty-seven Prebendaries, nineteen Petty Canons, a Precentor, Treasurer, Chancellor, and three Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Taunton*, a number which few Cathedrals in *England* have besides. These, with the Spiritual Court-men, as Proctors, &c. bring most custom to this City.

The Bishop's Palace is one of the handsomest in the Kingdom, belonging to a See. The South side is walled and moated; and *St. Andrew's-well*, near it, is one of the finest Springs in *England*. The Deanry also is a fine House, and here are good Houses for the Prebendaries. The Vicars Dwellings in the *Clofe*, are also very pretty.

There is a handsome modern Town house, where the Corporation meet to do Business, and the Judges hold the Affizes.

Here is a Charity-school for twenty Boys and twenty Girls; an Hospital, founded by Bishop *Babwith*, for thirty poor Men and Women, near *St. Cuthbert's*, the Parish Church; *Brick's* Alms-house, for four poor Men; *Mr. Llewelin's*, for Women; *Mr. Harper's*, for four poor Woolcombers, and *Mr. Andrews's*, for four poor Women; which Parish of *St. Cuthbert* is seven Miles long and four broad, containing several Hamlets.

The Poor, especially Women and Children, in this Town, are employed chiefly in making Bone-lace, and knitting of Stockings.

We find by its ancient Charters granted by King *Henry II.* and King *John*, that the chief Magistrate of this

Corporation was stiled no more than Master ; but before the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Borough was called a City, and the chief Magistrate Mayor ; and it is now governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Masters, called Aldermen, and sixteen Gownsmen or Common-councilmen ; who, amongst other Privileges, hold a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and six Fairs, for Oxen, Horses, Sheep, and Hogs, on *May 30*, *June 24*, *October 10*, and *14*, *November 17*, and *30*.

Bridge-
water.

Bridgewater, (one hundred and forty-two Miles from *London*) a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons, is one of the most considerable Towns in this County. This is a *Norman* Foundation, and was for many Years called *Brugge Walter*, or *Walter's Borough*, from its Founder's name, *Walter*, a *Norman*.

This Borough stands on a Gravel, and on an Ascent ; and though the Air is thick, it is allowed to be as healthy as most Places. The River is navigable to the *Thone*, and from thence to *Taunton*, and for Boats as far up as *South Petherton* Bridge, the Tide running strong ten Miles above *Bridgewater*, which is situated just ten Miles from the *Start Point*. On a Spring, the head of the Tide, which is here called the *Boar*, comes in roaring and foaming with such fury, as would do much mischief, were the Sailors and Watermen not guarded against it, occasioned by the streightening and shoaling of the River ; and a Spring-tide flows twenty-two Foot at the Key, to which Ships of two hundred Tons come up.

The situation and strength of this Port town, have always made it considerable. The Castle and Bridge were built in King *John's* reign ; and the Barons made it a place of Arms in their War with King *Henry III. Edward II. III. and IV.* and several of their Royal Successors favoured it with divers and extraordinary Privileges, that at one time encouraged many Merchants to settle there, who drove a considerable Trade with *Spain*.

Gave title
of Earl.

Henry VIII. erected it into an Earldom, in favour of *Henry Lord d'Aubigny*. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Town an Admiralty Court. King *James I.* revived the Earldom of *Bridgewater*, in favour of *John Egerton*, Viscount *Brackley* ; and King *George I.* dignified it with
the

the title of a Dukedom, in the person of ——— *Scroop*, * Gave title of Duke.
 the Father of the present Duke, who is the most noble
Francis Egerton, Duke of *Bridgewater*, Marquis of *Brackley*,
 Earl of *Bridgewater*, and Viscount *Brackley*. King
Charles I. extended the Jurisdiction of this Corporation
 thro' the whole Parish of *Bridgewater*; so as the Inha-
 bitants of the Parish were to have the same Privileges as
 the Inhabitants of the Borough. †

Its present State is greatly improved, and the Govern- Present
 ment is settled in a Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, State and
 who are all Justices of the Peace, and twenty-four Govern-
 Common-councilmen; who have a Town-clerk, Clerk
 of the Market, Water-bailiff, and two Serjeants at Mace;
 and out of the Common-council are chosen annually two
 Bailiffs, or Sheriffs, and a Receiver, who collects the
 Town-rents, and makes Payments; which Rents consist
 of the Manor of the Borough, the great and small Tythes,
 the Manor of *East Stower*, in *Dorsetshire*, &c. to the
 amount of 10,000*l.* The Water-bailiff and two Serjeants,
 carry three large Maces, one Silver gilt, and two Silver
 ones, before the Mayor and his Brethren. The Freemen
 are free in all the Ports of *England* and *Ireland*, except
London and *Dublin*. It is also a distinct County in itself;
 so that the Sheriff of the County can send no Process into
 the Borough.

The Buildings are handsome, and the Streets make Buildings.
 a good appearance, consisting of about seven hundred
 Houses. But here is only one Parish Church, dedicated to

* His Brothers *Charles* and *Thomas*, were burnt in their Beds
 in *Bridge-water-house*, since converted to *Bridge-water-square*,
 in *Barbican*, *London*

† During the great Rebellion, this Town sustained several
 hot Sieges, and was forced out of the Parliament's hands by
 the King's Forces. But in 1653, it surrendered to *Oliver*,
 with forty pieces of Cannon, great store of Ammunition and
 Provision, and a Treasure valued at 100,000*l.* laid up there
 by those that fled from the Parliament Army. This greatly
 contributed to reduce both the Strength, Trade, and Substance
 of this Town. And it met with a further Shock, by the part it
 took in the Cause of the Duke of *Monmouth*, in 1685, who
 lodged at the Castle, and was proclaimed King in the Market-
 place. For, after his Defeat, General *Kirk* entered the Town,
 and committed such Barbarities as are shocking to relate, and
 hanged many in cold Blood, without Trial.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

St. Mary, which is plain, but large, and its Spire exceeded in height only by two more in *England*; and it was once the title of a suffragan Bishop. Here also is a fine Meeting-house for Dissenters; in which is an advanced Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, when they are Dissenters, and chuse to frequent that place of Worship.

There is a handsome and spacious Town-hall, and a high Cross; upon which is a Cistern, supplied with Water by an Engine from a Brook, and from which the whole Town is served with good and wholesome Water. Near the Church, is a large Free-school, built of Stone, under which are lodgings for the Poor of the Parish. And the Dissenters have a private Academy in this Town, for such of their Youth, as are intended for the Ministry.

Market.

The Market at *Bridgewater* is very considerable; that on *Thursdays*, is the greatest in the County for Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; and for Cheese there are few, if any, that excel it in the whole Nation; many Loads being bought here for *Devonshire*. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* are great Flesh-markets, and the Shambles, for their bigness, the finest in *England*. Here are also Fairs for all sorts of Goods and Cattle, on the second *Thursday* in *Lent*, and on *June 24*, *September 21*, and *December 28*, and that on *September 21*, is reckoned the largest in the County.

Trade.

By the navigation of the River, a pretty Coast-trade is carried on to *Bristol* and all down the *Severn* to *Wales*, for Coals and Lead, and to *Cornwall*, for Slate, &c. It is a principal, or head Port, to which *Watchet*, *Minehead*, and *Porlock*, are Members or Creeks; and it has of late Years, improved the foreign Trade to *Portugal*, the *Streights*, and to *Newfoundland*, *Virginia*, and the *West-Indies*; besides great quantities of Wool are brought here from *Ireland*; so that the receipt of the Customs in this Port is very considerable.

The Country between *Bridgewater* and the Sea, and on the North upon the Coast, lies so low, that makes it subject to dangerous Inundations, and is wholly employed in feeding of lean Cattle, brought out of the West part of *Devonshire*, and the borders of *Cornwall* to fat.

Minehead.

Minehead, (one hundred and sixty-six Miles from *London*) situate under a Hill, with a safe Harbour in the *Bristol* Channel, near *Dunstar-Castle*, and capable of receiving

receiving Ships of the greatest burthen; is a Member port to *Bridgewater*, and an ancient parliamentary Borough that sends two Members to Parliament. This Town was incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*; but owes its present flourishing State to an Act of Parliament that passed about the Year 1739, in pursuance of which the Head has been built, the Beach cleared, &c.

The Town is well built, and divided into the upper, Sea-port, the lower, the middle, and the key Town. The upper Town is the oldest, the lower is the largest. The key Town is chiefly occupied by the Custom-house Officers, Merchants, Masters of Ships, and their Dependants; containing together about six hundred and fifty Houses, governed by two Constables, chosen annually at a Court-leet. Its chief Trade is with *Ireland*, for Wool, &c. and with *South Wales* for Coals, and in Herrings; many thousand Barrels of which are caught, cured, and shipped off here, every Year for the *Streights*, &c. Besides here are several considerable Merchants concerned in the *Virginia* and *West India* Trade.

The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and is pretty well provided with the Necessaries of Life; and there is a petty Fair on *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-week*, for Pedlary.

Taunton, or *Thonton*, so called from its situation on the *Taunton*. River *Thone*, (one hundred and forty-five Miles, from *London*) owes its foundation to a Castle built upon that spot, by *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*; and before the Conquest, we find it was grown into a Town, and belonged to the Bishops of *Winchester*; one of whom built another Castle here, which was of very great extent; and the Castle-hall, with the outward Gate and Porters-lodge, are still remaining. It is a large Building, in which the Assizes for the County are generally held; and over-against the Castle-hall, at the entrance into the Court, is the Exchequer, where the Bishop's Clerk keeps his Office, and a Court is kept every *Saturday* for the Tenants.

This Town exerted itself very much for the solemn League and Covenant; and at the Restoration, King *Charles II.* commanded the Walls of the Town to be entirely demolished, and took away their Charter of Incorporation, granted by King *Charles I.* because they refused to renounce the solemn League, &c. But altho' his

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Majesty re-incorporated *Taunton*, at the petition of Bishop *Mew*; its Sufferings were not yet at an end. It became the chief Scene of those bloody Executions by *Jefferies* and *Kirk*,* after the defeat of the Duke of *Monmouth*. However, this did not deter them from embracing the first opportunity to dethrone King *James II.* The Townsmen were in such haste to join the Prince of *Orange* in 1688, that it was thought, if his Highness had been in need, he might have collected an Army in this Town and its Environs.

Present
State.

Manu-
factures.

From this time *Taunton* has flourished, both in Trade, Buildings, and in the number and wealth of its Inhabitants, who are computed to be upwards of twenty thousand; of whom thousands are employed in the Manufacture of Serges, Duroys, Sagathees, Shalloons, &c. in which so much Oil is used, that, though the Streets are spacious and kept clean, its smell is noisome to Strangers.

There are two Parish Churches, one of which dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, is a spacious Edifice, with a high Tower and stately Pinnacles, adorned with carved Work. Here also are several Meeting-houses for Dissenters of all Denominations, who make up the most considerable part of this Town; and a celebrated Academy to train up Dissenters for the Ministry.

Bridge, &c.

The Town-hall is over the Market-house. There is a Bridge over the *Thone* of six Arches, maintained by the County. An Hospital, founded by *Mr. Gray*. It is a large brick Building, for six Men and ten Women, who

* Who caused nineteen wounded Men to be hanged here, not only without permitting their Relations to speak to them, but with Pipes playing, Drums beating, and all other military Pomp and Exultation. He hanged one Person three times, on the *White-Hart* Sign-post, to try if he would own his Fault; but he affirmed, that if it was to do again, he would engage in the same Cause. Vast numbers were condemned here by *Jefferies*, who persuaded the poor Wretches to throw themselves on the King's Mercy, and then caused them to be executed, sending their Quarters to the Trees on the Road. About twenty Gentlemen were hanged, drawn and quartered, in this Town; and nine Months after, when King *James* issued out his Proclamation of Pardon, forty young Gentlemen were particularly excepted out of it, who had presented the Duke, when he came hither, with Colours ready made, at the charge of the Town.

each

each have 2s. a Week, and the Men a Gown, and the Women a Waistcoat and Petticoat once in three Years. Mr. *Huish's* Alms-houses, for thirteen single Men, decayed Tradesmen, who have 2s. 6d. a Week, and a Gown every three Years. Mr. *Henley's* Alms-houses, for twenty Men and Women, without endowment; and a Grammar-school, well endowed.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, twenty-four capital Burgeses, and six Justices. The Mayor and Aldermen are chosen annually out of the Burgeses. The six Justices are at large, and have power to act within the Borough, though the Mayor is also a Justice of the Peace during his Mayoralty and for the ensuing Year. The Officers are, a Town-clerk, two Constables, two Portreves, and two Serjeants at Mace; but they have small Privileges. The Mayor's Officers cannot arrest; so that, though the Town is most flourishing, the Corporation is one of the meanest in the whole County.

Here are two Market-days, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, which are well provided with all sorts of Provisions, and there is a Fair on *June 17*, for Bullocks and Horses, and on *July 7*, which is for ditto on that Day, and for Pedlary and Confectionary for two Days after.

The Election of Parliament-men for this Borough is peculiar: For every *Pot-wallower*, or Person that dresses his own Victuals, is intitled to Vote. And in order to qualify themselves, and to prevent their Votes being called in question, the Inmates or Lodgers, a little before the Day of Election, take care to make a Fire in the Street and to boil his Victuals publickly.

The adjacent County, for above thirty Miles about, receives from this Town the name of *Taunton Dean*, a Vale so fruitful as to need no Manuring. This District is divided into five Hundreds, which, with their Parishes and Hamlets, are subdivided into ten Collections; each whereof has a Reve to collect the Bishop of *Winton's* Rents, amounting together to 1000*l.* a Year or thereabout, and the Fines about 600*l.* a Year. The Receiver is the chief Officer. Every Hundred has its Beadle to summon the Jury, &c. The Tenures here are either Copyhold-lands, Over-lands or Reve-lands. Copyhold-lands are subject to Suit and Service, Heriots and Fines.

Surrender or Death. Over-lands are subject only to Fines, Suit and Service. And the Reve-lands oblige the Tenants to exercise the office of Reve, to collect the Bishop's Quit-rents, &c. on pain of Forfeiture. And all Lands are registered.

To the East of *Taunton*, where the Rivers *Parret* and *Thone* meet, they form an Island, formerly called *Atheling*, or the Island of *Nobles*, now *Athelney*, in which King *Alfred* hid himself with a few of his Nobles, from the conquering *Danes*, that had over-run all the Country to the Forest of *Shelwood*, which was rendered inaccessible by Lakes and Marshes; the whole firm Ground not being above two Acres; of which there is a full account in the History of *England*, in the reign of King *Alfred*.

Ilchester.

Ilchester, or *Ivelchester*, (one hundred and twenty-eight Miles from *London*) so called from a Castle originally built here by the *Romans*, on the River *Ivel*, over which it has a Bridge, is the *Ischalis* of *Antoninus*; thro' which passed the *Roman* Fosse way; and about the time of the Conquest, it was a place of great importance and very populous; and by its Ruins, it appears to have been very large, containing four Parish Churches, environed with a double Wall, and fortified with two Towers on the Bridge. It now has no more than one Parish Church. But it is distinguished by its Privilege of sending two Members to the House of Commons, and having here the County Goal for Debtors and Criminals, and the election of Knights of the Shire. The Town is governed by two Bailiffs, who with the twelve Burgesses, are Lords of the Manor, and are intitled to maintain a Market on *Wednesday*, and a Fair for all sorts of Cattle, on *July 2*, and *August 2*. It also gives the title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Stephen Fox*, Earl of *Ilchester*, Lord *Ilchester* and *Stavordale*, Baron *Strangeways*, of *Woodford Strangeways*, Baron of *Redbynch*, with remainder to the Right Honourable *Henry Fox*, his Brother, created by *George II.* 1756, who is now Lord *Holland*, who derives his pedigree from *Thomas Fox*, who was Sheriff of *London*, in the reign of King *Edward I.* *Ann. Dom.* 1280.

Govern-
ment.

Gives title
of Earl.

King's
Meer

Milbourn
Port.

King's Meer, in this Neighbourhood, is noted for Horse-races.

Milbourn Port, (one hundred and fifteen Miles from *London*) the smallest of all the parliamentary Boroughs in this

this County, containing not many more than two hundred, and those straggling Houses; sends two Members to Parliament. It is mentioned in *Domesday-book*, and was at that time a Market-town, with fifty-six Burgesſes. At present it has no Market, but ſtill keeps up the port of a Corporation, conſiſting of nine capital Bailiffs, who yearly chuſe two Sub-bailiffs, but not out of their own number; and thoſe two have the government of the Borough, under the others, and make the returns of the two Representatives in Parliament. There are alſo ſeven Commonalty-ſtewards, who are Truſtees of the profits of Lands given to the Poor of the Town; and out of theſe, two are choſen every Year for the particular diſtribution of thoſe Profits, who have the cuſtody of the common Seal of the Borough. And here are alſo two Conſtables inveſted with great power.

Glaſtonbury, ſo called from *Glaſtrum*, or Dyers Woad, which uſed to grow ſpontaneouſly about it, is ſituated one hundred and twenty-fix Miles from *London*, upon the Iſle of *Athalon*, a piece of Land ſo much encompassed with Rivers that it is deemed an Iſland, and called *Athalon* by the Ancients, from *Avalia*, the *Britiſh* name for Apples, which grow there in abundance. By this Etymology we ought to allow it a *Britiſh* Foundation. But the antiquity of the Abbey, for which *Glaſtonbury* was moſt famous, can be carried up no higher than the reign of *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, who dedicated it to *Chriſt*, and *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; though ſome Authors have been very ſtrenuous for the Settlement of *Joſeph of Arimathea* upon this Spot, which they call the *fiſt Ground of God*, and the *Saints in Britain*, the *Mother of All Saints*, and the riſe and fountain of Religion in England. But, however, this point of Hiſtory may be ſettled, it is certain, that this Abbey grew up to be both the richeſt and moſt magnificent in the whole World, and loaded with the Bounties of our Kings, the Abbot lived in a very little leſs ſtate than the Royal Donors, with an income of 40000*l.* a Year, had the title of Lord, ſate amongſt the Barons in Parliament, &c. till the diſſolution of the Abbeyes, &c. by *Henry VIII.* when *Richard Whiting*, its Abbot, had one hundred Monks in it, and three hundred Domeſticks, and maintained ſo great hoſpitality, that he did not grudge to entertain five hundred Horſemen at a time. But reſuſing to take the oath of Supremacy,

Fate of the
last Abbey.

Supremacy, and to deliver up his trust, for seizing the Church-plate to raise Money to support the *Yorkshire* Rebellion, and for writing against the Divorce, was accused of Robbery and high Treason, was tried and condemned at *Wells*, and carried from thence, with two of his Monks, on a Hurdle to the *Torr*; the Abbot was there hanged in his pontifical Robes, on *St. Michael's Tower*; his Head was set on the Abbey-gate, and his Quarters disposed of at *Wells, Bath, Bridgewater, and Ilchester*.

The *Torr*.

The *Torr*, so called from the Tower upon it, is a Hill that rises like a Pyramid, to a great height, so as to be a Land-mark for Seamen, it being higher Ground than any other place within ten Miles. The Church that was upon it, at that time, lies in Ruins; yet still, there is to be seen the figure of the Archangel *Michael*, to whom it was dedicated, with a Balance in his Hand, having a Bible in one Scale and a Devil in the other; to which another Devil hangs, but both appear too light for the Bible.

The
Blooming
Thorn.

The Story of *Joseph of Arimathea's Staff*, which, as the Monks persuaded the People, had been stuck there into the Ground, taken root, and grown up to be a *Hawthorn*, that bloomed on *Christmas-day* only, has been so often and reasonably exploded, that it will be only necessary to observe here, that its blooming precisely on *Christmas-day* is a mere fiction: But that there is a *Hawthorn*, that blooms about *Christmas* in mild Winters, is true, and is common in the Gardens of the Curious, by Nature, without a miracle.

Present
State.

This Town, while under the jurisdiction of the Abbots, was a parliamentary Borough and a Corporacion; but those Privileges were lost at the dissolution of the Abbey. *Queen Anne*, in the Year 1705, granted this Town a Charter, under which this Town is governed by a Mayor and Burgesses; but here is not the appearance of its former grandeur, its chief support being a Manufacture of Stockings, and the resort of the People to see the Ruins of the Abbey.

The Market-day is on *Tuesday*, and there is a Fair for all sorts of Cattle, on the 8th of *September*.

Isle of
Avalon.

The Isle of *Avalon* gives title of Viscount to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

Wellington.

Wellington, (one hundred and fifty-two Miles from *London*) is situate on the River *Thone*, with a large Church,
on

on the Road between *Exeter* and *Taunton*, where there is a good Manufacture of Serges, Druggets, &c. holds a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *Thursday* before *Easter* and *Ascension-day*.

Dulverton, (one hundred and sixty-nine Miles from *Dulverton*. *London*) in the Road from *London* to *Truro*, is a pretty Town in a hilly Moor, with a Stone-bridge over *Dunsbrook*, a branch of the *Ex*. In the Neighbourhood are Lead-mines; and here is a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle, on *July 10*, and *November 8*.

Langport, or *Lamport*, (one hundred and thirty-four Miles from *London*) is a well frequented Town, upon the *Parret*, between *Bridgewater* and *Crewkbern*; and it is noted for Eels, which in great plenty, are taken out of the holes of the Banks in frosty Weather. Here are many Lighters employed to carry Goods to *Bridgewater*, to *Taunton*, &c. and to fetch Coals, &c.

It is governed by a Portreve and Recorder, who keep a Court of Record, and have the power of Arrests, and to keep a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the second *Monday* in *Lent*, for fat Cattle; on *June 29*, for black Cattle and Lambs; on *September 24*, for fat Cattle and sucking Colts, and on *November 11*, for fat Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. And this Town once sent Members to Parliament.

Dunster, (one hundred and sixty-four Miles from *Dunster*. *London*) is an ancient Town and Castle, on the shore of the *Severn-Sea*, encompassed on all sides, except the Sea, with Hills. The Castle consists of two Wings and three Towers, upon a Hill of difficult access, whose Fortifications are now in Ruins. The Town lies under it, and contains about four hundred Houses, with a large Church, built with a handsome Tower about three hundred Years ago. It once sent Members to Parliament. But we know of no more Privileges it enjoys, than a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun Monday*, for Pedlary.

Watchet, (one hundred and fifty-nine Miles from *Watchet*. *London*) an ancient Sea-port, is a member Port to *Bridgewater*; and though it formerly was privileged to send Representatives to Parliament, is now reduced to a little Harbour for small coasting Vessels, with a Pier built by the late Sir *William Wyndham*. The Inhabitants fetch Pebbles from the Coast, which burnt, make good Manure for their Land, and Lime to build with. The Cliffs are Alabaster;

Alabaster; and the Inhabitants drive a good Trade with that and the Ashes of a Sea-weed, which they burn and sell to the Glafs-makers at *Bristol*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *January 25*, for Cattle, &c.

Yeovil.

Yeovil, or *Ivel*, (one hundred and twenty-three Miles from *London*) is a large Town, upon the River *Ivel*, a branch of the *Parret*, between *Crewkhern* and *Sherborn*, and is a great thoroughfare on the West Post-road to the Land's-End. But the Streets are narrow, and for the most part, mean; though here is a Manufacture of Gloves, and another of Cloth, and many thriving Tradesmen. It is a Corporation, governed by a Portreve and twelve Burgeffes, who hold a Court of Record every three Weeks; a Market on *Fridays*, which is very considerable for Corn, Hemp, Cheese, Flax, Linen, Sail-cloth, &c. and a Fair on *June 28*, for Horses, Sheep, Lambs, Bullocks, Hogs, and Wool, and on *November 17*, for Horses, Bullocks, Sheep, and Lambs only.

Manu-
factures.

Corpora-
tion.

Here is a large handsome Church, and a Charity-school for thirty Boys; but the Town-hall is mean.

Somerton.

Somerton, (one hundred and twenty-eight Miles from *London*) was originally a Castle, built by the Kings of the *West Saxons*; and, after the Conquest, we find that the Constableship of it was a very considerable trust. State Prisoners were committed to this Castle; and *John*, King of *France*, was removed hither from the Castle of *Hertford*. Some will have it to have been the Shire-town, from which the County takes its name. But at present, there is no Castle, nor appearance of its greatness. It stands upon the *Parret*, midway between *Wells* and *Crewkhern*, and is a Post-town, and very healthy, upon a hard Soil, about a Mile from the Moors, which contain twenty thousand Acres of very good Land for Grazing; on which they, that have a right of Common, feed a vast number of Sheep and Cattle gratis.

Govern-
ment.

Manu-
facture.

This Town is governed by a Bailiff, chosen by the Inhabitants. Here is a Hall for the petty Sessions; an Alms-house for eight poor People, and a Free-school. And here is a Branch of the Woollen Manufacture; but the chief support of the Town seems to be the Market and Fairs for Cattle which are kept, the Market on *Mondays*, and the Fairs on *Tuesday* in *Passion-week*; *Tuesday* three Weeks after ditto; *Tuesday* six Weeks after ditto, and *Tuesday*.

Tuesday nine Weeks after ditto, for all sorts of Cattle; and to which the Butchers resort from *Bristol, Bath, Salisbury, Dorchester*, and as far as *Winchester*. Here also is a Market on *Tuesdays*, for Corn and Cattle.

Somerton gives title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Edward Stawel*, Lord *Stawel* of *Somerton*, descended from *Ralph Stawel*, Esq; created Baron on *January 15, 1682-3*, descended from *Adam de Stawel*, who flourished about the time of the *Norman Conquest*. Gives title of Baron.

Axbridge, (one hundred and thirty-five Miles from *London*) *Axbridge* is a neat, clean little Town, with a large Church, and an Alms-house endowed. It is situate at the foot of *Mendip-hills*, near the *Chedder-Cliffs*, and on the River *Axe*, about seven Miles from its mouth. It formerly sent Representatives to Parliament. The Inhabitants pretend to Privileges granted before the Conquest. But *Axbridge*, which takes its name from the Bridge over the *Axe*, at this place, does at present act under the modern Charter of King *James I.* by which it is constituted a Corporation, with a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; one of the Burgesses to be named Mayor, another of them Alderman, and eight other Burgesses Counsellors; and these ten to chuse a Recorder; sixteen other Burgesses are chosen, but these have no part in the election of a Mayor; out of these sixteen are elected the Bailiffs and two Constables. And this Body-corporate are Lords Paramount of the Manor; and have a right to hold a Court of Record, and sit in the Court-leet as Judges. Corpora-
tion.

Teasles are cultivated in this Neighbourhood more than in any other part of *England*. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair on *March 25*, and *June 11*, for Cattle, Sheep, Cheese, and Toys.

At *Chedder*, an adjacent Village, there is also a Fair on *May 4*, and *October 29*, for Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. There is also a Court kept here every three Weeks, to hear small Causes. But what it is most remarkable for, is the extent of the Parish, which is twenty-three Miles in circumference, abounding with Pasture and Plantations of Apples; for the goodness of the Cheese made here, some of one hundred and fifty Weight, and famed for being the finest, except the *Parmesan*, in the World: The vast quantities, at least three thousand Hogsheads, of Cyder made within this Parish; the incredible quantity of Apples sent Famous for Cheese.
Cyder Apples.
sent

sent weekly from hence for Sale to *Shepton Mallet*, &c. and for two hundred Bags of Wool at least produced in it every Year.

In *Chedder* there is a handsome large Church, with a neat Tower, and well painted Windows.

Above the Town is a Chasm of a Mile long, between tremendous Rocks, two or three hundred Foot high, in the Road to *Bristol*, with Hollows equally awful and surprizing, and out of which springs a Stream so rapid, that within a quarter of a Mile it drives twelve Mills.

Winton. *Winton*, the native place of Mr. *John Locke*, the great Philosopher, is a pretty good Town, among the *Mendip-hills*, adorned with a handsome Church. Here is a Market pretty well supplied with Corn on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *September 23*. The People trade much in Teasles, which spring up first in the shape and colour of a Tobacco-leaf. Here also is a good Trade for *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is dried and prepared near this Town.

Ilminster. *Ilminster* (one hundred and forty-two Miles from *London*) is a pretty Town, with a very good Church, a large Parish, and a considerable Woollen Manufacture, whose Market is on *Saturdays*. Here also is a Fair for Horses, Bullocks, Sheep, Pigs, Cheese, &c. on the last *Wednesday* in *August*.

Chard. *Chard* (one hundred and forty-one Miles from *London*) is an ancient Borough, that formerly sent Representatives to Parliament, and lies on a descent, with several Streams running thro' it. It consists of four Streets, which terminate near the Market-place, in which is kept a good Market on *Mondays*, for Corn and Butchers Meat, and a Fair on *May 3*, *August 5*, and *November 2*, for Cattle of all sorts, and Pedlary. The Woollen Manufacture is carried on here. And in the Neighbourhood are the fulling-mills, called *Nimore* Mills.

Keynsham. *Keynsham*, or *Kansham* (one hundred and sixteen Miles from *London*) stands on the *Avon*, and lower Road, between *Bath* and *Bristol*, in such a foggy Situation, that it is proverbially called *Smoky Kansham*. Here is a large fine Church, and two Stone-bridges; one of fifteen Arches over the *Avon*, and the other over the *Chew*; a Free-school, for twenty Boys; a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *March 24*, and *August 15*, for Cattle and Cheese. But its chief Trade is Malting.

In this Neighbourhood, is a Quarry of Serpentine-stones, from a Foot to an Inch Diameter, without Heads. And at *Brisleton*, nearer *Bristol*, are Coal-pits, like *Newcastle* Coal.

Brewton, or *Bruton*, in the Road from *London* to *Bridge-water*, one hundred and fourteen Miles from *London*) takes its name from its situation on the River *Bru*, or *Brew*, over which it has a Stone-bridge. It is of a *Saxon* original, and is adorned with a handsome Church, a good Free-school, founded by King *Edward VI.* a stately Almshouse, the Ruins of a *Saxon* Priory, and a spacious Hall over the Market-place, where the Quarter-sessions are sometimes held. Here is a great Trade in Serges and Stockings; a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 4*, and *September 19*, for Cattle. Brewton.

Casile-Carey (one hundred and seventeen Miles from *London*) so called from a Castle built there before the reign of King *Stephen*, is a small Town, remarkable only for its mineral Waters, much like those of *Epsom*, and a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Midlent Tuesday*, *May 1*, and *Whitsun Tuesday*, for Bullocks and Sheep. Castle-Carey.

Shipton-Mallet (one hundred and fifteen Miles from *London*) is a very considerable Town, containing upwards of twelve hundred Houses, and ten thousand Souls. But it is not a Corporation, only governed by a Constable. It stands on such Hills, that makes the Streets narrow, steep, very irregular and uneven; but as it is well watered with Rivulets, and very conveniently situated for Cloth-workers, here is carried on a considerable Trade in Woollen Manufacture. It takes its name from the Family of *Mallet*, its ancient Lords; and the number of Sheep bred about this Place, qu. *Sheep Town*. And it has a right to a Market and Fair by Charter from *Edward II.* The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and is well furnished with Provisions, &c. and the Fair is kept on *August 8*, for all sorts of Cattle, Wool, Cheese, and Apples. Shipton-Mallet.

Croscomb is a profitable Market-town, upon a River, that runs from *Shepton-Mallet*, in the Road to *Wells*, and is chiefly supported by a Stocking Manufactory. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair for Cattle and Drapery, on the first *Friday* in *May*, and on the 31st of *October*. Croscomb.

North

THE PRESENT STATE OF

North Petherton, (one hundred and thirty-six Miles from *London*) is a pretty Market-town, and its Parish, which is seven Miles long, carries on a Manufacture of Serges. It stands between *Bridgewater* and *Taunton*, and is adorned with a very handsome Church, with a lofty fine Tower. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair on *May 1*, for Shoes and Toys.

Mendip-
hills.

Before we leave this quarter of the County, it will be proper to give some account of *Mendip-hills*. The Ancients called them *Moine Drop*, from the many Knolls or Hill-tops there, and their ascents. *Leland* calls them *Minerary-hills*. They stretch out a great way both in length and breadth, and are the most famous in *Britain* both for Lead, Coal, and *Lapis Calaminaris*.* The Miners are called Grooviers, and the Mines Grooves. If any Thief is caught stealing Ore or Tools, they shut him up in a Hut, surrounded with Furze, Fern, &c. and set it on fire: If the Offender can work his way out with his Hands and Feet, well; if not, he must be burnt. This they call *burning the Mill*; and the Thief, if he escapes the Fire, must never return to the Mines again on these Hills.

On the highest part of these Hills, which is a Flat of some length, there are several Swamps, very troublesome and dangerous to Man and Beast. And as to the Coal-mines, they begin about two Miles to the South-east of *Stone-Aston*, and extend to the East four Miles. And within five Miles North, there are also six distinct Coal-works.

* Hail! ye black Mountains lined with hidden Store;
Fallacious Wilds disguising Mines of Ore.
Rich veins of *Calamine* your Desert fills;
And *Lead*'s the solid Basis of your Hills.
Savage the Scene, and barbarous the Plain;
And Dissolation rueful spreads its Reign.
The *Fern* in humble Forests waves around,
And sable *Furzes* darken all the Ground.
Haggard some solitary Trees appear,
And o'er the Waste their straggling Branches rear;
The wither'd Tops confess eternal Blight,
And hungry Ravens on the Branches light.
Around our Head familiar *Lapwings* play,
With hovering Wings, and bask in open Day;
While at a distance rapid *Falcons* buoy'd
With poised Pinions, skim the liquid Void.
And, lost in *Æther*, Sea-gulls soar sublime, &c.

On the South-side of these Hills, is the famous Cave, ^{Ochie-hole.} called *Ochie-hole*, so called from *Ogo*, the *British* word for *Cave*. At whose entrance, is a steep descent of ten or twelve Fathom; at the bottom of which, always issues a current of Water. The Rocks above the entrance are about thirty Fathoms high; and it is a Mile to the summit of the Mountain over them, which is very steep.

Near these Hills, are some Veins of *Magnesia*, and yellow Oker; and towards the North, at *Bishop's-Chew*, is a red Earth, called *Redding*, used for marking of Sheep, &c. and for *Bole Armoniac*, by Apothecaries.

In the Parish of *Chew-Magna*, there are several considerable Hamlets, abounding in Coal-pits, and a large ^{Chew-Magna.} Roman Camp, called *Bow-ditch*, because of a circular form, upon the top of a Hill, and trebly fortified; from whence there is a Prospect of the Islands called *Flatholm* and *Steeptholm*, in *Bristol Channel*.

Frome Selwood, otherwise *Frome*, situate between *Bristol* ^{Frome.} and *Wells*, (104 Miles from *London*) is the chief Town of what was anciently one great Forest in the East part of *Somersetshire*, and the West part of *Wiltshire*, called *Selwoodshire*, and contains, at present, as many Houses as both *Bath* and *Wells* put together, and four times the number that *Wells* doth; yet it has but one Church, which is large and handsome, with a very good Organ; and a Chapel of Ease, erected in the Year 1715, at *Rodenburg-hill*, in the Woodlands, about a Mile and half out of Town. However, there are six Meeting-houses for Dissenters of divers Denominations; two of which, one for Presbyterians, the other for Baptists, are built of white Stone, and are, perhaps, as handsome as any in *England*. But the Streets are not very spacious, nor regular, nor the Houses very sumptuous; neither is it a Corporation. The Government of the Town is in two Constables of the Hundred of *Frome*, chosen at the Court-leet. Its great Blessing is the Woollen Manufacture, <sup>Woollen Manu-
facture.</sup> which has been settled here and in this Neighbourhood ever since the glorious reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and has thriven to such a degree, that it has been known to send from hence seven Waggon-loads of Cloth to *Blackwell-hall* weekly, carrying one hundred and forty Pieces each; including the Cloths made and sent by the Clothiers of *Elms-Mells*, *Whatley*, *Noney*, and other neighbouring Villages.

Villages. These Cloths, for the most part, are Medleys. It is also noted for the best Wire-cards, for carding the Wool for the Spinners, and for good Beer.

Here is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, by prescription; and here is also a Fair on *February 24*, *July 22*, and on *November 25*, for Cattle and Cheefe, and on *September 24*, for Cheefe.

The following are the principal Seats in this County.

Earl of *Chatham's*, at *Burton Pynsent*.

Earl of *Egmont's*, at *Enmore*.

Earl of *Egremont's*, at *Orchard-Wyndham*.

Earl of *Ilchester's*, at *Redlynch*, near *Bruton*.

Earl *Powlett's*, at *Hinton St. George*.

Earl of *Westmoreland's*, at *Brumpton*.

Lord *Bayle's*, at *Marston*.

Lord *Berkley's*, of *Straton*, at *Bruton-Abbey*.

Lord *Clifford's*, at *Connington*, near *Bridgewater*.

Lord *Grosvenor's*, at *Swell-Court*.

Lord *Hawley's*, at *Buckland-House*.

Late Lord *Hungerford's*, at *Farley-Castle*.

Lord *Lovel's*, at *Enmore-Castle*.

John Smith, Esq's; at *Combhay*.

William Dickenson, Esq's; at *King's-Weston*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
S T A F F O R D S H I R E.

THIS County, which takes its name from the *Name.*
Shire-town of *Stafford*, is bounded on the
East by the Counties of *Warwick* and *Derby*; *Boundaries*
on the South by *Worcestershire*; on the West
by *Salop* and *Cheshire*, and by *Derbyshire* on the North,
where it terminates in an obtuse Angle. For this County
lies from South to North almost in form of a Rhombus,
broad in the middle, and contracted narrow towards the
ends; in compass one hundred and forty-one Miles, and *Extent,*
divided into two parts, North and South; or North-
east and South-west by the *Trent*; and the former is again
divided into Moorlands, which are the more northerly
mountainous parts, being between the *Trent* and the
Dove, from the three Shire heads to *Draycot* in the
Moors, and the Woodlands from *Draycot* to *Witchmore*, &c.
in the South.

The Air of this County is generally good, and very Air:
healthy in the hill Country, between *Beach* and *Trentham*.

The Soil is various, but all fruitful. The Moorlands, *Soil.*
where the most barren, yield Coal, Lead, Copper, Iron,
Marble, and Mill-stones, and a short sweet Grass, fit for
grazing Cattle; and the South part thereof produces Salt,
black Marble, Alabaster, great quantities of good Timber,
and rich Meadows and Pastures, on the Banks of the
Dove, *Trent*, *Blyth*, *Charnet*, *Tame*, *Hamps*, and *Manifold*,
which is reckoned the best feeding Ground in *England*,
and contains great Dairies for the supply of the *London*
Market with vast quantities of Cheese and Butter. Nor
is the arable Land less fruitful than the Pasture; for even
the barren Moorlands, when manured with Marl and Lime
mixed

mixed with Turf-ashes, produce good Oats and Barley. The Southern part, and some adjacent Parishes in the North, produce all sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pulse, &c. and also Hemp and Flax.

Produce.

In the more fruitful parts of this County, they find Marl of divers colours and sorts, and other useful Earths, as Brick-earth, Fuller's-earth, Potter's-clay, Tobacco-pipe-clay, a particular sort used for Glass-house-pots, yellow and red Okers, and an Earth called Slip, a reddish sort of Earth, with which they paint divers Vessels.

In this County are found divers sorts of valuable Stones and Minerals, as Fire-stone for Hearths, Furnaces, Ovens, &c. Lime-stone of a peculiar prolific quality, Iron-stone, Blood-stone, Copper-ore, Lead-ore, Quarry-stones, Mill-stones, and Grind-stones of several colours, Alabaster, and good Marble of divers kinds.

Here are also several sorts of Coal, as the Cannel-coal, Peacock-coal, and Pit-coal, and plenty of Turf and Peat.

The quality of the Soil in some parts of this County deserves the attention of the Curious. The Soil in a place called the *Clots* and *Buckstew*, in *Newbold-grounds*, and Parish of *Tatenhill*, about a Mile East from *Dunstal*, is of so salt a quality, that the horned Cattle, be they ever so black, or of any other colour, will, if fed with the Grass thereon, change the colour of their Coat to a whitish dun, like a Daw's-head, in a Summer's running. And though Horses improve greatly upon these Grounds, they always become dappled, be they of what colour soever.

Rivers.

Staffordshire is watered, 1. by the *Trent*, which runs almost thro' the middle of the Shire, and is famous for Salmon. 2. By the *Dove*, which rises in the Northern parts of this County, and runs along the East-side of it, thro' a Lime-stone Soil, with which it becomes so enriched, that its overflowing or Floods in the Spring, makes the Meadows on both sides of it very fertile. 3. The *Tame*, which rises in *Serfsdon* Hundred, and by several windings falls into the *Trent*. And 4. the *Sow*, *Penk*, *Charnet*, *Blythe*, *Tame*, *Manyfold*, *Hamps*, *Rewle*, *Blackbrook*, *Lyme*, *Swarbourn*, *Dunsmore*, *Endon*, and many more Rivulets that fall into them, rise within this County, and most of them within thirty Miles of the western Sea; yet all make Eastward and discharge themselves

themselves with the *Trent* into the *Humber*, and thereby into the *German Ocean*, near one hundred Miles from their Springs. And many branches of the *Weaver* and *Severn* have their rise in this County also, as the *Terne*, *Smestall*, *Flusbbrook*, &c. To which add that the *Meese*, *Stour*, and *Severn* itself also pass thro' this County; all which summed up together, make twenty-four Rivers of name in a midland County, besides the endless number of anonymous Rindles and small Brooks, and more than in any other County of like extent.

Here are also divers other Waters, as *Ludford-pool*, Pools, containing about sixty Acres, *Cockmeer* and *Eccleshal-Castle-pools*, *New* and *Mare-pools*, fed by Rivulets, and plentifully stocked with Fish.

To these we add medicinal Waters of various kinds; Medicinal some mixed with Bitumen, as the Springs called *Warm-Springs*, near *Beresford-house*, and at *Hunt's*, near *Floyer's-house*, which in Frost and Snow smoaks like a boiling Pot; others of the Saline kind, as the salt-springs at *Chertsey*, *Epson*, *Pensnet-clofe*, and at *Lough*, in *Blew-hill*, in the Parish of *Leek*; other of the Sulphureous kind, which is the most medicinal kind of Waters, as *St. Erasmus's-well*, at *Ingestre*; another near *Codfukwood*, and others (no less than sixty) in *Willough-Bridge-park*; by which great Cures have been performed, as we have been credibly told. And the medicinal Waters, as the *Spa*, near *Wolverhampton*; the *Elder-well*, near *Brimhill*, for sore Eyes; and *Salter's-well*, near *Newcastle-under-Line*, for the King's-evil.

The Civil Government of this County is in the Custos Govern- Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, and ment. other Civil Officers, as the Constables, &c.

The Ecclesiastical is in the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and his Clergy.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who have the command of the national Militia, towards which *Staffordshire* furnisheth five hundred and sixty private Men, besides Officers.

In Parliament this County is represented by two Representatives. Knights, chosen by the Freeholders. Besides whom, there are six more Members sent to the House of Commons by the City of *Litchfield*, and the Boroughs of *Stafford* and *Newcastle-under-Line*.

Boroughs
and Mar-
ket-towns.

Here are besides ten Market-towns, and other places of note, as *Wolverhampton, Walsal, Penkridge, Rugley, Burton-upon-Trent, Tutbury, Bromley, Uttoxeter, Stone, Eccle-shal.*

Litchfield.

Litchfield, (117 Miles from *London*) is a pretty large, neat City, situate low, about three Miles from the *Trent*, and divided into two parts by a Rivulet, over which are two Bridges. That part on the South-side, is called the City; the other the Close. The Streets are well paved, and spacious, with many handsome Houses, and good Inns, but wants uniformity, and is straggling.

The word *Litchfield* signifies a *Field of dead Bodies*, and takes this name from the martyrdom of a thousand Christians, whose Bodies were left unburied, to be devoured by Beasts and Birds, in the Year of *Christ*, 286.

This Place, erected into a Bishop's See by *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, in the Year 606, was afterwards an archiepiscopal See, with jurisdiction over the Kingdoms of the *Mercians* and *East Angles*, for the space of thirty-one Years. But now, *Litchfield* and *Coventry* together make but one Bishoprick.

The South part of this City is much the largest; in which Division, there is a Goal for Felons and Debtors; a Free-school, and a well endowed Hospital for the Poor, dedicated to St. *John*. In the Close, so call ed from its being inclosed with a Wall and a good dry Trench on all sides, except next the City, where it is defended by a great Marsh or Lake, formed by the Brook abovementioned, stands the Cathedral, begun in the Year 1148, a noble and admirable Structure, and one of the fairest and best repaired in *England*; and it stands on such high Ground, that it is to be seen ten Miles round. This Cathedral is four hundred and fifty Feet long, including one hundred and ten Feet, the length of the Choir; it is eighty Feet broad in the widest part. In the front are twenty-six Statues of the Kings of *Judah*, in a row above the Portico; and on the top at each corner of the Portico, is a stately Spire, besides a fine high Steeple in the middle of the Church. There are several more Statues to adorn both the outside and the inside of this fine Cathedral, but many of them are much defaced by time and by various accidents. And the Prebendaries Stalls, which were most of them erected at the charge of the Country Gentlemen, (each

Stall

Stall bearing the Arms of the Benefactor that gave it) are reputed the best of their kind in the whole Kingdom for their excellent Workmanship. The Bishop's and Dean's Palaces, and the Prebendaries Houses, make a very stately appearance, situated also in a Court on the Hill.

Besides this, there are three Parish Churches; of which *St. Michael's* has a Church-yard, that contains near seven Acres of Ground.

Litchfield was not incorporated till the reign of King *Edward VI.* under whose Charter this City is a Town and County, with jurisdiction twelve Miles round, and is governed by two Bailiffs, twenty-four Burgesses, a Recorder, Sheriff, Steward, &c. and it has the honour to be an Earldom, and gives title to the Right Honourable *George Henry Lee*, Earl of *Litchfield*, Viscount *Quarendon*, Baron of *Spelsbury*, and Baronet, descended from Sir *Walter Lee*, of *Wyburnbury*, in the County of *Chester*, in the reign of King *Edward III.* and whose descendant was created Earl of *Litchfield* by King *Charles II.* in the Year 1674. Government.

The Citizens have a right to chuse and to send two Representatives to the House of Commons. And as the Country hereabouts is extremely pleasant, and fit for Horse-races, *Litchfield*, at proper Seasons, is much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry.

Here is a considerable Market on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle, Sheep, Bacon, Cheese, and Iron, on *Shrove Monday*; for Sheep and Cattle, on *May 12*, and for Geese and Cheese, on *November 8*. *

Stafford, (135 Miles from *London*) the Shire-town, *Stafford*. (built originally on an Island called *Bethnei*, and called

* *Litchfield*, notwithstanding its watery situation, receives little benefit from the Brook and Lake, or Marsh, which it forms between the City and the Close; that Water not being considered to be of a proper quality for Domestic uses: But it is supplied by a leaden Pipe that conducts the Water from certain Springs, which arise about one Mile and a quarter, upon a gradual ascent, on the South-west side of the City, bequeathed to the Citizens by one *Campanarius*, in the reign of *Henry VII.* with an Estate, that yields about *80l. per Ann.* to support the Spring-heads, Pipes, and the Conduits, into which the Water is conveyed. The Close has a distinct Conduit, and is supplied in the same manner with Spring-water from a very high Hill, about two Miles distant.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Stafford from a Ford or Shallow which might be passed with a Staff) and called a City in *Doomsday book*, is of Saxon original, founded by the Widow of *Ethelred*, Earl of *Mercia*, who made it the Shire-town. *William the Conqueror* built a Castle here, and the Ruins shew that it has been walled about. The old custom of *Borough English* is still kept up here. At present it is entirely dismantled, but well built with Stone and Slate in a modish manner, and well paved; its thriving condition being owing chiefly to its Manufacture of Cloth. It stands low, upon the River *Sow*, over which is a good Bridge. There are two handsome Churches; a County-hall, in which the Assizes and Quarter-sessions are kept, by virtue of a Statute in *Elizabeth*; a Free-school, and a spacious Market-place.

Gives title
of Earl.

This Town has the honour to be an Earldom, and gives title to the Right Honourable *John Paul Stafford Howard*, Earl of *Stafford*, Baron *Stafford*, of *Stafford-Castle*, in the County of *Stafford*, descended from *Robert de Toeni*, who attended *William the Conqueror* into *England*; and at the time of the general Survey, made by the *Conqueror's* command, was possessed of more than a hundred Lordships in *England*, and of the Castle of *Stafford*, in *Warwickshire*, from whence the Family took the name of *Stafford*. It is also a Borough, with privilege to send two Representatives to the House of Commons; and a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, and twenty Common-councilmen; who have a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace; and a right to a Market on *Saturdays*, which is well provided with all Necessaries of Life, and a Fair on *Tuesday* before *Shrove Tuesday*, and *May 14*, for Horses and Cattle; on *June 29*, for Wool; on *October 2*, for Colts, and on *December 4*, for Cattle and Swine.

Newcastle-
under-
Line.

Newcastle-under-Line, or *Lime*, (148 Miles from *London*) so called to distinguish it from the old Castle of *Chester-ton-under-Line*, in that Neighbourhood, was founded by the Earl of *Lancaster*, in the reign of King *Henry III.* under whose favour and interest it grew up to such a flourishing state, as to have at one time four Churches in it, and was made a parliamentary Borough and a Corporation.

Gives title
of Duke.

This Town is situated on a branch of the *Trent*, and together with *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, has the honour to give title of Duke to the most noble Family of *Holles*. (See *Newcastle-*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) It sends two Members to the House of Commons, and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four capital Burgeses, who have the privilege to hold Pleas or Actions under 40*l*. The Streets are broad and well paved, with a very fine capacious Market-place; but the Houses are most of them thatched and low. Here is a very good Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *Easter Monday*, *Whitsun Monday*, *July 6*, first *Monday* in *September*, and on *November 6*, for Wool. But the chief support of this Town are the Collieries that surround it; the Manufacture of Hats, and the Clothing Trade, which flourish here.

Wolverhampton, (123 Miles from *London*) corrupted from its original name *Walfruneshampton*, from *Walfruna*, the Relict of *Althelm*, Duke of *Northampton*, in the days of King *Etheldred*, who founded a collegiate Church there in the Year 996, for a Dean and secular Canons; of which Institution there still remains some appearance in the present Church, which is collegiate, and annexed to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*. Wolverhampton.

This Town stands upon high Ground, is very populous, well built, and well paved; but has no Water, only from four weak Springs, and what falls from the Skies. However, it is noted for a healthy Place, and has thriven for many Years by the Iron Manufactory in different Branches; but especially in the making of Locks; in which Branch the Smiths here are said to excel: For which Business this Town is well situated amongst Coal-pits, and near the Iron-mines. Here are three Charity-schools; one endowed, the other two supported by Subscription; a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *July 10*, for all sorts of Commodities.

Walsal, or *Walshal*, (116 Miles from *London*) is pleasantly situated also on the top of a Hill, amongst Iron-mines; where the best Iron-ore, called *Mush*, is dug up. It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, &c. and is large and populous, chiefly inhabited by such as carry on the Trades of making Spurs, Bridle-bits, Stirrups, Buckles, &c. Here is a good Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Cattle, on *February 24*, and *Whitsun Tuesday*, and for ditto, Cheese and Onions, on the *Tuesday* before *October 10*.

One *Thomas Mosely* gave to this Town the Manor of *Bascot*,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Bascot, in *Warwickshire*, on condition that the Corporation shall on the eve of *Twelfth-day*, yearly for ever, distribute one Penny to all Persons, Townsmen and Strangers, of what age and condition soever, then residing in the Town or Burgh of *Walshal*, and in the Villages of *Walshelwood*, *Shelfeld*, *Great and Little Bloxwich*, *Harding*, *Goscot*, *Woodend*, *Caldmoore*, the *Pleck*, *Burch hills*, and in the Parish of *Rushell*.

Penkridge. *Penkridge*, or *Penkrick*, qu. *Penkbridge*, from its Bridge over the River *Penk*, stands 125 Miles from *London*, and is very noted for its great Horse-fair, especially Saddle-horses and Colts, brought from *Yorkshire*, and all the Horse-breeding Counties in *England*; and is reckoned the greatest Horse-fair in the World for Hunters and Road-horses; nor are there wanting fine large Stone-horses; for the purchase of which, there is a vast resort of Jockeys always from *London*. The Grant for which Fair was made by King *Edward II.* to be held on the 10th of *October*, and here is a Market on *Tuesdays*.

This Town was anciently called *Pencriz* and *Penkeriz*, the advowson of whose Church, made collegiate, was given by King *John* to the Archbishop of *Dublin*; in whose Diocese it remains, says *Dr. Plot*, to this very Day.

Rugeley. *Rugeley*, (125 Miles from *London*) is a Market-town, handsome, well built, and situated near the *Trent*, on the Road from *London* to *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, and on one side of *Cankwood-chase*, whose Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and here is a Fair on *June 6*, and *October 21*, for Horses, Sheep, and horned Cattle.

Burton-upon-Trent. *Burton-upon-Trent*, (123 Miles from *London*) is situated on the *Trent*, to which the River is navigable for Barges. This Town consists chiefly of one long Street from the Abbey to the Bridge, making only one Parish, whose Church adjoins to the decayed Abbey, whose Abbot was mitred and sat in Parliament before the Reformation; and whose Foundation in 1004, shews that *Burton* is a Town of great antiquity. The Woollen Cloth Manufacture has made some progress here. But it is chiefly remarkable for fine Ale; for which there is such a demand in *Russia*, that the orders for it cannot be completed, and for its Bridge over the *Trent*, which measures five hundred and fifteen Yards in the Cart-way, built of squared Free-stone,

stone, strong and lofty, with thirty-four Arches, thro' which the River runs, and here divides into three Channels, and is presumed to be the finest piece of Workmanship of any civil public Building in *England*. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *April 5*, and *October 29*, for horned Cattle and Horses, and on *Holy Thursday*, for horned Cattle.

Tutbury, or *Stutesbury*, (128 Miles from *London*) is *Tutbury*. situated near the *Dove*, a little before its fall into the *Trent*, and was in being at the Conquest, and had a Castle built there by *Henry de Ferrars*, a *Norman*, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. That Castle was very large, and stood upon an Alabaster-hill, and was demolished by King *Henry III*. The Ruins that now appear, are the remains of another Castle, built afterwards by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*. It is now a good old House, walled in on all sides, but that, where the Hill is so steep, as to require no fortification. From this time it became the honour of *Tutbury*, and remarkable for being the Residence of the Dukes of *Lancaster*, and the creation of an Officer stiled, *The King of the Minstrels*, with Officers under him to see to the execution of those Laws made for the better regulation of them; of which *Dr. Plot* has given a distinct account in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, Page 435, &c. as also of another custom belonging to this honour of *Tutbury*, much like that of the Gammon of Bacon, at *Dunmow*, in *Essex*, given to that happy pair, who will venture to swear that they, nor either of them, have repented of their Marriage in a Year and a Day, &c. (See ditto, Page 443.)

Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a petty Fair for horned Cattle, on *February 4*, *August 15*, and *December 1*.

Abbots-Bromley, (129 Miles from *London*) otherwise *Bromley-Pagets*, is a pretty Town, on the skirts of *Derbyshire*. *Abbots-Bromley*; but is only remarkable for its Market on *Tuesdays*; a Fair on *Thursday* before *Midlent Sunday*, *May 22*, *August 24*, for Horses and horned Cattle; and for a custom or sport, which used to be kept up on *New Year's-day* and *Twelfth-day*, called the *Holly-house Dance*. For which see *Dr. Plot*, *ib*.

Uttoxeter, (134 Miles from *London*) by some called *Ulcester* and *Tocester*, stands on an Hill of an easy ascent, near the *Dove*, over which is a strong Bridge. It is allowed *Uttoxeter*.

allowed to be a *Roman* foundation ; and though it has suffered much by the injuries of Time, and particularly by Fire ; yet its situation for making Butter, Cheese, and feeding Cattle, has preserved it, and makes this Town still flourish : for, though the Buildings are not the most elegant, the Town is large, and the Market-place, upon whose use it chiefly depends, is very neat and commodious. *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, obtained the Charter for this Market, which is kept on *Wednesdays*, and is reckoned one of the greatest in these parts of *England*, for Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter, Cheese, Corn, and all Provisions. And here is an annual Fair on *May 6*, and *July 31*, for horned Cattle and Sheep, and on *September 19*, for strong black Colts and horned Cattle.

Stone.

Stone, (140 Miles from *London*) the place where *Ulfere*, King of *Mercia*, murdered his two Sons for embracing Christianity, in memory of whose Martyrdom a heap of Stones were heaped up at that place, is situate on the *Trent*, in the great Road to *Westchester*, has many good Inns for the accommodation of Travellers ; a Market on *Tuesdays*, and several Fairs for Cattle, on *Tuesday* after *Mid-lent* ; on *Shrove Tuesday*, *Whitsun Tuesday*, and *July 25*.

Eccleshal.

Eccleshal, (142 Miles from *London*) does not seem to be of greater antiquity than about the *Norman* Conquest, no mention being made of it before. At present, it is a pretty Town, noted for Pedlary-wares ; and a Market on *Fridays*, with a Fair for Cattle, Sheep, and Saddle-horses, on *Mid-lent Thursday*, *Ascension-day*, *August 5*, and the first *Friday* in *November*.

The other remarkable Places and Things in this County.

Elocetum.

Elocetum, about a Mile South of *Litchfield*, is supposed to be a *Roman* station, of which there are to be seen some remains in the old Walls, &c.

Wrotesly.

At *Wrotesly*, to the North-west of *Wolverhampton*, are the ruins of an old City, that appears to have been three Miles in compass. And at *Kinsare*, in the same Neighbourhood, are the ruins of an old Fortification.

Dudley-Castle.

Dudley-Castle, of which great great part lies in ruins, was built by *Dudo*, a *Saxon*, about the Year 700, upon a high Mountain, and is cut out of a Rock, with a high Tower

Tower on it ; from whence there is a Prospect into five Shires, and a part of *Wales*.

At *Abbot's-Castle*, on the edge of *Shropshire*, is an ancient *British* Fortification, on a lofty round Promontory, with a steep Ridge for half a Mile together. And upon *Ashwood-beath*, we find a large *Roman* Camp.

At *Darlaston*, on the top of a Hill, called *Berry-bank*, *Darlaston* are the ruins of a *Mercian* King's Palace or Castle.

In *Beaufort-Park*, near the *Trent*, are the remains of a large *Danish* Fortification, called *Cuttle-hill*.

An account of the *Staffordshire* Navigation now carrying into execution.

At a Meeting held at *Wolfeley* Bridge in *Staffordshire*, on *December* 30, 1765, it was unanimously resolved to apply to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for making a navigable Canal from *Wilden*, in the County of *Derby*, through *Staffordshire*, to the River *Mersey*. Earl *Gower*, Lord-lieutenant of the County of *Stafford*, opened the Meeting with a very sensible and elegant Speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction in seeing so many Gentlemen met together upon so great a design ; that he looked upon it as of the utmost consequence to the Manufactures of that and the adjacent Counties, and to the Kingdom in general, and that ever since he had heard of the Scheme, it had been his determination to support it with all his Interest, both provincial and political ; for he was satisfied that the landed and trading Interests were so far from being incompatible, that they were the mutual support of each other ; and therefore his Lordship hoped, that every Gentleman present would concur with him in endeavouring to carry so noble and so useful a design into execution. It was unanimously agreed as follows :

That application be made to Parliament this Session, for an Act to make a navigable Canal from the River *Trent*, at or near *Wilden-ferry*, in the County of *Derby*, to the River *Mersey*.

That it will be most convenient for the execution of this undertaking, if the expences of making and completing the said Navigation, which have been estimated at 101,000*l.* were to be distributed into five hundred and five Shares, and raised by Subscription ; and that no one Person should have more than twenty Shares ; and the Money to be advanced by each Subscriber in equal Proportions,

proportions, as the same shall be wanted, and the Shares made transferable by a form to be prescribed by the Act.

That a Subscription be opened for a Fund, to defray the necessary Expences in obtaining the Act; and that the Money there subscribed shall, after passing the Act, be repaid to such as shall not be Subscribers, and allowed to such as shall be Subscribers, in part of payment of their Shares.

That a Subscription be also opened for the Money, which shall be wanted for making and compleating the said Navigation, and that fourteen Days time be allowed after this Day, to compleat the said Subscription.

To give some idea of these advantages, we must endeavour to enumerate the chief sources of employment for the intended Navigation: and these may be considered under the three following Heads: 1. Natural productions of the Countries that lie near the Canal. 2. Cultivated Commodities and Manufactures. 3. Imported raw Materials, and general Commerce.

From *Northwich* to *Lawton*, there lies a vast Bed of Rock salt*, about forty Yards thick, which, besides being purified and christallized for Home consumption and Exportation, as will be mentioned in its proper place, might be made great use of in Agriculture, and probably in Metallurgy, and several of the mechanic Arts, if any method could be discovered of granting the liberty of using it with safety to the Revenue.

There is a Mountain called *Mole-Cop*, near *Lawton*, that contains four different and useful kinds of Stone. 1. Mill-stones of an excellent quality, which are now carried by Land upwards of an hundred Miles, and to all parts of the intended Navigation. 2. A good Lime-stone. 3. A fine Free-stone. 4. Grinding-stones, of different sorts †.

Near

* These Salt-mines were first discovered in the Year 1670, by boring for Coals, in the Liberties of *William Marbory*, Esq; of *Marbory*, and lie about thirty-four Yards from the surface.

† Between this Place and *Newcastle* lies *Burslem*, the chief Manufactory for white Flint-ware, which is as strong and sweet as *India* Porcelain, and though it is rather slighted by the *English* Ladies, from its cheapness, Foreigners give it its due preference, and use it generally at their Tables; the exportation

Near *Wolfeley-bridge*, and also a Mile below *Burton*, a Free-stone is found on the banks of the River *Trent*, excellent for its firmness and colour, some parts of which seem not inferior to that of *Portland* or *Roche-Abbey*.

A Mile from *Rudgley*, a blazing kind of Coal, called Cannel, and other Coals, are found, belonging to the Earl of *Uxbridge*. The lower stratum of these Mines is said to be a valuable one; and it is apprehended a navigable Sough might be carried from the new Canal into the heart of them, in the manner of the Duke of *Bridgewater's* Colliery in *Lancashire*; and that this would lay them dry; the want of which is the present obstacle to their being worked; and at the same time convey the Coals into the new Canal, to the great advantage of the noble Proprietor, and the neighbouring Country.

Near that part of the *Trent* where the Canal is to terminate, arises a vast Mountain of Lime-stone, on which the Village of *Breden*, in *Leicestershire*, is situated: At *Tickenhall*, in *Derbyshire*, not far from the last-mentioned Place, there are also Quarries of Lime-stone; and at *Barrow*, in *Leicestershire*, they burn an excellent kind of Lime for Building; which is conveyed to Places at a great distance by Land, every way; and Lime is much wanted through the whole course of the Canal, both for the purposes of Architecture and Cultivation.

A few Miles lower, at *Clay-Hill*, a firm and elegant Alabaster is found, proper either for Stucco or Sculpture.

Not many Miles from the *Trent*, near the River *Soar*, in *Leicestershire*, which it is hoped the Gentlemen in that Neighbourhood, and the Inhabitants of *Leicester*, will now be able to make navigable, without opposition, are the noted Quarries of *Swithland* Slate; a beautiful and durable covering for Houses; and prodigious Rocks of that kind

of it is annually to about the amount of 100,000/. The chief Potters have lately erected two Turnpike-roads, to make their Wares more conveniently carried off. But this Navigation will afford them opportunities, not only of shipping their Wares for the several Markets in *Europe*, but likewise their Coals, which are equally good with those which the Metropolis is generally supplied with, and lie under almost every Field within two Miles of the Town of *Burslem*. These Coals will then be a national use, and there is hardly any circumstance that contributes more to the flourishing state of a manufacturing Country, than plenty and cheapness of Fuel.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

of grey Porphyry, which is brought from *Scotland*, to pave the Streets of *London* and *Westminster*.

A great quantity of Marle will be thrown out in making the Canal; and may besides, in many places, be found so near the Banks, as to be delivered from the Spade into the Boats; which will greatly contribute to the improvement of such Land as stands in need of this kind of Manure. Other Manures will also be procured from large Towns, on reasonable Terms, for Back-carriage; and as it is intended to exempt Manure from the charge of Tonnage, these advantages, together with the Lime, mentioned before, will double the produce and value of many Farms bordering upon the Canal.

Several parts of the Country, in the neighbourhood of the Canal, yield great quantities of that sort of Iron-ore, commonly called Iron-stone, proper for making cold-short Iron; and which, when mixed with the red Ore from *Cumberland*, makes the best kind of tough, or Merchant-iron. The Iron-stone of this Country is likewise so necessary for working the Ore in the North, that even the great expence of Land-carriage hath not prevented large quantities of it from being conveyed that way to the River *Weaver*, to be shipped for *Cumberland*; and the Ore from the North has been brought into this Country under the like inconveniencies. It seems, therefore, highly probable, that the intended Canal will occasion the sending much greater quantities of Iron-stone into the North; and the receiving more red Mine back in return; and thereby greatly increase the intercourse between these two parts of the Kingdom, to their mutual advantage.

Not only these natural Productions, that are to be found on the banks of the intended Canal, but many of those from the more distant parts of the Counties it is to pass through, will have [their value and consumption greatly increased, by this easy and cheap conveyance. Of this number are Lead, Copper, Calamine, Marble, Rotten-stone, Raddle, white Clay, Ochres, &c. and many other articles will probably become useful to Society, which at present lie unmolested in their native Beds.

From natural Productions we may proceed to the consideration of those that are cultivated and manufactured; and that which deserves our first attention, under this head, is Corn; as the growth and exportation of this
important

important article will be greatly increased by a new Navigation.

Another cultivated article, of great importance, is that of Timber of all kinds, and especially Oak; of which there are many large Woods near the course of the intended Canal, that for want of a proper conveyance to Sea-port Towns, where Timber is much wanted for Ship-building, are sold in the Neighbourhood at a low Price. Any method of conveying so bulky an article as this to the places of consumption, at an easy expence, will greatly encourage the growth of it, and help to repair that decrease of Ship-timber in this Nation, which is a very alarming circumstance, to a People whose riches and power depend so greatly upon Navigation.

Cordwood, to make Charcoal for the Iron-works, Oak-bark for the Tanners; and Woad, Madder, and other articles which may become the objects of cultivation, will be carried at a cheap rate upon the Canal, to the mutual advantage of the Proprietors and Consumers. Wool, Hides, Tallow, and Provisions of various kinds, will become more beneficial to their Owners, by the advantage of an easy conveyance to Places where they may be consumed or manufactured.

As this Canal will go through the middle of *Cheshire*, so famous for the great quantities of good Cheefe it produces, the advantages arising from it to the Dairies will be very considerable; as many hundred Tons of this article are annually carried by Land, above forty Miles, to *Willington* in *Derbyshire*, to be shipped for *London* and other distant Markets, which will for the future be sent by Water, all the way to *Hull* and *Liverpool*, at a very moderate expence.

From the *Wiches*, in *Cheshire*, manufactured Salt is carried, on Horseback, to almost all parts of *Staffordshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Yorkshire*, and *Lincolnshire*; to which Places it will gain a much cheaper access, by means of the intended Navigation: and so great is the Home consumption of this article, that from the Salt-works at *Northwich* only, a duty of 67,000*l.* was in 1765, paid into the Exchequer. At *Northwich* and *Winsford* are annually made about twenty-four thousand Tons.

The Town of *Burslem*, and Villages of *Stoke*, *Hanley-green*, *Lane-delf*, and *Lane-end*, are employed in the

manufacturing of various kinds of Stone and Earthen-ware, which are carried, at a great expence, to all parts of the Kingdom, and exported to our Islands and Colonies in *America*, and to almost every part of *Europe*; but the Ware, which is sent to *Hull*, is now carried by Land upwards of thirty Miles, to *Willington*; and that for *Liverpool* twenty Miles, to *Winsford*. The burthen of so expensive a Land-carriage to *Winsford* and *Willington*, and the uncertainty of the Navigations from those Places to *Frodsham*, in *Cheshire* and *Wilden*, in *Derbyshire*, occasioned by the Floods in Winter, and the numerous Shallows in Summer, are more than these low-priced Manufactures can bear; and without some such relief as this under consideration, must concur, with their new established competitors in *France*, and other *American* Colonies, to bring these Potteries to a speedy decay and ruin.

All the branches of the metallic Trades, which are almost innumerable, and carried to an astonishing extent at *Birmingham*, *Walsal*, *Wolverhampton*, and other Places in the Neighbourhood of the intended Navigation, must receive advantages from it, that cannot at present be estimated or conceived.

The circumstance of a Water-conveyance, all the way from *Birmingham*, to the Ports of *Hull* and *Liverpool*, will be a very great reciprocal advantage to all the three Places. The reduction of the price of Carriage, which will take place between *Birmingham* and the last-mentioned Port, is so great a proportion of the value of Guns, Nails, and other heavy Manufactures of Iron, that the exportation of them from thence must be increased to a degree beyond estimation.

The fine Ale, made at *Burton-upon-Trent*, which is now exported to *Germany*, and several parts of the *Baltic*, may, by means of the intended Canal, be exported from *Liverpool* to all parts of *America*, where it is likely to become a very considerable article of Commerce.

The valuable Manufactures of *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, and *Derby*, will find a cheap conveyance to *Liverpool*, by this Navigation: and the demand for them, at that Port, will consequently be increased.

In the neighbourhood of *Burslem*, and the Potteries, Bricks and Tyles are made of a blue colour, which are so far vitrified, as to be harder, and more durable than any
kind

kind of Stone used in Building; and these articles are likely to find a demand through the whole course of the Canal.

Having mentioned the principal natural Productions, cultivated Commodities, and Manufactures in the neighbourhood of the intended Navigation, we come to the articles of Importation, and of general Commerce.

Great quantities of Flint-stones used at the Potteries in *Staffordshire*, are brought by Sea, from different parts of the Coast, to *Liverpool* and *Hull*. And the Clay, used in the white and coloured Ware, is brought from *Devonshire*, chiefly to *Liverpool*; and from thence sent up the River *Weaver* to *Winsford* in *Cheshire*; the Flints from *Hull* are sent up the *Trent* to *Willington* in *Derbyshire*; and from *Winsford* and *Willington* they are both brought to the Works at a very great expence by Land-carriage; the one being twenty, and the other not less than thirty-eight Miles distant from the Potteries: and they are likewise subject to the same expences and delays, from Floods and Shallows, as the manufactured Goods, mentioned before, to the very great disadvantage of the Manufacturers. Inconveniencies; which nothing but a navigable Canal can remove.

The Iron-ore from *Cumberland*; as it will be a considerable article of Importation, must be mentioned in this place, though, in another view, it has been taken notice of before.

Hemp, Flax, and Linen-yarn, will be conveyed by this Canal, to various Manufacturers who make use of those Materials; and probably occasion the establishment of several new Manufactories.

Deals for Building, and Mahogany for Cabinet-work, which are much wanted, and are now very dear, in many parts of those Counties through which the Canal is to pass, owing to the heavy charge of Land-carriage upon such bulky Commodities, will be conveyed through the whole extent of this Navigation at a moderate expence, and become very considerable articles of Commerce.

American Iron will also, by this means, be brought cheaper to the manufacturing Towns, from the Ports of *Liverpool* and *Hull*; and contribute, with the advantages already mentioned, arising to the Iron-masters, to lessen the consumption of foreign *European* Iron, to the great profit

THE PRESENT STATE OF

profit of this Nation, in general, and our own Iron-works, in particular; and have a tendency to keep that Money at Home, which, for want of a better system of commercial Policy, is now sent to Foreigners, who take very few of our Manufactures; and also to prevent the destruction of a Trade, on which many thousands of industrious Workmen depend for Subsistence.

The numerous Manufacturers in *Birmingham*, and its Neighbourhood, will, in general, receive their raw Materials, of all kinds, much cheaper, by means of the intended Canal; such as Copper, Calamine, Lead, Zinc, Ivory, and many others.

The Merchants of *Liverpool* and *Hull* will supply the Towns and Villages, bordering upon the Canal, with Rum, Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, and all kinds of Groceries and Dying-stuffs, at lower Prices than they have been accustomed to receive these Commodities; and with much more safety and expedition. And, as these are articles of general consumption, the amount of them must be considerable, and the benefit to the Public proportionably great.

The Salt-trade will receive a very important advantage from the Canal, when the navigation in the *Weaver* may, at any time, be interrupted; as that article may occasionally be forwarded to *Liverpool*, by this new conveyance, for the dispatch of those Vessels, which would otherwise be detained there, at a great expence.

There has passed another Bill for leave to cut a Navigation from *Wilden-ferry* to the Duke of *Bridgewater's* Canal at *Preston-brook*, and from thence jointly to be carried on to the *Mersey*, at or near *Runcorn-gap*; and another for cutting a navigable Canal from the *Severn* between *Bewdley* and *Titton-brook* in *Worcestershire*, to cross the *Trent* at or near *Heywood-mill* in *Staffordshire*, and to communicate with a Canal intended to be made between the *Trent* and *Mersey*.

The Principal Seats in this County are,

Earl of *Shrewsbury's*, at *Alton-Castle*.

Earl of *Stamford's*, at *Enfield-Hall*.

Earl of *Dartmouth's*, at *Stanwell-Hall*.

Earl of *Uxbridge's*, at *Beaufort*.

Earl of *Gower's*, at *Trentham*.

Earl of *Fauconberg's*, at *St. Thomas*, near *Stafford*.

Viscount *Dudley's*, at *Himley-Hall*, *Dudley-Castle*, and *Sedgeley-Park*.

Lord *Lyttleton's*, at *Over-Arley*.

THE

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f S U F F O L K.

THIS is a maritime County, and its name is Name, a compound of *South* and *Folk*, i. e. the *South People*, by way of distinction from *Norfolk*, or the *People* situated to the *North*, as the *Saxons* wrote it.

It is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the East; by *Cambridgeshire* on the West; by *Essex* on the South, and by *Norfolk* on the North: measuring one hundred and sixty-five Miles in circumference, and containing forty Parks. Boundaries
Extent.

This County is generally divided into two parts, *viz.* the Liberty of *St. Edmund*, which contains the West part of the County, and the *Geldable*, or the East part of the County. Division.

The Air is very clear and wholesome, sweet and pleasant, even near the Sea-shore; because, the Beach being generally sandy and shelly, it shoots off the Sea-water, so that it keeps it from stagnation, and drying into stinking Mud. Air.

The Soil is various. Near the Sea it is sandy and full of Heaths; yet it abounds with Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeds great flocks of Sheep. In the Woodlands, or the Inland part of the County, though it abounds with Wood, even there is found a rich deep Clay and Marle, that produces good Pasture, and feeds abundance of Cattle. The Land, that lies next to *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*, affords excellent Pasture. About *Bury*, and so to the North and North-west, the Land is fruitful in Corn, except the great Heath about *Newmarket*.

Its chief Produce are Butter and Cheese. The Cheese Produce,

is not so commendable, being best when carried a long voyage to Sea ; but the Butter is incomparable ; and is chiefly packed up in Firkins and sent to *London*, and to other Ports, for Exportation and Sea-stores. The principal Manufactures are Woollen and Linen Cloth.

Rivers.

The Rivers in this County are the *Lesser Ouse*, the *Waveney*, the *Blythe*, the *Ald*, the *Deben*, which is navigable to *Woodbridge*, the *Orwel*, or *Gipping*, and the *Stour*, which divides this County from *Essex*, and falls with the *Orwell* into the *German Ocean* at *Harwich*.

Government.

The Civil Government of this County is in the Custos Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Peace Officers.

The Ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Norwich*, and his Clergy.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who have the command of that quota, which *Suffolk* is obliged to provide in the national Militia.

Gives title of Earl.

Suffolk has given title of Marquis and Duke to several Families, and at present it gives the title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Henry Bowes Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Berkshire*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron *Howard of Charlton*, descended from *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, fifth Son of King *Edward I.*

Representatives.

It sends two Knights of the Shire, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons, and fourteen more Members for the Boroughs of *Aldborough*, *Dunwich*, *Eye*, *Ipswich*, *Orford*, *Sudbury*, and *St. Edmundsbury*.

Market-towns.

Besides these, there are eighteen more Market-towns, namely, *Beeches*, *Bildestone*, *Brandon*, *Buddesdale*, *Bungay*, *Clare*, *Debenham*, *Framlingham*, *Hadleigh*, *Halesworth*, *Lavenham*, *Lowestoff*, *Mildenhall*, *Nayland*, *Needham*, *Southwold*, *Stowmarket*, and *Woodbridge*.

Ipswich. A Parliamentary Borough.

Ipswich, (68 Miles from *London*) is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Members to the House of Commons, situated upon the River *Gippin*, now called the *Orwell*, qu. *Gippinwick*, or Port upon the *Gippin*. Its great antiquity may be gathered from its misfortune to have been burnt by the *Danes* in the Year 991, who demolished its Ditch and Rampart. But it has been highly favoured with Privileges since the Conquest ; and at present is a neat, well built, populous Town, a Mile long from St.

St. *Matthew's* to St. *Helen's*, upon the Road, and above a Mile broad, forming a sort of a Half-moon, on the bank of the River, over which there is a good Stone-bridge, leading to *Stoke-Hamlet*. It had formerly twenty-one Churches, but there are now only twelve; two Chapels in the Corporation Liberty, and several Meetings.

It is a Corporation, as ancient as the reign of King *John*, but acts under a Charter granted by King *Charles II.* Corporation. which incorporates this Town by the name of two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Portmen, of whom the Bailiffs are two, a Town-clerk, two Coroners, and twenty-four Common-councilmen; and the Bailiffs and four Portmen, are Justices of the Peace. And it enjoys the Privilege of passing Fines and Recoveries, trying Causes, both criminal and capital, and even Crown-causes, amongst themselves. They appoint the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, &c. No Freeman can be obliged, against his consent, to serve on Juries out of the Town, or be in any office for the King, except that of Sheriff for the County; neither are they obliged to pay the Tolls or Duties in any other part of the Kingdom. They are intitled to all Waifs and Strays, and all Goods cast on shore within their admiralty Jurisdiction, which extends on the Coast of *Essex* beyond *Harwich*, and on both sides the *Suffolk* Coast.

Ipswich is divided into four Wards; and the Streets are kept clean and well paved. Some of the Churches are magnificent. There is a handsome Town-hall, a Council-chamber, a Shire-hall, for the County-sessions, and a curious Cross, in the midst of a spacious Market-place, with stately Shambles, built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butcher's Son, and native of this Town. Public Buildings.

Here is a Free-school, a good Library, two Hospitals, besides several Alms-houses; a Palace, belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and some remains of the College, which was begun, but not finished, by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

This is a Port-town, where the Tide rises generally twelve, and sometimes fourteen Foot, navigable for Ships of considerable burthen; and carries on a good Trade in Ship-building, in Corn for Exportation, and in Timber for *Chatham* Yard, and to *Holland*, *France*, *Portugal*, and the *Streights*. For which purpose, here is a good Key and a Custom-house. Sea-port.
Custom-house.

Market.

The Market is kept on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* for small Meat; *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, for Fish, and *Saturdays* for all sorts of Provisions; and there is a Fair in *May*, for lean Cattle and Toys, and on the 25th of *July*, a great one for Cattle, and on the 25th of *September*, a great Fair for Butter and Cheese.

Gives title
of Vis-
count.

Dunwich:

This Town has the honour of giving the title of Viscount to the most noble Prince the Duke of *Grafton*.

Dunwich, (99 Miles from *London*) situated on the Seacoast, in old Records called *Dunmoe*, *Domuc*, and *Dommoc*, is numbered amongst the *Roman* Stations in this County; and was of such consideration in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, as to be erected into an episcopal See, *An. Dom.* 630, and so continued to flourish, that in the reign of *Henry II.* it is recorded to be a famous Village, well stored with Riches of all sorts. King *John*, made *Dunwich* a free Borough, with power to try and judge Causes, and with other great Privileges. But the Sea having devoured a great part of the Town, and the episcopal Seat being removed from thence to *Thetford*, which was afterwards carried to *Norwich*, its Town-walls, its Monasteries, and fifty Churches, which were here in the days of its Prosperity, have been all swallowed up by the Sea, except one Church, dedicated to *All Saints*; and the grandeur of its Buildings is reduced now to a little better than a parcel of small Cottages. However, it still retains some share of Trade in the shipping of Butter, Cheese, and Corn, is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, and their inferior Officers; and is a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons, and one of the oldest parliamentary Boroughs in *England*. Here also is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Toys, on the 25th of *July*.

Corpora-
tion and
Borough.

Market.

Oxford.

Oxford, (88 Miles from *London*) so called from a *Ford* that was at this place, over the River *Ore*. This Town was once large and populous, with a Castle, and a Nunnery, near the Quay, the Ruins of which are still to be seen. The Towers of the Castle and the Church are a Sea-mark for Ships from *Holland*. It was incorporated so early as in the reign of *Henry III.* and has a Mayor, eighteen Portmen, twelve chief Burgesses, a Recorder, Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace, with privilege to send two Members to Parliament, and to have a Market on

A Corpo-
ration.

Borough.

Market.

Mondays,

Mondays, and a Fair on the 24th of *June*, for Toys. And had the honour to give the title of Earl to Admiral *Russel*, Gives title and afterwards to Sir *Robert Walpole*, who was created of Earl. Earl of *Orford* in 1741. It is also remarkable for a Light-house at the *Nesse*, called *Orford Light-house*, of great use to the northern Navigation.

Aldborough, (93 Miles from *London*) situate on the River *Ald*, from which it takes its name; for, though this Town ^{rough.} has the privilege to send two Members to Parliament, it cannot be said to be an *ald* or *old* Borough, by way of ^{Borough.} precedency to some already mentioned. It stands in the pleasant Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorp* to *Orfordhaven*, and contains two Streets parallel, each one Mile long. It is a Town-corporate, governed by two ^{Corpora-} Bailiffs, ten capital Burgeffes, and twenty-four inferior ^{tion.} Officers. The harbour is very commodious for Sailors and Fishermen, which makes the Town populous. It is clean, though meanly built, and there is a handsome Church, a little West of the Town. The Quay or Key, which is in the Valley of *Slaughden*, on the River *Ald*, is very convenient, and has Warehouses and Fish-houses for drying the north Sea-fish; which Trade, with a little ^{Trade.} Coal from *Newcastle*, and Corn for Exportation, is the chief employment of the Shipping and Vessels at this Port. Besides, there are Lobsters, Sprats, and Soals in abundance, caught on this Coast. On *Saturdays* there is a good Market, and on *March 1*, and *May 3*, there is a Fair ^{Market.} for Toys. For the defence of this Town and Harbour, there are planted about twenty Cannons towards the Sea.

Sudbury, (54 Miles from *London*) *qu.* The *South-borough*, ^{Sudbury.} so called to distinguish it from *Norwich*, on the *North-borough* in this County, is a very ancient Foundation, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town in this County, and it still retains the preheminance in ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, by the name of the Archdeaconry of *Sudbury*. It is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the Freemen at large; and a Corporation, ^{An Arch-} governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, whereof ^{deaconry.} the Mayor is one, a Bailiff, Town-clerk, twenty-four ^{Borough.} Common-councilmen, with a Serjeant at Mace. The Buildings are pretty good; but the Streets, not being paved, are dirty in bad Weather. Here are three Churches,

Churches. This is one of the Places where *Edward III.* settled the *Flemings*, who introduced the Woollen Manufacture into *England*; where it still flourishes in *Perpetuanas*, *Says*, *Serges*, &c. and the navigation of the *Stour*, for Barges and small Craft, as far as *Maningtree*, in *Essex*, has contributed greatly to promote the Trade of *Sudbury*. In *St. Gregory's Church*, there lies buried *Simon Theobald*, surnamed *Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, beheaded by *Wat Tyler*. It has the honour of giving the title of Baron to the Duke of *Grafton*, and has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *March 12*, and *July 10*, for Toys.

Gives title
of Baron.

Eye.

Eye, (90 Miles from *London*) is so surrounded by a Brook, that it is called an Island, near the borders of *Norfolk*, between *Ipswich* and *Norwich*. Here was a Castle soon after the Conquest. It was incorporated by King *John*, and has two Bailiffs, ten principal Burgessees, twenty-four Common-councilmen, a Recorder, and a Town-clerk. The Bailiffs are chosen out of the principal Burgessees. It is a mean built Town, and the Streets are dirty; but here is a large handsome Church, near the West-end of which are to be seen the ruins of a Monastery, and of the Castle abovementioned. It is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons, and gives title of Baron to the Earl of *Cornwallis*.

Corpora-
tion.

Borough.

Gives title
of Baron.

Manu-
factures.

Its chief Manufacture is Bone-lace and Spinning; by which the Women and Children get a comfortable Maintenance; and the Town is in a thriving condition, with a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun Monday*, for Cattle and Toys.

Bury St.
Edmund's.

St. Edmundsbury, or *Bury St. Edmund's*, (72 Miles from *London*) a very ancient *Roman Village*, called by *Antoninus*, *Villa Faustini*, and takes its present name from an Abbey dedicated to *St. Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, who was crowned and buried here in 1012. Which Abbey, says *Leland*, was reckoned one of the largest and richest in *England*, at least, if not in the whole World. A Parliament has been held here several times; but this was not made a parliamentary Borough till King *James I.* gave it the privilege to send two Members to the House of Commons. It is situated on a rising Ground, on the gentle side of a Hill, having the River *Bourn*, otherwise *Lark*, made navigable by Act of Parliament, running on

Borough.

the

the East-side of it; which, together with the wholesomeness of the Air and fine Prospect of the Country, has obtained for this Town the appellation of the *Mont-péllier* of *England*. Avantantages that engage much Gentry to resort thither. This Town suffered greatly by Fire and Plague in the sixteenth Century; but has recovered so much, that now it is three Miles in circumference, containing five Wards, five Gates, and thirty four Streets, straight, spacious, and well paved, intersecting one another almost in right Angles; besides *Angel-hill*, a spacious Plain, between the ruins of the Abbey and the Town, encompassed with the best Gentlemen's Houses, and adorned with a fine Cross, in which is a Lanthorn and a Clock; the Horse-market, the Chequer, and several Market-places, which are all like Squares. Amongst the public Buildings, here are two noble and very large Churches, in one Church-yard, very remarkable for their just Symmetry, large and beautiful Windows, neat Pillars, and noble Roofs. The oldest of them, called *St. Mary's*, is two hundred and twenty Feet long, and seventy broad, and about sixty high; and in it is the Tomb of *Mary II.* of *France*, Sister to King *Henry VIII.* The other Church is one hundred and ninety-two Feet long, sixty-eight broad, and fifty-eight high. Near these Churches, are the magnificent Ruins of the old Castle, built by *Canute*. Here is a handsome Guildhall, Shire-house, and a Woolhall. But there is not much Manufacture carried on here, except Spinning.

The Government is in an Alderman, twelve capital Burgeses, twenty-four Common-councilmen, a Recorder, Coroner, and Town-clerk, who have four Serjeants and Maces to attend them. The Market is answerable to the populousness and gentility of the Town, well served with all sorts of Provisions on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, but more particularly on *Saturdays*. And the Fair on *October 7*, for a Fortnight, for the sale of Cheese, Butter, and Millinery Goods, Toys, &c. is celebrated for having the best Company at it of any in *England*.

There was once a Mint, in the reign of King *John*, &c. The County Assizes and Quarter-sessions are usually kept here. It has three Charity schools, one for Boys, the others for Girls; and an Hospital, or Workhouse, in the place

Its Advan-
tages.

Angel hill.

Corpora-
tion.

Market.

Charitable
Founda-
tions.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

place called *Moses's* Synagogue, which was a place of Worship for the Jews, in the reign of *Henry II.*

The Market-towns, which are not Boroughs, with privilege to send Members to Parliament, are

Brandon. *Brandon*, (78 Miles from *London*) which has a Bridge over the *Little Ouse*, and a good Harbour, where there is a Ferry about one Mile from the Bridge, for conveying Goods to and from the Isle of *Ely*, is a pretty built Town, with a good Church, and gives title of Duke in *England* to the most noble *James Hamilton*, Duke *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, created Duke of *Brandon* on *September 10, 1711*; but it is now reduced so low, that the Market is discontinued. However, here is kept up the appearance of a Fair, for Cattle and Toys, on *February 14*, and for Toys only, on *June 11*, and *November 11*.

Gives title
of Duke.

Mildenhall. *Mildenhall*, or *Milnal*, (68 Miles from *London*) on the borders of *Cambridgeshire*, is a large populous Town, on the River *Lark*, navigable for Boats, with several Streets, called Rows, pleasant and well built, each as big as ordinary Towns, leading to the Fens belonging to it. The Church is large and handsome, with a Tower, one hundred and twenty Feet high. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, which is chiefly plentiful for Fish and Wild-fowl; and there is a Fair for Wood, on *October 10*.

Market.

Halefworth. *Halefworth*, (101 Miles from *London*) is an ancient, large, and populous Town, on the River *Blythe*, whose Streets are clean and partly paved, supported chiefly by the Manufacture of Linen-yarn, spun by the Women of this Town and its Environs, and sold in the Market, which is kept on *Tuesdays*, and well stored with Provisions. Here is a Free-school for twenty Boys, founded by *Mr. Richard Porter*, and a Fair on *October 18*, for *Scotch* Beasts.

Market.

Southwold. *Southwold* (103 Miles from *London*) is a strong and pleasant Sea-port Town, situated upon a Cliff, with the Sea on the East; the *Blythe* on the West, over which is a Draw-bridge, and a Bay called *Solebay* or *Swolebay* on the South, made by the shooting forth of *Easton-Nesse*, which is the most Eastern point of *England*. Here is a large strong built Church, and a good Harbour, where our Fleets rendezvoused in the *Dutch War*, and is defended by some Cannons, planted on the Cliff. The Bay being sheltered from the north Wind, and having a very good Anchorage,

Anchorage, the Mariners resort to it, which creates a considerable Trade and Commerce in the Town. But its particular Trade is in Salt, old Beer, Herrings, and Trade. Sprats, cured in the same manner as red Herrings. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair on *Trinity Monday*, and *Bartholomew-day*, for Toys.

Leostoffe, or *Lestoffe*, or *Lowestoff* (117 Miles from *Leostoffe*. *London*) is a little narrow Town, which stands so near, that it seems to hang over; the Sea. This Town has a Charter and a Town-seal, with this peculiar privilege Privileges. of Exemption, That the Inhabitants shall not be compelled to serve upon Juries, either at Sessions or Assizes. The Parish Church stands about half a Mile out of the Town, and is a handsome Building, with a high Spire, that serves for a Sea-mark. And there is a Chapel of Ease in the Town; which is in a thriving state by the Fishing-trade; for they fish for Cod in the North-sea, and for Herrings, Mackerel, and Sprats, at Home, for the *London Market*. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and here is a Fair for petty Chapmen, on *May-day*, and the 29th of *September*.

Beccles (108 Miles from *London*) is a large, populous *Beccles*. Town, situated upon the River *Waveney*, which is navigable hither from *Yarmouth*, for Barges, and from hence to *Bungay*. The Buildings, many of which are thatched, are mean; but the Streets are well paved, and kept clean. It has a noble Church and Steeple, and two Free-schools well endowed; and that founded by Sir *John Schools*. *Leman*, Knt. is for Grammar, with ten Scholarships for *Emmanuel-college*, in *Cambridge*, appropriated to it. It is of great advantage to this Town to have the right of Right of Common for no less than a thousand Acres of good Common. Pasture. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and here is a Fair for Horses, and petty Chapmen, on *Ascension-day*; on *June 29*, and *October 2*.

Bungay (107 Miles from *London*) is also situated upon *Bungay*. the *Waveney*, which almost encompasses it. Here are to be seen the ruins of a Castle and a Nunnery. This Town was totally (except one little Street) burnt down by acci- Burnt. dental Fire, on the 1st of *March*, 1688-9, to the amount of 300,000*l.* damage; but it has been handsomely rebuilt; and has two Parish Churches, one of them very noble, with a beautiful Steeple. Here also is a Grammar-school School. well endowed, in which are ten Scholarships for *Emmanuel-college*,

- Market. college, in *Cambridge*. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and is much resorted to by the People of *Norfolk*. The Fairs are on *May 14*, for Horses and lean Cattle, and on *September 25*, for Hogs and petty Chapmen.
- Buddefdale. Market. *Buddefdale*, (87 Miles from *London*) a little to the West of *Eye*, has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Toys, on *Holy Thursday*; but is a long, mean built, dirty Town, with a poor Market; and a Free Grammar-school well endowed, both for the Master, and with six Scholarships for the University of *Cambridge*, without limiting them to any College.
- Debenham Market. *Debenham* (83 Miles from *London*) is a pretty clean, though mean-built Town, on a Hill, near the River *Deben*, and but little frequented on account of the dirty, deep, and heavy Roads, that lead up to it. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and here is a Fair on *June 24*, for Brafiery and Toys. The Church is a good Building; the Market-place is tolerable; and here is a Charity, whereby it is directed, that some of the Poor shall be employed at the Workhouse at *Framlingham*, and some of the poorest Children sent thither to the Free-school, and to be fitted there for an Apprenticeship, and then to be put out, with 10*l.* a-piece.
- Framlingham. *Framlingham* (87 Miles from *London*) is a place of great Antiquity, said to be conquered or reduced by the *Romans*, after the defeat of *Boadicea*. But its name is of *Saxon* origin, signifying in that Tongue, *An Habitation of Strangers*. For, as this Town fell into the hands of so many Conquerors, as the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, and the *Danes*, it could not avoid being inhabited by a mixture of divers Nations. The Castle is a most remarkable piece of Antiquity, a large beautiful Fabrick, very strong, both by art and nature, and built by some of the first Kings of the *East Angles*. The Area, which is within the Walls now standing, is above an Acre and a Rod of Land. The Walls are forty-four Feet high, and eight Feet thick, with thirteen Towers, fourteen Feet above them, two of which are Watch-towers. To this Castle, Princess *Mary* (afterward Queen *Mary I.*) retired, when Lady *Jane Grey* was proclaimed Queen, at the death of King *Edward VI.*
- Castle. The Town stands pleasantly, though but indifferently built, upon a clay Hill, in a fruitful Soil and healthy Air,
near

near the source of the River *Ore*, otherwise called the *Winchel*, which runs thro' the Town, and passes on to *Orford*, and there terminates in the Sea. The Market-place is a spacious Triangle; and the Church is a large stately Edifice, built entirely of Flint-stone, with a Steeple one hundred Feet high; whose Isles were erected chiefly for Burial-places for the Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk*, who dwelt in the Castle, and over whom there are several fine Tombs in the Church.

Here are two good Alms-houses well endowed, and Charities. a Free-school, where forty poor Boys are fitted for Apprentices, and put out, with 10*l.* each, founded by Sir *Robert Hitchman*, Knt.

The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and here are two Market. Fairs, on *Whitsun Monday*, and *September 29*, for Millinery Goods, Cloths and Toys.

Stow-Market, (75 Miles from *London*) so called, to distinguish this Town from other Places of the same name in this County, which have no Market, is a large Town, situated in the center of the County, on the banks of the *Orwel*, and on the great Road from *Colchester* and *Harwich* to *Stanford* and *Lynn*. It has a spacious beautiful Church, with a large Steeple and lofty Pinnacle, surpassing most in the County. Here is a well stored Market on *Thursdays*; several good Inns; a Manufacture of Tammies and other *Norwich* Stuffs; and a Fair for Shop-goods and Toys, on *July 10*, and for Cattle and Sheep, on *August 12*.

Needham, (73 Miles from *London*) a thoroughfare from *Ipswich* to *Huntingdonshire*, is situated on the *Orwel*, consists of one wide long Street, tolerably well built, and tho' a poor Town, drives a Trade in the Manufacture of Blues, Broad-cloths, &c. In which Branches it once flourished to admiration; but the Inhabitants grew so lazy, indolent, and extravagant about Trade, that it has long become a Proverb, applied to extravagant, lazy, and careless People, to say, *You are going the highway to Needham*, as much as to say, *You are taking a direct course to be Poor*. Here is a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Toys, on *October 28*. Near this Town, is the Manor of *Hemmingston*, held by *Baldwin de Petteur*, by Serjeantry, for which he was obliged every *Christmas-day*, to perform before our Lord the King, a Dance, and to make a noise with

Stow-Market.

Market. Manufactures.

Manufactures.

Remarkable Tenure.

with his Cheeks, and to let a *Fart* in the presence of the King.

Wood-
bridge.

Woodbridge (76 Miles from *London*) is a large Town, standing on the *Deben*, at about six Miles distance from the Ocean. The River being navigable up to the Town, the Inhabitants carry on a good Trade by Sea in their Ships, Pinks, and Hoys, in which they transport into divers Countries several kinds of Merchandize, as Sackcloth, Salt, (which they have an art of refining here) Planks, Cheese, Butter, &c. Here are four or five Docks for building Ships. The Market is here weekly on *Wednesdays*, and is very considerable for most necessities of Life, but especially for Hemp, and Goods made of it. The Fair is yearly on *March 25*, and *September 21*, for Toys. The Quarter-sessions for the Liberty of *St. Etheldred* and *Audry* are usually held in this Town. The chief Streets are well paved; and in the midst of the Market-place is an handsome pile of Buildings, in which is a convenient Chamber, where the Sessions abovementioned, is kept. Here also is a good Grammar-school; an Alms-house, for thirteen Men, and three Women; a commodious Quay, and Warehouses.

Charities
and School

Lavenham

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, (61 Miles from *London*) on a branch of the River *Bret*, or *Breton*, from whence it has a gradual rise, on a gravelly Soil, to the top of a Hill, where are its Church, and a spacious Market-place, encompassed with nine Streets, or Divisions, is a pleasant and pretty large Town, in a very healthy Air. The common Market for the Country is kept weekly on *Tuesday*; but for the Traders in Wooll, here is a kind of Market on *Thursdays*. The Fair, which is held here on *October 10*, is in great repute; especially for good Butter and Cheese, which are brought hither to be sold in great plenty.

Market.

Fair.

Trade.

Here is a Staple-trade carried on for making Serges, Shalloons, Says, Stuffs, and spinning fine Yarn for *London*, which hath flourished more than ever, by setting up an Hall for selling Wool, which being very conveniently situated for the Traders of the adjoining parts of the County, many hundred Loads of Wool are from hence sold out to Tradesmen in a Year.

Govern-
ment.

The Town is governed by six capital Burgesses or Headboroughs, who chuse inferior Officers, hear and redress

redress the complaints of the Poor, preserve good orders in the Town, and hold the office for Life.

The Church and Steeple are by some accounted the finest, not only in this County, but also in all *England*. The Roof is well carved.

Here is a Free-school well endowed, and a large Bride-School, well, or House of Correction; part of which is made a Workhouse, to employ poor Children, &c. of this Parish, in spinning Hemp, Flax, or Yarn. The Inhabitants have that tenure of Land here, which is called *Borough English*.

Bildeston, or *Bilston*, (67 Miles from *London*) cannot be recommended either for its Buildings or Cleanliness; but here is a good Church; a wealthy People, and a noted Woollen Manufacture. The Market is on *Wednesdays*, and here is a Fair for Apparel and Toys, on *Ash-wednesday*, and *Ascension-day*. Bildeston.
Manu-
facture.

Clare, (55 Miles from *London*) situate on the *Stour*, shews its antiquity in the ruins of a strong Castle, and an old Monastery; but now it is a poor, little, dirty Town; the Streets being unpaved. Yet, here is a Manufacture of Says, &c. the Seat of the Civil and Spiritual-courts; a Market on *Fridays*; a Fair on *Easter Tuesday*, and *July 26*, for Toys; and a large and beautiful Church. Besides, it is honoured by giving the titles of Viscount, Earl and Marquis, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*. Clare.
Manu-
facture.
Market.
Gives title
of Vis-
count, Earl
and Mar-
quis.

Hadley, or *Headlega*, or *Hadleigh*, (64 Miles from *London*) is a Saxon Foundation, and a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Common-council, &c. is pretty well built, and populous; but lying in a bottom, is generally dirty. It deals much in Corn, and its Markets are well stored with Provisions. Its chief ornament is the Church, which stands near the middle of the Town, a sumptuous Piece, graced with a Spire, and is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*. It is of some note for a Manufacture of Woollen Cloth. Here are two Markets, viz. on *Mondays*, for all sorts of Provisions, especially Meat, and *Saturdays*, a smaller. A Fair on *Whitsun-Monday*, for Toys, and on *October 10*, for Butter, Cheese, and Toys. Hadley.
Corpora-
tion.
Trade.
Manu-
facture.
Market.

Neyland, or *Nayland*, (57 Miles from *London*) is situated so low upon the edge of the *Stour*, as to be subject to be frequently overflowed by that River, over which it has

Manu-
factures.

a Bridge. It is a large Town, and the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in the Manufacture of Bays and Says. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and here is a Fair on *October 2*, for Horses, Cattle, and Toys.

Saxmund-
ham.

Saxmundham (89 Miles from *London*) is a Market-town by Prescription, which is kept on *Thursdays*. But whatever its ancient State may have been, it is but a little Town, and contains nothing worthy of notice, except being a Port-town.

Long-
Melford.

Long-Melford, stands near the *Stour*, as it runs from *Clare* to *Sudbury*, has many handsome Houses, and divers good Inns, and is accounted one of the best and biggest Villages in *England*. Here is a handsome Church, no Market, but a Fair on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, for Toys.

Wickham.

Wickham, on the *Deben*, is another Village, as big as many Market towns. Its Church stands upon a Hill; and here is kept the Spiritual-court for the Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*.

Cavendish.

Cavendish, on the *Stour*, gives name to the illustrious Family of the most noble Duke of *Devonshire*.

Stratford.

Stratford, on the *Stour*, has a Bridge over that River, is a place of great traffic, and is employed in the Woollen Manufacture. It is said that three hundred droves of Turkeys, with five hundred in a drove, have passed in one Season over this Bridge for *London*.

Manu-
facture.

Easter-
bergholt.

Easterbergholt is another large handsome Village, employed also in the Woollen Manufacture.

Snape.

Snape has a considerable Fair for Horses, which holds four Days.

Ickworth.
Gives title
of Baron.
Buers.

Ickworth gives title of Baron to the Earl of *Bristol*. At *Buers*, or *Bures*, upon the *Stour*, and anciently a Royal Villa, there is a good Bridge over the *Stour*, and a handsome Church, whose Spire was burnt down, and the Bells melted by Lightning, in the Year 1733.

Wolpet.

Manu-
facture.

At *Wolpet* there is a handsome Church and Spire; and large deep Fosses, supposed to be the work of the *Romans*, and a Manufacture of white Bricks.

Parham.
Gives title
of Baron.
Blibury.

Parham, a little Village on the River *Ore*, gives title of Baron to Lord *Willoughby*.

Blythecrow, or *Blibury*, on the banks of the *Blythe*, is a place of great antiquity, where King *Anna*, slain in Battle by *Penda*, was interred. Here is still the Goal
for

for the Division of *Beccles*, and a fine old Church, founded by King *Henry I.*

Bury-Castle, in the North-east part of the County, ^{Bury-Castle,} shews itself to have been a place of note and strength, from the remains of its Walls, which on the East-side are two hundred and twenty Yards long, and about one hundred and twenty on the North and South, and which are seventeen or eighteen Feet high, strengthened with four round solid Towers, built of Flint and Roman Bricks. And it, probably, was the *Gariononum*, where the *Romans* had a Station and Fort, to defend the Coast against the *Saxon Pirates*, at the mouth of the *Waveney*.

The following are the principal Seats in this County, viz.

Duke of *Grafton's*, at *Livermore-hall*, and *Easton-Hall*.

Earl of *Rochford's*, at *Easton*.

Earl of *Bristol's*, at *Ickworth*.

Earl of *Hertford's*, at *Sudburn-Hall*, near *Orford*.

Earl of *Cornwallis's*, at *Broome*, and *Culford-Hall*.

Earl of *Dysart's*, at *Helmingham-Hall*.

Earl of *Farnham's*, near *Bury*.

Viscount *Townsend's*, at *Denham-Hall*.

Lord *Maynard's*, at *Hoxne-Hall*, near *Eye*.

Lord *Orwell's*, at *Nacton*.

Sir *John Rous*, Bart. at *Henham-Hall*.

Sir *Thomas Charles Bunbury*, Bart. at *Barton*.

Richard Croft, Esq's; near *Saxmundham*.

Miles Barne, Esq's; at *Soterley-Hall*, near *Beccles*.

Thomas Staunton, Esq's; at *Holbrook-Hall*.

William Woolaston, Esq's; at *Finborough*.

Patrick Blake, Esq's; at *Langham-Hall*.

Walden Hammer, Esq's; at *Holbroke-Hall*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f S U R R E Y.

- Name.** **T** H E name of this County is a compound of *Sud* or *South*, and *Ree*, signifying the Shire that lies *South of the River*, passing from *London*; and, as to its form, it is almost square,
- Extent.** being thirty-four Miles from *Rotherhithe* in the East, to *Trentham* in the West; twenty-one Miles from the *Thames* on the North, to *Awfold* on the South, and one hundred and twelve Miles in circumference; bounded by *Berkshire* and *Hampshire* on the West; by *Sussex* on the South; by *Kent* on the East, and by the *Thames*, which divides it from *Middlesex*, on the North.
- Boundaries**
- Situation.** It is an inland County; but by the conveyance or navigation of the *Thames* partakes of all the advantages a maritime County can reap by its communication with the Ocean, in regard to foreign Trade. It is also healthy and pleasant.
- Air and Soil.** The Air is various, depending much upon the quality of the Soil, and the face of the County. For the Air and Soil of the middle and extreme parts are vastly different. The Air is very mild in the latter, which is very fruitful in Corn and Hay, with a fine mixture of Woods and Fields; but the Air is bleak in the heart of the County; which, except here and there a delightful spot, is all open sandy Ground and barren Heath.
- Rivers.** It is watered principally by the *Thames*, the *Mole*, the *Wey*, and the *Wandle*, which abound with fine Fish. The
- The Mole.** *Mole*, which rises in the South-east side of the Shire, sinks into the Earth at the *Swallows*, at the foot of *Boxhill*, and, rising again at *Leatherhead*, it falls into the
- The Wey.** *Thames* at *Moulsey*. The *Wey* enters *Surrey* at *Frensham* from

from *Hampshire*, and takes its course to *Godalmin*, where it becomes navigable, to the great benefit of the adjacent parts of the County, which it supplies with Coals, and all Necessaries, from *London*, and falls into the *Thames* at *Wandle*. *Weybridge*. The *Wandle*, or *Vandal*, rises at *Carshalton*, and runs with a small and clear Stream, noted for its Trouts, and falls into the *Thames* at *Wandsworth*.

The chief Produce of this County is Corn, Box-wood, Produce. Walnuts, Hops, and Fuller's-earth. The Manufactures are Woollen Cloth, Dying, Callico-printing, Leather-gilding, Glafs-making, Iron-foundry, Ship and Boat-building, &c.

The Civil Government of this County is in the Custos Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, the Constables, and other Civil Officers. Govern-ment.

The Ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Winchester*, and his Clergy.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who have the training up and command of the quota this County supplies to the national Militia, which consists of eight hundred Men, besides Officers.

This County gives title of Earl to the most noble Prince the Duke of *Norfolk*; and it sends two Knights to Parliament, elected by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons. Gives title of Earl. Representatives.

There are also six parliamentary Boroughs in this County, which send twelve more Members to the House of Commons, as *Bletchingley*, *Guildford*, *Haslemere*, *Ryegate*, *Gatton*, and *Southwark*. Besides these, the Market-towns and Places of note are, *Kingston-upon-Thames*, *Petersham*, *Richmond*, *Epsom*, *Farnham*, *Godalmin*, *Woking*, *Croydon*, *Dorking*, *Chertsey*, *Ewell*. Parliamentary Boroughs. Market-towns.

Southwark, joined to *London* by a fine Stone-bridge, *Southwark* built in the reign of King *John*; and lately undergone a thorough repair, by which the two middle Arches have been made into one, and the Houses, which formerly lined both sides of the Bridge, and inclosed it like a Street, have been pulled down, and the sides secured and ornamented with a Parapet and high stone Balustrades, is a *Saxon* Foundation, and signifies a *Work* or *Building* on the *South*, meaning on the South of *London*, the Metropolis of *England*. If we investigate the origin of this Borough, we shall find some Authors of great

THE PRESENT STATE OF

reputation fixing its foundation before *London*, that now is, had any existence. For, say they, it is observable, that the Town on the North-side of the *Thames* was called *New London* by the *Romans*, which was probably occasioned by there having been a more ancient Town of the same name upon the South-side, or opposite Shore. Besides *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas* place *London* on the South-side of the *Thames*: Therefore, we may with them, suppose that *Southwark* was a *British* Town before the Invasion of the *Romans*, under the command of *Julius Cæsar*; and that as the Conquerors did prefer the northern Shore, and encouraged the building of a new Town on the North-side of the *Thames*, as a situation infinitely preferable to the flat swampy Ground on the South-side of that River, it is very natural to suppose also, that *Old London* should decline, as *New London* increased in Buildings, Riches, and Splendour. This may account for the little mention we find of the Town that stood on the South-side of the *Thames*, from the time we read, that *London* flourished on the North-side of that River. And it is probable, that the old Town became ruinous and almost totally deserted, and an habitation or receptacle of Thieves, or the off-scouring of the People, that laid in wait to rob and disturb the peace of the Metropolis; for we hear no mention of it, till the Year 1052, when we read that Earl *Godwin*, in open rebellion against his Sovereign, came to an anchor at *Southwark*, with a powerful Fleet.

Soon after the Conquest, the spot of Ground, on which the Borough of *Southwark* now stands, was granted to the two famous Monasteries of *St. Saviour* and *Bermondsey*; the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and to the Duke of *Suffolk*: under which Tenures this Borough increased in Buildings, and Inhabitants; but became such an asylum to Rogues and Vagabonds, that continually annoyed the City of *London*, and from whence they fled for protection against the Laws of that City, when in danger of being detected, that the Citizens obtained a Grant of the Borough of *Southwark* from the Crown, so far as to enable the City-officers to pursue Offenders, and to exercise Civil Jurisdiction in it. But the Privileges claimed by the said Monasteries, rendered the City Charter, in some measure ineffectual, as their

Rights

Rights extended over a great part of the Borough. Wherefore, at the dissolution of the religious Houses, when these two Monasteries became invested in the Crown, the City of *London* purchased the Borough of *Southwark* of King *Edward VI.* *An. Dom. 1550*, for *1100l.* or thereabout, except the Rights of the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Prisons of the *King's-Bench* and *Marshalsea*, *Suffolk-place*, and some other Tenements mentioned in that deed of Purchase from the Crown.

Purchased
by the
City of
London.

From this time, the Borough of *Southwark* assumed a new face, and became divided into two parts, in regard to the Civil Judicature thereof; one part became a Bailiwick, or Borough, under the jurisdiction of the City of *London*, who made it a twenty-sixth Ward, by the name of *Bridgeward-without*; the other part assumed the name of the Manor of *Southwark*, and is called the *Clink Liberty*, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Bridge-
ward-with-
out.

Clink
Liberty.

The Bailiwick of *Southwark* contains the Parishes of *St. George*, *St. Olave*, *St. Thomas*, and one third of *St. Saviour's* Parish, and is under the government of the Lord-mayor of *London*; who keeps a Court at the Town-hall, or Sessions-house, every *Monday*, by his Steward and Bailiff, holding Pleas of Debt, Damages, Trespasses, &c. committed within the said Limits: And the Lord-mayor proclaims *Southwark Fair* on the 8th of *September*. Does it not then seem very surprising, that the Citizens of *London* have suffered their Magistrates to adopt this 26th Ward only as a sinecure for the senior Alderman for the time being; and sit tamely down, while the Justices of the County of *Surrey* have so far encroached upon their chartered Rights and the Privileges of the City, confirmed by Act of Parliament, even so far as to exercise the power of a Justice of the Peace within the City Jurisdiction, and to appoint Constables, to licence Victuallers, and to exercise other Powers, as Justices of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*, in the Borough of *Southwark*, and in that part called the Bailiwick of *London*, to the great inconvenience and hardship of the Inhabitants who are intitled to the Freedom and Privileges of the City of *London*.

Govern-
ment.

As a Ward of the City of *London*, it has a nominal Alderman, and three Deputies, twenty Wardmote Inquestmen, sixteen Constables, and a Steward and Bailiff.

Boundaries
of Bridge-
ward with-
out.

Bridgeward-without is bounded by the *Thames* on the North, including the Houses on the South-end of *London-bridge*, and as far upon the said Bridge, as where once stood the Gate, at the South-end, by *Savory-dock*, which divides it from *Redriffe* on the East; by the Parish of *Newington* on the South, and by *Christ Church* and *Lambeth* Parishes on the West, extending about one Mile from East to West, and almost as far from North to South.

Boundaries
of Clink
Liberty.

The Manor of *Southwark*, or *Clink* Liberty, contains about three fourths of the Parish of *St. Saviour*, or *St. Mary Overy's*, and is under the government of the Bishop of *Winchester*, who keeps a Court here by his Steward and Bailiff, who hold Pleas of Debt, Damages, &c. and has a Prison for Debtors, whose Debts have arisen within this Liberty.

St. John
Evange-
list's.

The whole taken together contains seven Parishes, viz. *St. John Evangelist's*, in *Horshydown*, which was taken out of *St. Olave's*, by Act of Parliament, and favoured with one of the fifty new Churches, ordered to be built at the national expence. This Parish is washed by the River *Thames* on the North-side, where the Shore is occupied principally by such as are concerned in, and live by Shipping; and is generally lined with coasting Vessels and other small Craft.

St. Mary
Magdalen
Bermond-
sey.

St. Mary Magdalen's, *Bermondsey*, the remains of a famous Monastery, or Abbey of *Cluniac* Monks, and is so large at present, as to contain near two thousand Houses; besides a great quantity of Garden-ground, Tanner's-yards, &c. and is divided into the *Landside* and *Waterside* Precincts.

School.

In this Parish, whose Church is a plain brick Structure, covered with Stucco, there is a Free-school for fifty Boys, a very handsome brick Building, and well endowed, by *Josias Bacon*; and a Charity-school for fifty Boys, and twenty Girls, supported by voluntary Contributions. Here are several Manufactures carried on in this Parish; but that of Hats, in *Barnaby-street*, &c. and tanning of Leather, in the *Grange-road*, are the most considerable.

St. Olave's

St. Olave's, situate near the South-east corner of *London-bridge*, has been rebuilt of Brick, in a plain and simple stile, so lately as the Year 1739, at the expence of the Parish.

Public
Places.

In this Parish, we find the *Borough Compter*, the *Bridge-house*,

house, where the Materials for the repairs of *London-bridge* are kept; an Anabaptist-meeting, and Dipping-place; a Free-school, founded by *Queen Elizabeth*, well endowed, for the benefit of the Parish; a Charity-school for forty Boys, and another for sixty Girls. Here are many and great Warehouses and Wharfs, for depositing, loading, and shipping off Goods.

St. Thomas's, situated on the East-side of the *Borough High-street*, and North of *St. Thomas's-street*, is but sixty Feet long. It was originally a Chapel belonging to *St. Thomas's Hospital*; but has been made parochial, and was rebuilt entirely in 1702, partly at the expence of the Governors, who are the Patrons, and partly by the Parliament, who allowed 3000*l.* towards it. *St. Thomas's.*

Adjoining to this Church, is *St. Thomas's-hospital*, for Sick and Wounded, originally founded by a Prior of *Bermondsey*, in the Year 1213, and at the suppression of that Monastery, it was purchased by the City of *London*, from King *Edward VI.* But the present Building has been erected since the Year 1699, and is capable of entertaining five hundred Patients at one time. And King *Edward VI.* was so far concerned in the establishment of this Hospital upon its present foundation, that his Majesty is at all times accounted the Founder thereof, in the Year 1552. This Hospital enjoys great Estates; and its disbursements annually amount to 8000*l.* and upwards. It is subject to no Parish-taxes, and made extra-parochial. *St. Thomas's-hospital.*

Close to this Hospital, stands another charitable Foundation, called *Guy's-hospital*, for Sick and Wounded, and Incurables; with, perhaps, the greatest endowment, that ever was made by one Person in private Life. The Building and Furniture cost 18,793*l.* and the endowment is 219,499*l.* Mr. *Guy* was a Bookseller, in *London*, and founded and completed this Foundation in his Life-time. This Hospital has since been made a Corporation by Act of Parliament. *Guy's-hospital.*

More to the Southward, is the Sessions-house, or Court-house, on *St. Margaret's-hill*, where once stood a Parish Church, dedicated to *St. Margaret*. This Court-house stands on a small Colonade, and is the place where the City of *London* hold their Court of Record on *Mondays*, and the Justices hold their Quarter-sessions. *Margaret's-hill. Court-house.*

St. George's Church, situate at the South-east angle of *St. George's St. Church.*

St. Margaret's-street, was founded in or before the Year 1122, and was rebuilt in the Year 1736.

Marshall-
sea-prison.

Courts.

King's-
Bench-
prison.

Hay-
market.
St George's
fields.

Asylum.

Alms-
houses.

In this Parish are, 1. the *Marshalsea-prison*; in which all Persons are confined for Crimes committed upon the Seas; who are tried at the *Old-Bailey*, by the Admiralty-court. 2. The *Marshalsea* and *Palace Courts*; the last of which has a Jurisdiction twelve Miles round the Palace of *Westminster*, to arrest and carry to Prison any Person for a Debt of 40s. 3. The *King's-Bench-prison*, for Debtors, and every one sentenced by the *King's-Bench Court* to suffer Imprisonment. It stands at the North-east corner of *St. George's-fields*, and is a new brick Building, very extensive, commodious, and airy. To which Prisoners in any other Goal in the Kingdom may remove by *Habeas Corpus*. Here also is *New-prison*, a little to the South of the *Marshalsea*, built for a Goal for the County of *Surrey*. The Hay-market is kept in the *High-street*, in this Parish.

St. George's-fields, which a few Years ago was a kind of a wild Waste, and a harbour for Thieves and Robbers, that made it dangerous to travel across them, even in the Day-time, on Foot, is now so improved by Turnpike-roads cut thro' them, from the end of *Blackman-street* in the *Borough*, to *Westminster-bridge*, and from *Blackfriars-bridge*, to *Newington-turnpike*, and *Kennington*, and another Turnpike-road on the South-side of those Fields, well guarded by Night with a numerous Watch, armed, and with Bells upon the top of their Stands, in sight of each other, that it has become the great thoroughfare from the East-end of *London* to *Westminster*, and from *Westminster* to all parts of *Kent*, without any danger or molestation. At the South-west corner, near the Turnpike, is the *Asylum*, or House of Refuge for Orphans, and poor deserted Girls under twelve Years of Age. At the South-east corner, near *Newington-turnpike*, there are two sets of Alms-houses for Fishmongers; twenty-two Apartments in one set, and twenty in the other set, for both Men and Women. And at the North-east corner, are *Walter's* Alms-houses, for four Men and eight Women of the *Drapers Company*, rebuilt by the Trustees of the new Turnpike-road, upon which they stand; the old House being obliged to make way for that Road to pass.

On that part of *St. George's-fields*, where you enter by the road from *Blackfriars-bridge*, there is just built
a spacious

a spacious brick Receptacle, by the name of the *Magdalen-hospital*, for reformed Prostitutes.

St. Saviour's, or St. Mary Overy's, i. e. *over the River* St Saviour's
from *London*, is an ancient Foundation, and part of
a Nunnery erected before the Conquest: But the present
spacious and magnificent Church, in the *Gothic* style, - was
built in the Year 1469, and measures two hundred and
sixty-nine Feet from East to West, and one hundred and
nine Feet in the cross Isle from North to South. The
Tower, erected on four strong Pillars, at the meeting of
the middle Isle with the cross Isle, contains a melodious
ring of Bells. This Parish contains two thousand five
hundred Houses.

In this Parish, is the Bishop of *Winchester*'s Prison, Clink
called the *Clink*; a Dock, a very good Market-place, Prison.
a Free Grammar-school, founded at the charge of the Schools.
Parish; a Free *English* School for thirty Boys, founded by Dock.
Dorothy Applebee; another School in *Three Ton-alley*, for
fifty, supported by Subscription; a School for eighty Boys,
in *Angel-court*; an Hospital in *Deadman's-place*, founded Hospital.
by *Thomas Cure*, Esq; for the Poor of the Parish, con-
taining sixteen Rooms, with 20*d.* a Week each; besides
some lesser Alms-houses. Here also is an Iron-foundery,
and two Machines for raising Water, to supply the
Neighbourhood.

But what has, perhaps, occasioned this Parish to be Bondello.
most noted by the Publick, was the *Bondello*, or *Stews*,
on the *Bank-side*; or eighteen privileged Houses, con-
firmed by several Royal Grants, and by Parliament
8 *Henry II* in which it was enacted, 1. That no Stew-
holder or his Wife, should let, or stay any single Woman,
to go and come freely at all times when she listed.
2. That no Stewholder should keep any Woman to Board,
but she to Board at her pleasure. 3. That no more
should be taken for the Woman's Chamber weekly
than 14*d.* 4. That he should not keep open Doors on
Holydays. 5. That he should not keep any single
Woman in his House on Holydays. 6. That no single
Woman should be kept against her will, that was willing
to leave her Sin. 7. That no Stewholder should receive
any Woman of *Religion* (meaning a *Nun*) or any Man's
Wife. 8. That no single Woman should take Money
to lie with any Man, unless she lie with him till the
Morrow.

Morrow. 9. That no Man should be drawn or enticed into a *Stew*, or *Bawdy-house*. 10. That no Stewholder should keep a Woman that had the perilous infirmity of *Burning*, i. e. *the Venereal Disease*; nor sell Ale, Bread, or other Provisions. And, 11. That the Constables and Officers should search the *Stews* every Week. These Houses were generally kept by *Flemings*, or *Dutch Women*, and rented of the Lord-mayor, to whom these eighteen Tenements did belong; and the Prostitutes were called *Winchester-geese*, because they were licensed by the Bishop of *Winchester*. They were suppressed in the 37 *Henry VIII*.

Bank-side. The *Bank-side* at present, is a place of good repute, well inhabited by those that are concerned in Lighters and other Business upon the River, and by Founders, Dyers, &c.

Christ Church. *Christ Church*, containing all the old Liberty of *Paris-Garden*, and situate in *Bennet-street*, is but a modern Foundation, in 1627; was made parochial in 1670, when this Parish was taken out of *St. Saviour's*, and rebuilt in 1737, at the expence of the Parishioners, and is a regular, well constructed Building, with a square Tower.

An Hof- In this Parish, we find a noble Foundation, by *Charles Hopton*, Esq; about the Year 1730. It is a neat, airy, spacious brick Building, about three hundred Yards East of the Church, endowed with 10*l.* per *Ann.* each, for twenty-six poor Men, who have been House-keepers, and each of them has an upper and lower Room, and a Chaldron of Coals. There is also a Workhouse for the Poor, and a Charity-school for thirty Boys, and twenty Girls, supported by Subscription; and two Bottle Glass-houses. This Parish was much annoyed by the Water which rises in Ditches from the *Thames*; but on finishing *Blackfriars-bridge*, so many Houses have begun to be built, that the Ditches are almost covered over.

School.

Market. This Borough, whether considered in its Extent or Trade, number of Houses or Parishes, or for the spaciousness and number of its Streets, variety of its Manufactures, &c. is the prime Borough of the Nation, and surpassing many Cities. It has a Market on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, for Flesh-meat, on the West-side of the Street leading from *London-bridge*, which has the reputation of as good Meat as any in *London*, and generally cheaper; and on the back of those Buildings,

Buildings, there is a spacious Market-place, for all kinds of Necessaries, erected within a few Years, by Act of Parliament, which before was kept in the middle of *Borough-street*, to the great inconvenience of Passengers, and obstruction of Carriages.

In *Borough-street*, *St. Margaret's-street*, and *Black-man-street*, between *London-bridge* and *St. George's-fields*, there are a great many very large Inns, for the accommodation, not only of Man and Horse, but of Coaches, Waggon, and Carriages of all sorts, with convenient and large Warehouses, to deposit Goods and Merchandise to be carried, or have been brought by Land. Amongst which, still exists, the *Talbot Inn*, recorded by *Chaucer*, in his *Canterbury Tales*.

Trade, of all sorts, appears very brisk in this Quarter; but more especially the Hop-trade; this having become almost the staple of that Commodity, for the *London* Consumption, and for Exportation.

What is most surprizing in the state of this great Borough, it has never been incorporated; and now remains so uncertain in regard to the real Power or Government, to which the Inhabitants are to be subject, that it is a doubt with them whether, they in the Bailiwick, are under the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor of *London*, or under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the County of *Surrey*; for it is certain, both those Powers exercise or execute judicial Authority upon them. Yet the Inhabitants have a prescriptive right to chuse two Members to represent them in the House of Commons.

Representatives.

Here has been lately erected, by Act of Parliament, a *Court of Conscience*, for the recovery of Debts under 40s.

Court of Conscience

There are also three Court-leets, held in the Borough, for its three Manors; viz. The *Great Liberty*, the *Guild-hall*, and the *King's Manor*; wherein are chosen the Constables, Ale-conners, and Flesh-tasters.

Court-leets

The Military Government of *Southwark* is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, who have under them one regiment of six Companies, each consisting of one hundred and fifty Men.

Military Government.

Before we proceed to the other Market-towns, it will be necessary to survey the environs of the Borough, whose Interests, are in some measure, connected.

On

Rother-
hithe.

On the East of *Southwark*, lies another large Village, extending from *St. John's*, *Horshydown* Parish, to *Cuckold's-Point*, in the East; this is the Parish of *Rotherhithe*, or *Redriffe*, containing about thirteen hundred Houses, chiefly inhabited by seafaring People, and such whose Business depends upon the navigation of the *Thames*, and foreign Ships. The Parish Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is modern. In it are three considerable Yards, or Docks, for building Ships, more for building Lighters and Boats; a Ferry across the *Thames*, from *Globe-stairs* to *Limehouse*, in *Ratcliff Narrow-street*, a Coperas-work, a Corn-mill, belonging to the Crown, and a School, founded for the education of Mariners Sons, in the art of Navigation.

Navigation
School.

St. Mary's,
Newington

St. Mary's, *Newington*, otherwise *Newington-Butts*, so called from *Butts* set up here, as at many other places formerly, to exercise the Youth in the art of shooting with Bows and Arrows, &c. lies contiguous to the Borough of *Southwark* on the South. The Church is new, being one of the fifty built by the Act passed in Queen *Anne's* reign. The Village is straggling, lying upon the Roads that carry to *Kingston*, *Epsom*, &c. which makes it dirty in wet Weather. But here are many good Houses, and genteelly inhabited, and many more are now building, especially in the Road to *Camberwell*.

Public
Buildings.

In this Parish, we find a Charity-school, a Work-house, two Alms-houses, and the *Lock Hospital*, at the South-east corner of *Kent-street*, which was anciently a House for the reception and cure of Lepers; but now annexed to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in *London*, for the salivating of venereal Patients.

This Parish on the South, terminates at *Kennington Common*, the place for the execution of Criminals for *Southwark*.

Lambeth,

Lambeth, a Village on the West of *Southwark's* Liberties, is a Parish of very great extent, computed to be sixteen Miles in circumference, divided into four Liberties, which again are subdivided into eight Precincts, 1. the *Bishop's*, 2. *Prince's*, 3. *Vauxhall*, 4. *Kennington*, 5. the *Marsh*, 6. *Wall*, 7. *Stockwell*, and 8. the *Dean's*. At *Stockwell*, they have lately built a Chapel of Ease; and *Vauxhall* is remarkable for the public Gardens, that have been conducted there about thirty-eight Years with great reputation, for their elegance, conveniences, decorations,

Vauxhall.

decorations, and musical Entertainment, and above all for the genteel Company of all ranks, that resort thither to spend a few innocent Hours in a hot Summer's Evening. Here also is a Manufacture of Looking-glass, and a very good Pottery.

Glass
Manu-
facture, &c.

Lambeth itself is but a mean Place in general; the Buildings are old and decayed, chiefly inhabited by Watermen, &c. but it is dignified with a handsome Church, and the Palace of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where the Archbishops of that See have resided for many Centuries. Before which, it was the Seat of the Bishops of *Rocheſter*.

Arch-
bishop's
Palace.

The present archiepiscopal Palace has been a work of time, built by several hands. The oldest part, which includes the North-side, the archiepiscopal Apartments, the Library, the Cloisters, the Guard-chamber, the Chapel, and *Lollard's Tower*, were built by Archbishop *Boniface*, in 1250. The noble Entrance, with two large Towers, with Offices in them, were built by Cardinal *Poole*, in the reign of Queen *Mary I.* And the brick Building at the South-west angle, is the work of the late Archbishop *Tennison*.

Close to the Palace-gate, stands the parochial Church, a venerable Structure, dedicated to St. *Mary*, which bears the marks of the same antiquity with the Palace. In the South-east Window of the middle Isle, there is the Picture of a Pedlar and his Dog, painted on Glass, representing a Pedlar that gave a piece of Land in this Parish, called *Pedlar's-acre*, to the Poor thereof.

Starch
Manu-
facture.

In this Parish, we find the greatest Manufacture in the whole Kingdom for Starch; in which this single House is said to consume one hundred and thirty Quarters of Wheat one Week with another.

The South-end of *Westminster-bridge*, at *Stangate*, lies in this Parish. And here are several charitable Foundations, as Alms-houses for poor People, a Work-house, a School for twenty poor Children, endowed, and a School for thirty Boys, and fourteen Girls, founded by Archbishop *Tennison*.

Charities.

Near *Vauxhall Turnpike*, where the Road turns off towards *Newington*, are the remains of a Bastion and some Lines cast up by the Romans. At the corner of *St. George's-fields*, near the *Ducking-pond*, was a Roman Camp, on a Military way that crossed the *Thames* to *Lambeth*,

Roman
Antiquities

Lambeth, at the Horse-ferry, and proceeded to *Vauxhall*, turned to the *Ducking-pond*, thence across to the Wind-mill, and there crossed the Road to the end of *Kent-street*, thence to the *Grange*, near *Bermondsey Church*, and quite forward to *Deptford*.

Dog and
Duck.
Mineral.

At the House called the *Dog and Duck*, on the South-side of *St. George's-fields*, upon the Road from *Lambeth* to *Newington*, is a medicinal Spring, celebrated for its antiscorbutick and other medicinal qualities; and for a fine Swimming-bath, made by Mr. *Rolls*, the late Proprietor.

Lambeth-
marsh.

Below *Westminster-bridge*, lies the Precinct called the *Marsh*, or *Lambeth-marsh*, a large tract of Ground, and, till lately, covered next the River with mean old Houses, chiefly inhabited by Watermen and Labourers. But at present, there are many handsome, modern built Houses, erected along the Water-side, with Wharfs, and other conveniencies for Timber, Boat-building, Distilling, Vinegar-making, &c. The East-side is Garden-grounds, divided from one another by deep broad Ditches, which have a communication with the *Thames*, and make this situation very unhealthy and aguish.

Kenning-
ton.

Kennington, another Village in *Lambeth* Parish, was once a Royal Seat, at present consists of a few handsome Houses, and had the honour to give title of Earl to the late Duke of *Cumberland*.

Camber-
well.

The next Village and Parish is *Camberwell*, which is situated on the great Road from *London* to *Dulwich*, and is remarkable for its good Air, Pleasantness, and genteel Buildings and Inhabitants, who are chiefly People that live easy upon their Fortunes. The Church is a handsome Building, and there is a very good Work-house for the Poor. Here is that delightful House of public Entertainment called *Denmark-hall*.

Peckham.

To the East of *Camberwell*, stands the pleasant Village of *Peckham*, and though much larger than *Camberwell*, is only a Hamlet of that Parish. It is full of elegant Villas and neat Houses of Retirement, inhabited chiefly by Tradesmen of *London*, and such as retire from Business. Here is a handsome Meeting-house. And to the Southward, is a small Village upon a Green, called *Peckham-Rye*, from whence there runs to the West a Road to

Dulwich.

Dulwich, a pleasant and long Village, five Miles from *London*.

London. But this is distinguished by a part thereof called *Dulwich-Wells*, and *Dulwich Town*. The *Wells* are so called from a celebrated mineral Water, that springs at a House called the *Green-Man*, situated between two high Hills, about a Mile East of the Town. The Town lies low, but generally accounted healthy; and, as such, is daily improving with new Buildings.

Dulwich-college, which is the great ornament of this Place, is named *God's-gift-college*, founded and endowed by Mr. *William Alleyn*, a Comedian, and principal Actor in the reign of King *James I.* for a Master and Warden, who are always to be of the name of *Alleyn*, and for four Fellows, viz. three Divines, and an Organist, six poor Men, six poor Women, and twelve poor Boys, to be maintained and educated in the said College by one of the Fellows, as School-master, and by another as Usher. He settled upon them the Manor of *Dulwich*, excluded all future Benefactions to this Foundation, and debarred the Master and Warden from entering into the holy estate of Matrimony. The College is a stately Edifice, with pleasant Gardens, well stocked with Fruit, &c. and Fish-ponds.

Sydenham, adjoining to *Dulwich-Wells*, on the other side of the Hill Southward, also remarkable for its medicinal Waters, and its pleasant situation, has of late Years, engaged many Gentlemen of Fortune to settle and build good Houses there; by which it is become a considerable Village, on the skirts of *Norwood*, in which there has for many Generations harboured a parcel of Vagrants, known by the name of Gypsies, settled there in the form of a Government amongst themselves, under a King of their own chusing annually, to whose sentence they submit.

Stretham, which stands on the South-west of *Norwood*, is also famous for its medicinal Spring, and is a pleasant and well built Country Village. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of *Bedford*, who has a noble Mansion-house here.

The other Villages of any consequence in this Neighbourhood are *Tooting*, *Clapham*, *Wandsworth*, *Battersea*, and *Putney*, in the Road to *Kingston* from *London*: In all which there is the appearance of opulence, and a great increase of genteel Buildings, belonging to Gentry and Citizens of *London*.

Wandsworth is situated on, and takes its name from, a River called *Wandle*, that runs through it into the

Thames. It is a large Village, but not paved; and of late Years has thriven much by the Callico printing, the Manufacture of Copper-plates, &c. Here is a neat Burial-ground, on the top of a hill, distant from the Church, and an Alms-house for twelve poor People, and a Fair for Toys, on *Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun-week.*

Battersea.

Battersea, which lies between the last-mentioned Village and the *Thames*, is remarkable for its extensive Garden-grounds, to supply the *London* Market with Asparagus, Kitchen-roots of all sorts, and Physical Herbs, and for an enameling Manufacture. The Village is but very indifferent in its Buildings, except those Seats that stand upon the *Thames* side. Here is the Seat of Lord Viscount St. *John*, to whom it gives title of Baron.

Putney.

Putney is a large Town, on the side of a steep Hill, a spacious Street, with abundance of good Houses, and well paved. At the foot of this Hill, the Street leads upon the Bridge across to *Fulham*, built of Wood, and supported by a Toll, taken both from Carriages, Horse and Foot-passengers, every time they pass over it.

Richmond

Richmond, which has long been the delight and Seat of our Monarchs, and anciently called *Sheen*, or the *bright Town*, took the name of *Richmond* from, and by command of King *Henry VII.* who had been Earl of *Richmond* before he came to the Crown; and yet the Church is only a Chapel to *Kingslon*. This Town runs up the Hill a full Mile to the Park-gate, and branches out into several Streets, with Gardens declining all the way on the North-side to the *Thames*. It is reckoned the finest Village in the *British* Dominions. Here was built a very magnificent Palace; but the race of *Stuarts* neglected this Royal Seat; and, it going to decay, the Land was granted to the Duke of *Ormond*, who built the present Palace; which falling, by his Attainder, to the Crown, great Improvements have been made therein by the House of *Hanover*, especially by *George III.* in the Gardens, which are extremely fine.

At the bottom is a spacious Green, extremely pleasant, surrounded with Elms, and adorned on each side with Houses of Persons of Distinction. On the ascent of the Hill, are Wells of a purging mineral Water, and a Play-house, during the Summer-season. On the top of the Hill, are the Alms-houses, founded by Bishop *Duppa*,
for

for ten poor Widows, and a most extensive and beautiful Prospect. There are also two Charity-schools for fifty Boys, and fifty Girls, and another Alms-house, endowed with 100*l.* *per Annum*.

From hence you pass into *Richmond New-park*, said to Park. be eleven Miles and upwards in compass, inclosed by King *Charles I.* to the great prejudice of the Poor, whose dependance was greatly upon Common of Pasture; besides it broke in upon the private property of some Inclosures. Princess *Amelia*, who was Ranger of this Park, (on whose pleasant Walks, the Town greatly depends) did for several Years lock it up, and suffered nobody to visit that delightful spot, but such as had a Ticket. A measure so injurious to the Town could not fail of being resented, and an Indictment supported by Subscription, was brought against the Gate-keeper; and after a long trial in the King's-bench in 1756, a Verdict was obtained for erecting proper Ladders or Steps for Foot-passengers to go and come into and thro' that Park when they pleased.

Kew, situated on the very bank of the *Thames*, below *Richmond*, and opposite to *Old Brentford*, is at present the Royal Seat of the Princess Dowager of *Wales*. Here also is a Chapel, erected at the expence of the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, and in 1770, was enlarged and beautified by his Majesty: It is joined to *Old Brentford* by a fine Bridge, built in 1759, over the *Thames*. Kew.

The County in this Quarter, all about *Richmond, New-park*, &c. is full of fine Seats and Villages, as *Combe, Wimbledon, East Sheen, West Sheen, Petersham, Mortlake, Barnes*, and the new Buildings on *Putney Common*.

Amongst which, *Petersham* deserves particular notice for giving title of Viscount to the Earl of *Harrington*, and the delightful Seat his Lordship has erected there, after a design of Lord *Burlington*. Petersham.
Gives title
of Viscount

Kingston-upon-Thames, (12 Miles from *London*) so called *Kingston*. from its situation upon that River, and its being the Residence of several Saxon Kings, is a populous, trading, healthy, well built, and pleasant Town; an ancient Borough, that formerly sent two Representatives to the House of Commons, and has been incorporated ever since King *John's* reign, with the privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and of a Fair for Horses and Toys, on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturdays* in *Whitsun-week*; on Borough.
Corporation.
Market.

August 2, 3, 4, for Fruit and Pedlary, and for Horses Cattle and Toys, on November 13. Here we find a good Church, with a very extensive Parish; a Bridge of Wood, with twenty-two Piers and twenty Arches; an Alms-house for six Men and six Women; a Free-school, erected by Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Charity-school for thirty Boys. The Summer Assizes for *Surrey* are frequently held in this Town. Here is a good Corn-market, and the Town carries on a considerable Trade.

Guildford. *Guildford*, or *Guldeford*, a large, well-built Town, is the County-town, 30 Miles to the South-west of *London*, delightfully seated in a most healthful Air, on the side of a Hill of Chalk, close by the River *Wey*. In the *Saxon* times it was a Royal Vill, which King *Alfred* left by his Will to his Nephew *Ethelwald*. Several of our succeeding Monarchs down to Queen *Elizabeth*, sometimes resided here. The remains of the Castle were subsisting a little before Mr. *Camden*'s time, and some of the Ruins still appear, especially the square Tower or Keep, which continues very strong, but is uncovered. When this Castle was built is unknown. It was taken with other Castles by *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, in the year 1216. King *James I.* in 1611, granted it in Fee to Mr. *Francis Carter*. We read that King *Henry II.* King *John* and King *Edward III.* kept *Christmas* here.

Corporation. The Town is a Corporation by Prescription, had its first Charter from *Henry I.* the second from *Henry VII.* and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Magistrates, and approved Men, who have served the office of Baliff. By a Grant in 1256, the County-court and Assizes for *Surrey* are to be held here at all times for ever. By another Grant of King *James I.* the Mayor and Recorder, and two of the Magistrates, are annually chosen Justices in and for the said Corporation; and the Mayor continues in the said Commission the Year after his Mayoralty expires.

Gives title of Earl. This Town send two Members to the House of Commons, and gives Title of Earl to the Family of *North*.

Churches. There are three Parish Churches here, *Trinity*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Nicholas*; the last is in the patronage of the Dean of *Sarum*, the two first have been long vested in the Crown; and were consolidated and augmented in 1688-9, by the Legislature and the generous Benefactions of Bishop *Morley* and Sir *Richard Onslow*; but *Trinity* Church, which was the most ancient Building, by the fall of the Steeple,

Steeple, had its Roof beat in on the 23d of *April*, 1740. The Steeple had been repaired not long before, when a farther decay being discovered, the Workmen had begun to take it down; when, fortunately for them, it was a Fair-day, and they had leave to divert themselves that Afternoon; the Roof was struck with such impetuosity, that by the sudden pressure of the Air, all the Glass-windows were blown out, as if it had been done by a blast of Gunpowder. It is since rebuilt in a handsome manner.

The Friary is supposed to have belonged to an order of Friary. Mendicants, but to which or when founded is uncertain. It is now the property of the Right honourable *George Onslow*, and where he often resides.

Here is a School, founded and endowed by *Robert School. Beckingham*, of *London*, Grocer, and augmented by the Contributions of several before, in and after the time of King *Edward VI.* who, by his Letters Patent, 1551, established it into a Free-school, by the name of *Schola Regia Grammaticalis Edwardi Sexti*, and gave thereto 20*l.* per Ann. forever. After whom, *William Hammond*, Esq; and Dr. *John Parkhurst*, Bishop of *Norwich*, were very liberal to the same. Out of this Seminary sprang those eminent Prelates, *John Parkhurst*, Bishop of *Norwich*, *William Cotton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, *Henry Cotton*, and *Robert Abbot*, Bishops of *Sarum*, and *George Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The late Speaker had his Education there. There is a spacious School-room, with convenient Dormitories, and a large Library.

In 1621, the aforesaid Archbishop *Abbot* founded and Hospital. endowed a stately Hospital, for a Master, twelve Brethren, and eight Sisters, who were to wear blue Coats and Gowns, with an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per Week for their Maintenance. It is built of Brick, in a quadrangular form, with a noble Tower at its Entrance, having four small Turrets over its Gate. It has a Chapel, with a lofty Roof, and two Windows of painted Glass, finely stained, representing the story of the Patriarch *Jacob* and his Family.

There is a neat Dining-room, with the Founder's Picture at the upper end of it; and it is subject to the visitation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Here are also two Charity-schools for thirty Boys and twenty Girls, who are taught and cloathed by a Subscription; which, together with the Offertory of its two Churches,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Churches, is applied to the teaching of twenty more poor Children, in both Parishes.

Many considerable Estates were raised here formerly by its Manufacture of Cloth; for the Archbishop above-mentioned, and his Brother *Robert Abbot*, Bishop of *Sarum*, were the Sons of a Clothier here; but it has retired many Years to Places more distant from *London*, and where Provisions are much cheaper.

The great Roads to *Chichester* and *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, and *Winchester*, pass thro' this Town, which has always been famous for good Inns, and other excellent Accommodations for Travellers. The Markets which are on *Saturdays*, are as good as any in *England* for Wheat, Barley, and Oats, and is furnished with almost all other Necessaries. By the navigation of the *Wey*, a great quantity of Timber is brought to *London*, not only from its Neighbourhood, but by Land in Country Carriages, for upwards of thirty Miles, during the Summer Season. This Navigation is also of great service to the Markets of *Farnham*, as they send great quantities of Meal to *London* by the *Guildford* Barges. That great undertaking and performance of the *Wey* being made navigable to *Guildford*, was done chiefly by Sir *Richard Weston*, of *Sutton-Place*, in this Neighbourhood, who first introduced into *England* those most useful Inventions of River Locks,* Turnpikes, and Tumbling-bays, and began this Work, 1650.

There is a fine River for Fish, but those chiefly admired are the Pikes and Eels, as fine as any in *England*.

Course for
Horses.

There is a fine circular Course near the Town for Horse-races, where King *William III.* gave a Plate of a hundred Guineas, to be run for in *Whitsun-week*. Here is a Fair on *May 4*, and *November 22*, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Bleching-
ley.

Blechingley, (21 Miles from *London*) situated on a Hill, on the side of *Holmsdale*, is a parliamentary Borough, by Prescription, that sends two Members to the House of Commons. It is no Corporation, but governed by a Bailiff, who returns the Members elected, and is chosen annually at the Lord of the Manor's Court. Here is a handsome Church, whose Spire was burnt down by Lightning, and all its Bells melted in 1606. Here is a Fair on *June 22*, and *Nov. 2*, for Horses, Bullocks, and Toys.

* These were the first Locks that were erected in *England*.

Ryegate, (23 Miles from *London*) otherwife *Rbiegate*, Ryegate
 signifying the Channel of a River, is a *Saxon* Foundation,
 and stands in the Vale of *Holmsdale*, so called from the
 quantity of *Holm-trees* upon it, with Hills on each side.
 where is great variety of Soil, Stone, Sand, and Chalk,
 abundance of Fuller's-earth, and a variety of medicinal
 Plants. It is a parliamentary Borough by Prescription,
 and a Corporation; sends two Representatives to the
 House of Commons; gives the title of Baron to the Earl of
Peterborough, and holds a Market on *Tuesday* weekly, and
 on the first *Wednesday* in every Month, and a Fair on
Whitsun-Monday, and *September 4*, for *Bullocks* and *Horses*.

The Church is built of Free stone, and the Burial-
 place of the *Howards*, Earls of *Nottingham* and *Effingham*.

Gatton, (18 Miles from *London*) situated on the side of Gatton.
 a Hill, in the Road to *Ryegate*, is supposed to have been
 a Town in the time of the *Romans*, and once a large
 Town, and a parliamentary Borough by Prescription. But
 now it is a mean Village, governed by a Constable,
 chosen annually at the Lord of the Manor's Court. Here
 is a small Church; but neither Fair nor Market; yet it
 has enjoyed the privilege of sending two Members to the
 House of Commons ever since the 29th *Henry VI.* re-
 turned by the Constable.

Haslemere, (43 Miles from *London*) stands at the entrance Haslemere.
 of a rich Valley, extending to the *South Downs*, and
 covered with Timber. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease
 to *Chidingfold*; yet it is a parliamentary Borough by Borough.
 Prescription, consisting of a Bailiff and Burgage-teeners,
 who have sent two Members to the House of Commons
 ever since the reign of *Edward IV.* Queen *Elizabeth*
 granted this Borough a Market on *Tuesdays*, which is Market.
 noted for Poultry; and a Fair on *May 1*, and *Sep-*
tember 25, for *Horses*, *Cattle*, *Sheep*, and *Hogs*.

This Town is in the Lordship of *Godalming*, which
 before its destruction by the *Danes*, stood upon a Hill,
 more to the South, and had seven Parish Churches in it.

The other Places of note are,

Epsom, (16 Miles from *London*) forms a Semicircle, Epsom.
 and is about a Mile in length, and a charming Place, open
 to *Banstead Downs*, with many handsome Seats of the
 Gentry and rich Citizens of *London*; the chief whereof
 is *Durdan's*, at the end of the Town, and built out of
 the Materials of the Royal Palace of *Nonfuch*. This

This Village is remarkable all over *Europe* for its purging Waters, that issue from a rising Ground, near *Ashied*; and the Salt made of them is famous for cleansing the Body, and cooling and purifying the Blood. Also for the frequent Horse-races on the neighbouring Downs.

Non-such-
Palace.

Non-such Palace, built by King *Henry VIII.* and looked upon to excel all other Palaces, is now reduced to one Farm-house; yet it gives title of Baron to the Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*.

Title of
Baron.
Ewell.

Ewell, 14 miles from *London*, a small Town at the Entrance on *Bansled-downs*, has a Market on *Thursdays*. and a Fair on *May 12, Oct. 29.* for Horses, Bullocks, &c. and Toys.

Farnham.

Farnham, (39 Miles from *London*) *qu.* a Town situated amongst *Fern*, stands on the River *Lodden*, and was given by *Ethelbald*, King of the *West Saxons*, to the See of *Winchester*, whose Bishops did use to reside there in Summer, and had a noble Palace, deeply moated, and strongly walled, with Towers, and a fine Park, but it has been suffered to go to decay. It is a large, populous, and handsome Town, well built and paved. In the reign of King *Edward II.* did once send Members to Parliament; and is now a Corporation, governed by twelve Masters, or Burgessees, of whom two are Bailiffs, chosen annually, who act under the Bishop of *Winchester*, and hold a Court every three Weeks, with authority to try and determine all Actions under 40s. and to hold a Market on *Thursdays*, which is accounted the greatest Wheat Market in *England*, between *All Saints-day* and *Midsummer*.

Corpora-
tion.

Market.

Hops:

Hops, have been planted with such success about this Town, that they yield plentifully and outdo the *Kentish* Hop-gardens, both in quantity and quality. A Fair is kept on *Holy Thursday, June 24*, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and on *November 2*, for Horses and Cattle.

Godal-
ming.

Corpora-
tion.

Godalming, or *Godlimont*, (34 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Wey*, is said to have been a Bishop's See till *Henry II.* dissolved it, and gave its Estates to the Deanery of *Sarum*. It is a Corporation, whose chief Magistrate is a Warden, who is chosen annually, and has eight Brethren, called Assistants. The Parish is divided into nine Tythings, and has a good Church and a Charity-school. A large stocking manufactory is carried on here.

The Land adjoining to this Town produces the best Liquorice and Carrots, and great store of Peat. The Market

Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and there is a Fair on *February 13*, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and on *July 10*, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and store Pigs.

Woking, (about 28 Miles from *London*) situated upon *Woking*. the *Wey*, about half way between *Guildford* and *Weybridge*, is a private Country-town; but has been the Residence of the Royal Family of *Plantagenet*; the Ruins of whose Palace are to be seen. Here is a neat Market-house; and it has a right to keep a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *Sept. 22*, but they are discontinued.

Bagshot, (26 Miles from *London*) formerly called *Bagshot*. *HolyHull*, and the *Lordship of our Kings*, who have a House and a Park here, is noted for good Inns, and for excellent Mutton, brought from the *Downs of Hampshire*.

Egham, 18 Miles from *London*, stands upon the banks of the *Thames*, overagainst *Stanes*, and has several as good Inns as any on the western Road. Here also is an Alms-house, endowed by Baron *Denham*. *Egham*.

On the North-side of this Town lies *Rumneymead* or *Running-mead*, where King *John* signed *Magna Charta*. *Rumney-mead*. On which account, it is said, the Lord pleads an exemption from Tythe, paying 3*d.* an Acre, and 1*d.* Dole.

About the Year 1706, the sum of 600*l.* was be- *School*. queathed to this Town; with which, besides several Alms-houses, a Charity School-house was built, and endowed with 40*l.* a Year, for teaching fifty Boys; and next Year 50*l.* a Year was left to put out five Boys of the Parish Apprentices.

Chertsey, (20 Miles from *London*) situated on the *Thames*, *Chertsey*. has a Bridge over that River to *Shepperton*, in *Middlesex*. Its Government is by a Bailiff, appointed for Life by Letters Patent from the Exchequer, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the High-sheriff, who must direct his Writ to the Bailiff of *Chertsey*. Here is a handsome Free-school, and a Market on *Wednesdays*; a Fair on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, for Horses, Cattle, and Hops; on *May 14*, for Horses and Cattle; on *August 6*, and *September 25*, for Horses, Cattle, and Hogs. And its principal Trade is in Malt, sent in Barges to *London*. King *Henry VI.* was buried here. And *Julius Cæsar* passed the *Thames* at *Cow-slakes*. *Trade*. *Cow-slakes*, near this Town.

Croydon, (10½ Miles from *London*) anciently called *Croydon*. *Cradiden*, and a *Saxon* Foundation, is at present a large and

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and populous Town, situated on the edge of *Bansted Downs*. The Archbishops of *Canterbury* have a Palace here, which was given them by one of our Kings, who also gave the Manor of *Croydon* to the See of *Canterbury*. This Palace lies in a bottom, and near the Church, and was suffered to go much to decay, being neglected for upwards of eighty Years. But that worthy Prelate, Archbishop *Herring*, gave both the Palace and the Gardens a thorough repair, and shewed his Successors the way, once more to that agreeable Seat at *Croydon*. The Church is esteemed the finest and largest in the County, and contains several stately Monuments. Here is an Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*, endowed for the support of a Warden, and twenty-eight Men and Women, decayed Housekeepers, of *Croydon* and *Lambeth*, with a School for ten Boys, and ten Girls; the Master to be a Clergyman. And here is a good Market for Oats and Oatmeal, Wheat and Barley, for *London*. Great quantities of Charcoal are made in the neighbouring Woods, for the *London* Market also. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and there is a Fair on *July 5*, for Horses, Bullocks, Sheep, and Toys, and for ditto and Walnuts, on the 2d of *October*. The Assizes are sometimes held here.

To the South-west of *Croydon* lies *Banstead*, a Village noted for abundance of Walnuts; but more for giving name to one of the most delightful spots of Ground, of its kind, in *England*, called *Bansted-Downs*. It is not only a fine soft carpet Ground, and surrounded with pretty Villages, but for its extensive Prospect into six Counties, and of *London* itself. These Downs, under various names, stretch thirty Miles from *Croydon* to *Farnham*, covered with short Herbage, perfumed with Thyme and Juniper, which makes the Mutton sweet. The Soil, in general, is a sort of Chalk, mixed with Flints and Sand. And there is a four Mile Course upon them for Horse-races.

Dorking.

Dorking, or *Dorking*, (24 Miles from *London*) which lies West of *Ryegate*, is at least a *Saxon* Foundation; for it was destroyed by the *Danes*. The *Roman* Causeway, called *Stone-street*, and made of Flints and Pebbles, from seven to ten Yards broad, and near a Yard and an half deep, passes thro' the Church-yard. According to the custom of this Manor, the youngest Son, or the youngest Brother of a customary Tenant, is heir of the customary

Stone-street.

A particular Custom.

Estates

Estates of the Tenant dying intestate. This is now a Market-town, and well inhabited, with a Market on *Thursdays*, noted for the Meal-trade, and for Poultry, especially the fattest Geese and the largest Capons, brought from *Horsham*, and the adjacent parts in *Sussex*, where it is the Business of all the Country for many Miles, to breed, and to fatten them. The day before *Ascension-day*, here is a Fair for Horses, Bullocks, Sheep, and Toys, and the greatest in *England* for Lambs.

Market.

Trade.

The Air on *Coteman-Dean*, which signifies the Heath of poor Cottages, on which stand the Alms-houses belonging to the Town, is accounted the best in *England*.

Coteman-Dean.

Okeley, a Village about the center of the South-side of this County, so called from its situation amongst *Oak Trees*, is only remarkable for a custom that has long prevailed there, to plant Rose-bushes at the head of Graves; and for a bloody Battle fought here between the Saxon King *Ethelwolf*, and the *Danes*.

Okeley.

Its neighbouring Parish contains a very remarkable Hill, called *Lith-hill*, which rising insensibly for two or three Miles South of *Wotton*, has a declivity of about eight Miles, almost as far as *Horsham*. It is much the highest Hill in *Surrey*; from whose top, in a clear Day, there is a most extensive Prospect of all *Surrey* and *Sussex*, quite down to the Sea; part of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Berkshire*, beyond *Windsof-Castle*, a part of *Hampshire*, and *Wiltshire*.

Lith-hill.

At *Walton-upon-Thames*, a noble Bridge has been built across the *Thames*, at the sole expence of Mr. *Dickins*, a *West India* Merchant, within these twenty Years.

Walton-upon-Thames.

There is seen a military Work, of an orbicular form, called *Bensbury*, near *Wimbleton*, supposed to be *Saxon*.

Bensbury.

Effingham, a small Village, that gives title of Earl to the Right honourable *Thomas Howard*, whose Grandfather, *Francis*, was elected Earl of *Effingham*, on December 8, 1731. This noble Lord is descended from the Lord *William Howard*, Son of *Thomas*, the second Duke of *Norfolk*, who commanded the Royal Navy, and defeated the *Spanish* Armada, in 1588. It was anciently a Town of note, and contained sixteen Parish Churches. But it does not appear how it was ruined and destroyed.

Effingham. Gives title of Earl.

The number of Noblemen and Gentlemen Seats in this County are too numerous to be here particularised.

THE

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f S U S S E X.

- Name.** **T**HE County takes its name from being the Seat of the *South Saxons*. It is a maritime County, bordering upon the *English Channel*; which bounds it on the South, as *Hampshire*
- Boundaries** does on the West; *Surrey* on the North, and *Kent* on the East; and measures sixty-five Miles in length along
- Extent.** Shore, twenty nine in breadth, and one hundred and seventy in circumference. It is divided originally into six
- Division.** Rapes, which have each its particular Castle, River, and Forest, and these are subdivided into sixty-five Hundreds.
- Rapes.** The Rapes are, 1. *Arundel*, 2. *Bramber*, 3. *Chichester*, 4. *Hastings*, 5. *Lewes*, and 6. *Pevensey*.
- Situation.** The situation of this County in the most southerly part of *Britain*, and by the Sea-side, which sends warm breezes from the Salt-waters, bespeaks it to be one of the pleasantest and most fruitful Counties in *England*.
- Air.** The Air on the Downs, which are fifty Miles long, and twenty broad, raised above the Sea, is very good.
- Soil.** The Soil is various, and may be best accounted for by its Produce. The common Produce agrees with the most plentiful of *England*, for Corn, Grass, Wood. The Wild, or Low-lands, bear Oats incredibly, being of a deep and rich Soil. The Downs are dry and bear exceeding good Grass, and produce and feed as good Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. as any where else. The Bowels of the Earth contain many rich Treasures, especially Iron-ore; in the manufacturing of which, here are employed many Furnaces, Forges, and Mills; and Talk, white and transparent, like Crystal, and Free-stone, in different parts.
- The Wates are so plentiful in this County, that every Rape

Rape has its River almost running through it, and all of Rivers. them have this peculiar, that they rise, are fed, or increased by Torrents in their Course, and fall into the Sea, and all within this County. For,

The River *Levant*, upon which stands the City of *Chichester*, rises about *West-dean*, and becomes navigable at *Levant*, *Chichester*. The Stream of this River is sometimes very low, and almost dry, when other Rivers are full; and about Midsummer, so full as to run with violence. However these Waters are remarkable for the finest Lobsters and Cockles in *England*.

In this Rape are two other considerable Rivulets, which rise on the West-side thereof; one passeth by *Midhurst*, and runs a cross the Hundred; the other passeth by *Temhurst*, *Logershal*, and through *Shillingpark*. They both empty themselves into the *Arun*.

The River *Arun* riseth in *St. Leonard's Forest* in *Bramber* Rape, and runs through the Rape of *Arundel* into the *Arundel*. Sea. At *Arundel* it is deep and navigable for Ships of 100 Tons up to the Bridge. This River is famous for Mulletts and Trouts.

The River *Adur*, or as some call it *Beeding*, rises also in *St. Leonard's Forest*, supplies the Rape of *Bramber* with *Adur* Water, runs along the East-side of *Bramber-Castle*, very near the Wall, and empties itself into the Sea near *Shoreham-haven*. This River produceth very good Mulletts, Pikes, Place, Eels, &c. the Tide flows as high as *Eaton*, upwards of seven Miles; to which Place the *Adur* is navigable for Barges, which carry timber and Wood to *Shoreham* for building Ships.

The River *Ouse* waters the Rape of *Lewes*, spreading into divers Branches on the North-side of the Rape; one of them rising in *St. Leonard's Forest*, and the other in the Forest of *Worth*; besides several other little Rivulets, which uniting with another Branch that runs out of *Pevensey* Rape, make a large Torrent at *Ifield*, and so proceeds to *Lewes*, and falls into the Sea at *Newhaven*, where it makes a good and safe Harbour for Ships in bad Weather; being navigable for Boats and Barges quite up to *Lewes*. *Ouse*.

The River, which waters *Pevensey* Rape, rises at the Foot of *Crowberry-hill*, and being increased with several smaller Streams, uniting below *Haylsham*; it passeth in a full winding Current into the *English Channel*, and makes *Pevensey-haven*. *Cockmare*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Cockmare River in the same Rape, rises near the foregoing, and falls into the Sea between *Seaford* and *Eastbourn*.

Rother.

The *Rother*, or *Rither*, riseth in *Pevensey* Rape at *Rotherfield*, near *Waterdown* Forest, and passing quite thro' *Hastings's* Rape to the Sea, it makes the Island of *Oxney*, before it enters the Channel near *Rye*. At *Robert's-bridge*, the *Rother* is joined by divers little Rivulets, where the Waters make three different Currents; but they unite again a little lower than that Place: Besides these, there are many other Rivulets in this Rape; one that falls into the Sea at *Winchelsea*; two or three at *Hastings*; and one at *Nordy* Chapel.

As the Carps of this County are famous all over *England*, and they have never been appropriated to any of the Rivers, it is to be presumed they are a Fish common to them all.

Though this County be so well watered, and it is so well situated upon the *English* Channel, for sixty Miles and upwards, there is hardly one good Haven belonging to it; they being almost all choaked up by Sands thrown up by the Sea.

This County is particularly famous for the delicious Bird called the *Wheatear*.

Govern-
ment.

The Civil Government of this County is in the *Custos Rotulorum*, Sheriff, Justices of the Peace and other civil Officers.

The ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Chichester* and his Clergy.

The military Government is in the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, who have the command of that quota of the national Militia enacted to be raised in this County, amounting to 800 men, besides Officers. See Vol. I. p. 249.

Gives Title
of Earl.

Sussex has for many ages had the honour to be an Earldom, and at present gives Title of Earl to the Rt. Hon. *Henry Yelverton*, Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount *Longueville*, Baron *Grey of Ruthyn* and Bart. whose Father, *Talbot*, was created Earl of *Sussex* on August 3, in the 4th of *George I.* descended from the *Yelvertons* of *Norfolk*, who flourished at *Rackheath*, near *Norwich*, in the Reign of *Edward II.*

Knights of
the Shire
and Bo-
roughs.

This County sends two Knights of the Shire to Parliament, chosen by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons; two Representatives for the City of *Chi-*

Chichester; and two for each of the following Boroughs, viz. *Horsbam, Midhurst, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, East-Grinstead, Arundel, Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea* and *Seaford*; besides which, there are the following Market-towns, viz. *Battel, Brighthelmstone, Cuckfield, Petworth, and Tarring.*

Market-towns.

Chichester.

Chichester, or Cirencester, (sixty-three Miles from London) is originally a *British* Town, and a Station occupied by the *Romans*, by the name of *Cicesiria*, from its *British* name *Coercei*. Its present appellation is a *Saxon* derivative from the *Latin* name; and though it was a capital City and strongly fortified by the *Britons*, *Chichester* was so reduced at the time of *William the Conqueror*, that *Doomsday-book* makes mention of a 100 Houses only in it. Its future Prosperity was owing to *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom the Conqueror gave it; and who being created Earl of *Chichester*, prevailed with *Stigand*, Bishop of *Silsey*, with consent of the King to remove his episcopal Seat to this place.

Present state.

It is a neat compact Town, with a Stone-wall and four Gates; from which the Streets, which meet in the Market-place, take their Names. There are five Churches besides the Cathedral, which is not a large but a neat Church, much admired for curious Workmanship, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. The Streets are pretty broad, the Houses, in general, uniform and tolerably built; but the public Buildings are not extraordinary. The Bishop's Palace, rebuilt in the Year 1727, is rather large than fine, and with the Houses for the Prebendaries, takes up the whole Space between the west and south Gates. The *Guild-Hall* is but mean, but the Market-place is adorned with a stately Cross and a Stone-piazza.

It is a City and County in itself, and a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and a Common-council without Limitation, and four Justices of the Peace chosen out of the Aldermen.

City and County Government.

The Chapter of the Cathedral consists of a Dean, thirteen Prebendaries, two Archdeacons, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Chanter, and twelve Vicars choral.

Chapter.

The Market is upon *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. That on *Saturdays* is well furnished with plenty of all Sorts of Provisions, especially Fish and Corn; and on every *Wednesday* Fort night, there is one of the greatest Cattle-markets in *England*. There is also a Fair on *May 3, Whit-*

Market

Sun-

sun-Monday, August 5, and October 27 for Horses and horned Cattle; and on *October 10*, for horned Cattle, which is called *Slow-fair*, and continues nine Days.

Trade.

This City exports a great deal of Corn, and supplies *London* with great quantities of Grain and Meal; but the chief Manufacture in it are Malt and Needles.

Here is some foreign Trade, and a Collector, with some other Custom-house Officers; at *Dell-Key*, a small Harbour about four Miles from the Sea, where Vessels load with Wheat, Meal, Malt, Timber, and Charcoal for the Metropolis.

Gives Title of Earl.

This City, as well as *Southampton*, gives Title of Earl to the Duke *Cleveland*; and in its Neighbourhood there are several Seats of the Nobility, which enjoy a delightful Prospect of the Sea, and the adjacent Country.

Goodwood.

At *Goodwood*, near *Chichester*, is the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*.

St. Rook's-hill.

On the North of this City is *St. Rook's*, otherwise *St. Roch's-Hill*; on the Top of which is to be seen an old Camp, whose Diameter is upwards of two Furlongs, and being circular, is supposed to be a *Danish* work. Upon this Hill, the late Duke of *Richmond* constituted a Free-Mason's Lodge. Westward, and about a Mile and half distance, is an oblong Camp called *Gonshill*, supposed to be *Roman*. On the same Side, and nearer to the City, there is another large Camp of an oblong form, made in a flat low Ground, with a great Rampire, and single Graff, supposed to be cast up by *Vespasian* after his landing here.

Horsham.

Horsham (thirty-seven Miles from *London*) built in Memory of *Hosa*, a *Saxon* Chief and Brother to *Hengist*, is one of the largest Towns in the County, and a parliamentary Borough, having sent two Representatives to the House of Commons, ever since the 30th of *Edward I.* who are chosen by the Burgage-holders, within and without the Borough, &c. and returned by the two Bailiffs, who are the chief Magistrates of this Borough by Prescription, and are chosen by the Steward of the Manor, out of four Burgage-holders, returned by a Jury yearly at a Court-leet.

Borough.

Here is the County-goal, and the Assizes are sometimes kept here. The Parish-church is a very fine one; and here is a Free-school well endowed. The weekly Market is remarkable for the great store of Poultry bought in it for

School.
Market.

for the *London Market*, and is kept on *Saturdays*. The Town has also a Patent for a monthly Market, and for a Fair for Sheep and Lambs, on *Monday* before *Whitsunday*, and on the 18th of *July*, and on the 27th of *November* for Cattle and Pedlary.

Near this Town is a Quarry of very good Stone, fit either for tiling or flooring.

Midhurst (fifty-two Miles from *London*) is by interpretation *Middlewood*; and the remains of an ancient *Roman* Town, called by them *Midæ*, pleasantly situated upon a Hill surrounded by others, and with the River *Arun* at the Bottom. It is a large Town, has sent Representatives to the House of Commons ever since the 4th of *Edward II.* and is a Borough by prescription, governed by a Bailiff, chosen annually by a Jury at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor; and with the privilege of a Market on *Thursdays*, and of a Fair for Black-cattle and Horses on *Whitsun-Wednesday*, and *October* the 18th. Midhurst.
Borough.

Lewes (fifty Miles from *London*) at present one of the largest and most populous Towns in the County, is pleasantly situated in the midst of an open champain Country, and on the Edge of the most delightful *South-downs*. King *Athelstan* appointed two Mint-houses in this Town. In the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, it had 127 Burgesses. In the 20th of *Edward I.* *Lewes* was privileged to send two Members, as it still continues to do, to Parliament. Lewes.
Borough. At present it is honoured with the Residence and Seats of several Noblemen, under whose Favours and a good Trade in Iron-works for casting of Cannon, &c. and by the convenience of Water-carriage from *New-haven*, it is in a very thriving Condition. The Streets are handsome, and together with the Out-parts called *Southover* and *Cliff*, on the East-side of the River, fill six Parishes, each of which has a Church. It is an ancient Borough by prescription, by the Style of Constables and Inhabitants, which Constables are chosen annually at a Court-leet, held alternately by the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Dorset*, and Lord *Abergavenny*.

Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, very well provided with the Necessaries of Life. Here are three Fairs, one for horned Cattle on *May 6*, another for horned Cattle and Horses on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and the third on *October 2*, for Sheep. Here are also public Horse-races every Summer. Market.

From a Wind-mill near this Town, is a Prospect that
VOL. III. G g takes

takes in the Sea for thirty Miles West, and full forty Miles over *Bansted-Downs*, which for its extent, is not, perhaps, to be equalled in *Europe*; and betwixt this Town and the Sea, is the best winter Game, that can be, for a Gun.

Shoreham. *Shoreham* (fifty-seven Miles from *London*) is distinguished into the Old-Town and the New-Town. *Old-Shoreham* is situated upon the River *Adar*, about three Miles from the Sea, and was the Place where *Ella* the *Saxon* landed, when he drove out the *Britons*, and established the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*. It was then a Harbour capable of receiving large Ships; but the River being choaked up by Sand-banks cast up by the Sea, this Port run to decay, and the Old-Town dwindled into a poor Village, and gave an opportunity to found another Town nearer the Rivers Mouth, which is called *New Shoreham*, which soon became a parliamentary Borough, having sent two Representatives to the House of Commons ever since the 26th of *Edward I.* Its vicinity to the Sea exposed this Borough-town to the violence of the Salt-waves, which has, at times, done it great injury, and washed a great part of it away. Nevertheless it is still a populous Place, governed by Constables. The Election of Members of Parliament is in the Inhabitants at large. The Harbour is, at this time, in very good Condition, not only admitting Vessels of considerable Burthen, but convenient and commodious for building Ships; particularly, those stately ones, employed in the *West-India* Service; and it is pretended, that the Shipwrights are enabled by the great quantity and cheapness of Oak in the County behind this Port, to build cheaper than in any other part of the Nation; the Timber being floated down the River to the Docks.

Trade. Here is a Collector and other Custom-house Officers; a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Pedlary on *July 25*.

Bramber. *Bramber*, situated about four Miles North of *Shoreham*, on the West-side of the same River, was a considerable Town before the Conquest, and as early as the Country was divided into Shires, and this Shire into Rapes; for *Bramber* is distinguished by giving name to the Rape in which it stands. Here once stood a Castle, and this Town became a parliamentary Borough in the 26th of *Edward I.*

Borough. * By an Act of Parliament in the year 1771, the Inhabitants who were members of a Society, named *The Christian Club*, were disfranchised for Bribery and Corruption, and rendered for ever incapable to vote for Members of Parliament.

and

and it preserves that privilege of sending two Representatives to the House of Commons, though most of the Houses in the Borough are very mean Structures. The Election of Members of Parliament, is in the Constables and the Inhabitants at large. The Constables are annually chosen by a Jury at the Lord of the Manor's Court-leet. *Bramber* stands so near *Steyning*, that one half of it joins; but the other half, which is called *Bramber-street*, stands about half a Mile from it. This contiguity, perhaps, originally was the Reason for joining *Bramber* and *Steyning* in one Writ for electing Burgesses to Parliament. But that Custom was discontinued in the 12th of *Edward IV.* from which time they elect, as two distinct Boroughs. The remains of the Castle are still to be seen in a vast thick Wall on the North-west of *Bramber-street*. Here are also the Ruins of a Bridge and of other public Buildings, and there is one Church, but neither Fair nor Market.

Steyning (fifty-one Miles from *London*) called in King *Steyning*, *Alfred's Will Steyningham*, which together with its giving name to the Hundred, in which it stands, becomes a proof of its Antiquity. It has been a very large Town and a County of itself. But such is the vicissitude of Things and Places, that nothing remains of its ancient Grandeur and Privileges, but a right to send two Members to Parliament; for here are not more than 200 Families, who are a Borough by Prescription, governed by a Constable, chosen yearly at a Court-leet, and is the returning Officer at Elections. In the Election of Parliament-men, every one that lives in a burgage Tenure, and is charged to Church and Poor, has a right to vote. But they made such a bad use of their Privilege in 1710, that this Borough was silenced for a time for bribery in that Year.

Here is a free Grammar-school well endowed by Mr. School. *Holland*, and a Church which was once Collegiate, with a Dean and Chapter.

About half a Mile from the Town there issues a famous Spring out of a great Mountain, that drives several Mills and supplies it plentifully with Water.

Here is a small Market on *Tuesdays*, weekly, and a monthly Market on the second *Wednesday* in every Month for fat and lean Cattle, which is pretty large; with a Fair on the 9th of *June* for all Sorts, of fat and lean Cattle, and most sorts of Trades; another on *September 19*, which is

also pretty large, for fat and lean Cattle, and for Seed, Wheat, and other Goods; and another on *October 10*, which is considerably the largest for *Welch* and other Cattle, and for Hogs, Horses, Seed, Wheat, and all sorts of Traders.

Fertility of Soil. The Land about this Town, for several hundred Acres, is so remarkably good, that it is common to yield from thirty to forty Bushels of Wheat *per Acre*, and fifty Bushels of Barley an Acre. And the *Downs* produce as sound and sweet Mutton and Beef as any other part of *England*.

Courfe. Upon the Hills, within a Mile of this Town, is a good four mile Courfe. The Air is very wholesome, and the People, I am informed, live to a great Age.

Arundel. On the same Coast stands the Borough of *Arundel* (fifty five Miles from *London*) and takes its name from its situation upon the River *Arun*. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a Hill, and is mentioned in King *Alfred's Will*. The Castle for which this Town is chiefly famous, is a *Saxon* Foundation, was in a flourishing condition before the Conquest, and created an Earldom by the *Conqueror*; with this peculiarity, that the Title and Honour of an Earl shall be inseparably annexed to this Castle. So that whoever hath the Castle, becomes thereby an Earl without any other Creation. And when this local Dignity was brought in question, an Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry VI.* declared, That all who had been, or should be possessed of the Castle and Honour of *Arundel*, were and should be, by virtue of the said Possessions, Earls thereof, without any other Creation; and the said Act adjudged the right of precedency in Parliament to the Earls of *Arundel* against the Claims of the Earls of *Devon*. At present the Duke of *Norfolk* is possessed of the Castle and Manor of *Arundel*, and by virtue thereof is Earl of *Arundel*.

Borough. *Arundel* is a parliamentary Borough, and has sent two Representatives to the House of Commons ever since the 30th of *Edward I.* by Charter, ratified and enlarged by Queen *Elizabeth*; this Corporation is governed by a Mayor, twelve Burgesses, a Steward and other Officers. The Mayor is chosen annually, at the Lord of the Manor's Court-leet, by a Majority of the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot. Within the jurisdiction of the Castle, is a Prison called the *East-gate*. A Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor is held every three Weeks, in which the Mayor is Judge, who has the Authority of a Justice of the Peace, and

and without his leave no Writ can be executed within the jurisdiction of the Borough.

The situation of this Town upon a navigable River, with a Harbour called *Little-Hampton*, capable of admitting Ships of a considerable Burthen, even up to its Bridge, rendered its Trade so considerable, that several Ships were built there to carry it on, till a Beach being thrown up by the Sea, ruined the Harbour and the navigation of the River. However an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1733, for repairing this Harbour. And the Town is in a flourishing Condition; with a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 14* for Cattle and Hogs; on *August 21*, for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep; on *September 25*, for Cattle and Sheep; and on *December 17*, for Cattle and Pedlary. Little-Hampton.
Market.

East-Grinstead, or *Greansted*, (thirty Miles from *East-London*) so called, to distinguish it from a neighbouring Town called *West Grinstead*, is another parliamentary Borough, and has sent two Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 1st of *Edward II.* It is a good Town and a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff and his Brethren. The Bailiff is the returning Officer, and chosen by a Jury of Burgageholders, at the Duke of *Dorset's*, the Lord of the Manor's Court-leet, and returned by the Steward. It is also a good Market-town, with a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *July 13* and *December 11* for Cattle, Welch-runs, fat Hogs, and Pedlary. Besides there is a Market on the last *Tuesday* in every Month for all Sorts of Cattle. And it is generally the Place for the County Affizes. Greenstead
Borough.
Market.

Sir *Robert Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, in the Reign of King *James I.* built an Hospital in this Town for thirty-one poor People belonging thereunto, and endowed it with 330 *l.* a Year. Hospital.

Besides these parliamentary Boroughs, there are four more under the Appellation of *Cinque-ports*, viz. Cinque-ports.

Hastings, (sixty three Miles from *London*) so called from a famous *Saxon* Pirate, who is supposed to have landed and fortified himself at this Place, is situated betwixt a high Cliff seaward, and as high a Hill to the landward; and consists of two Streets, in each of which there is a parish Church. It is not only a *Cinque-port*, but the chief of the *Cinque-ports*; of which Institution we have this account from good Authority. These Ports were in-

THE PRESENT STATE OF

stituted for the Service of the Nation by Sea * ; and being no more than five, namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*, they were distinguished by the name of the *Cinque-ports*, or *Five-ports*, and favoured with divers immunities, such as an Exemption from payment of Subsidies, from wardship of their Children, as to Body, and from being sued in any Courts without their Borough. To be under the Direction of a Lord-warden, invested with the authority of Admiral, Chancellor, &c. and to send each of them, two Members to the House of Commons, under the name of Barons, who are intitled to support the Canopy at the Coronation of our Monarchs, and to have their Table, for that Day, furnished at the King's Right-hand.

After some time the Ports of *Winchelsea* and *Rye* were added, as Principals, to the foregoing Five ; and some other Sea-ports of lesser account in those Days, as Members only.

This is the Town where *William* Duke of *Normandy* mustered his Army after he had burnt the Ships, which brought him and his Men over to *England*, with the Resolution to conquer or die.

Its Mem-
ber-ports:

The Member-ports to *Hastings*, are *Pevensey*, *Seaford*, *Bulliver*, *Heath*, *Hidney*, *Beabysburn*, and *Granger*. It sends two Members to the House of Commons by the peculiar character and stile of Barons ; and is a Corporation as ancient as the Days of *Edward* the *Confessor*, whose Charter has been confirmed and enlarged by several Monarchs down to King *Charles* II. by which Charters they are incorporated by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, are exempted from Toll, and are empowered to hold Courts of Judicature on Life and Death. It also has the Honour to give Title of Baron to the Earls of *Hunting-*

The Houses are handsome ; there are two Charity-schools for a great number of Children, and the Ruins of an old Castle, and a Custom-house ; but the Harbour has

* In particular, *Hastings*, with its Members, was to find twenty-one Ships at the King's Summons ; with twenty-one able Men in each Ship, well furnished and well armed for the King's Service ; provided Summons should be made thereof, in the King's Name forty Days before ; and when the said Ships and Men were come to the Place appointed for their Rendezvous, they were to abide there fifteen Days at their own Charges ; after which time, if continued in the Service, the King was to pay 6*d* a Day to the Master of the Ship, and the Constable, and 3*d*. to every other Man.

suf-

suffered so much by Storms, that it is very indifferent. The Market-days on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Rye, (24 Miles from *London*) on the borders of *Kent*, *Rye*. and so surrounded by the Tides, and the River *Rother* on the East-side, that it becomes a sort of Peninsula. It enjoys a delightful Prospect of the Sea, and was once a fortified Town, with a Castle and Walls; the remains of which Castle is now the Town-prison. It is one of the additional Cinque-ports; and as such, was favoured with many Privileges, Rights and Immunities; one of which still existeth, which is to send two Members to the House of Commons. It is certain, that *Rye* has been a Town or Port-town of some consideration; but its Navigation has been ruined by the Sand, which is thrown up on this Coast by the Sea, and choaks up all the Harbour. Yet it is a pretty populous Place, and the Houses are in a pretty good Taste; for, though many of them are old fashioned, there are some neat modern ones. Here we find one of the largest Parish Churches in *England*, and the remains of a religious House, or a Church converted into a Warehouse for Planks, Hops, &c.

It is a Town-corporate by Prescription, governed by Corporation. a Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen. The Mayor is chosen out of the Jurats by a Majority of the Freemen, at the Hundred-court. The Jurats, who are not to exceed twelve in number, are, in case of a vacancy, chosen by the Mayor, with consent of the Jurats, on his own Election-day, or at the general yearly Sessions, on the *Monday* after *St. Andrew's-day*. The Mayor, by consent of the Jurats, may make one Freeman every Year. Freemen are chosen at an Assembly-court, by a Majority then present. Therefore distinguish: Though the Hundred and Assembly-courts both consist of the Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen, they differ in this: At the former, the Mayor, the Town-clerk, Chamberlain, other Corporation-officers, and the Members to serve in Parliament, are chosen; but at the latter, which is called by the Mayor, giving twenty-four Hours notice, they let the Lands belonging to the Corporation, make Bye-laws, raise Money, make Freemen, and do all other acts relating to the government of the Town and Corporation. Here is a good Grammar-school, founded and endowed by *Thomas Peacock*, *An. Dom. 1644*.

Trade.

This Town stands so convenient for the Coast of *Normandy*, that it is much frequented by Passengers to *Dieppe*; which, with a considerable Trade in the fishery of Mackerel, Herrings, Soles, Plaice, Scates, Brills, &c. which are sent to the *London* Market over Land, and of Hops, Wool, Timber, Kettles, Cannon, Chimney-backs, and other cast Iron, brought hither from *Brakeley* and *Breed*, keeps up the spirit of the Inhabitants. For whose

Market.

convenience, there is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Whitfun-Monday*, and *August 21*, for Cattle and Pedlary.

Winchelsea.

Winchelsea, (67 Miles from *London*) situated in a corner at the angles of *Kent* and *Sussex*, is interpreted a *Watering-place*, in the *Saxon* tongue. But don't imagine that this is that ancient Town, consisting of eighteen Parishes, of which History gives an account. The *Saxon* Town was swallowed up by the Sea in a terrible Tempest, and probably, accompanied with an Earthquake. At which time the surface of the Earth, both here and on the *Kentish* Shore, was much altered. That Town stood upwards of two Miles from the Ground where the present *Winchelsea* stands, founded in the reign of King *Edward I.* This new Town was fortified by a Wall: But its fate was determined; for, before it was quite finished, the Sea abandoned it, and it fell to decay on a sudden. And it was once a very large and handsome Town, whose Streets stood all at right Angles, which, by the distance between the remains of some of the Gates, appear to be three Miles long in some parts, and were divided into thirty-two Squares or Quarters. In many parts of the Town, are fine stone arched Vaults for Merchants Goods, and many ruinous Materials of ancient Structures, which are so buried, that the Streets have been turned into Corn-fields, and the Plough goes over the Foundations; nay, as we are informed, over the first Floor of the Houses, where nothing of a Town appears. And upon the level deserted by the Sea, there are the ruins of a Castle, built by King *Henry VIII.* In a word, this Town has fallen so much into decay, that the Grass grows in the Streets, that are paved; they have lost their Market and all Trade, and their Parish Church is no more than the Chancel of one of its ancient Churches. However, here is a Fair for Cattle and Pedlary, on the

14th of *May*. And it has the honour of being an Earldom, giving title of Earl to the noble Family of *Finches*. The present Earl is the Right honourable *George Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, Viscount *Maidstone*, Baron *Finch of Daventry*, Lord of the Royal Manor of *Wye*, in *Kent*, and Baronet; whose Ancestor, *Heneage Finch*, was Recorder of *London*, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Year 1625; retains the the privileges of a Cinque-port, and sends two Representatives to the House of Commons.

Seaford, (60 Miles from *London*) more to the Westward, is now but a small Fishing-town, at the mouth of a little River near *Newhaven*, and has in former times, suffered greatly by the depredations of foreign Enemies. It is built of Stone and Slate, and defended by a convenient Fort. King *Henry VIII.* granted his Charter of Incorporation in the thirty-fifth Year of his Reign, by the style of Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town, Parish, and Borough of *Seaford*. The Bailiff by himself, or Deputy, holds a Court every fifteen Days. And as a member Cinque-port, *Seaford* is intitled to send two Representatives to the House of Commons. Here is a Fair on *March 13*, and *July 25*, for Pedlary.

Battel, (56 Miles from *London*) before the Conquest called *Epiton*, takes its present appellation from the decisive Battle, in which King *Harold* was killed, by *William Duke of Normandy*, with sixty thousand Men slain on both sides. *William* having obtained the Throne of *England* in consequence of this Battle, which was fought on a spot of Ground called *Heathfield*, founded an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, made it a Sanctuary for the greatest Criminals that fled to it, and gave the Abbot thereof power and authority to save the life of any Villain that he saw going to be executed. The remains of this religious House pronounce it to have been a very stately Pile, and covered a Mile in compass. The Gate-house only, which stands almost entire, is made a place for the Sessions and other public Meetings. The dissolution of this religious House was the downfall of the Town, which has greatly declined. However, here is a Market on *Thursdays*, established by Act of Parliament in the Year 1600, and a Fair on *Whitsun-Monday*, and *November 22*, for Cattle and Pedlary, and another Market on the second *Tuesday* in

in every Month. The incumbent of the Church is stiled Dean of *Battel*. Here is a Charity-school for forty Boys. But as its situation is in a low dirty Country, and the Air is reckoned unhealthy, we do not find it noted for its populoufness, or for any Manufacture, but the hazardous one of Gunpowder; the finest of which Commodity is said to have been made here. But now the preference is generally given to the Gunpowder made near *Waltham*, upon the River *Lee*, in the County of *Middlesex*. The River up to *Battel* is navigable for Barges.

Near this Town, is a place now called *Beacon-hill*, because there is a Beacon upon it. But it was once called *Standard-hill*, because *William* the *Norman* erected his Standard of defiance thereon, the Day before he engaged King *Harold*.

Bright-
helmstone.

Brighthelmstone (58 Miles from *London*) is noted for being the Port where *Julius Cæsar* landed his Legions; but its present name is of *Saxon* origin. The situation on a fine Bay, with a bold and deep Shore, founded on the East by *Beachy-head*, and on the West by *Worthington-point*, and on a rising Hill, with a South-east exposition, is vastly pleasant and healthy. On the South-side, it is bounded by the *British* Channel; on the other parts, it is encompassed by large Corn-fields and fruitful Hills, on which feed great Flocks of Sheep, that yield the finest Wool in *England*. The Town is square, large and populous, consisting of seven Streets, built at right Angles to each other, and as many Lanes to some Squares; and much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry from *London* and divers parts of the Nation in the Summer-season, for the conveniency of Bathing in Salt-water; for which purpose, there have of late Years, been erected most genteel and commodious Bathing-places, and Rooms of Entertainment for public Assemblies; one of which, excels all others, that of *York* excepted. *. It is also a considerable

* The Country round *Brighthelmstone* is open and free from Woods, and finely diversified with Hills and Valleys. The Hills are in some places steep, but every-where covered with a green Sward from the bottom to the top. On the summit of these the Prospect is extensive, and varied: Towards the Sea there is an uninterrupted view from *Beachy-head* to the Isle of *Wight*; towards the Land, or *wild* side, the view, in the

siderable Fishing-town, whose Fishermen go from hence to *Yarmouth-Fishing-fair*, and hire themselves for the Season to catch Herrings for the Merchants.

There is a tradition, that Queen *Elizabeth* fortified this Town with four strong Gates of Free-stone, arched twelve or thirteen Feet high, and joined a Wall to the East-gate from fourteen to sixteen Feet high, extending itself four hundred Feet to the West. There is another Wall three Foot thick, facing the Sea, and in it are many Port-holes for Cannon; and at about two hundred and fifty Feet to the West-end of this Wall, stands the Town-hall, in the middle front of the Town; on the East-side of which, is the Market-house. The Hall is a very strong Edifice, built of Stone, with Walls between seven and eight Feet thick. Under it, is a Dungeon for Felons, that faces the Sea.

The Church stands about forty Rods from the Town, near the Sea; the Vicar whereof, claims the old episcopal Custom of a Penny a-head (commonly called Smocking-money, or Garden-penny) and demands a quarter Share out of all Fishing-vessels. There are also three Meeting-houses, for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Quakers.

Here are two considerable Charity-schools; one for fifty Boys, who are taught Arithmetick and Navigation; and another for twenty Girls, who are put out to Apprenticeships or Services. Barks and other small Craft are built here for the Merchants of *London*, &c. so that *Brighthelmstone* has very much improved within these few the opinion of the great Mr. Ray, is no where to be equalled. The Downs here run parallel to the Sea; the Turf of them is remarkably fine; they are from six to ten Miles broad.

There is reason to believe, that in the earliest times, the situation of this Town was in the highest estimation. The Altars of the Druids are no where to be seen in greater number.

There are many local and incidental circumstances that render a conjecture probable, that this Town was a Roman Station. The *præpositus* of the *exploratores*, whose office was to discover the state and motions of the Enemy, and who was certainly in this part of *Suffex*, could be no where more advantageously placed, than in the elevated situations of the strong Camps at *Holingsbury* and *White-Hawke*, commanding a most extensive view of the whole Coast from *Beachy-head* to the Isle of *Wight*.

Years;

Market.

Years; and has a good Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Pedlary, on *Ascension-day*, and the 4th of *September*.

This is the Port at which King *Charles II.* after he quitted the Oak arrived, after six Weeks wandering up and down, to the great hazard of his Person, during the civil War, and from thence made his escape to *France*.

Petworth.

Petworth (49 Miles from *London*) is a large, populous, handsome Town, in a healthy Air, and on a fine dry ascent; so that the place and its Neighbourhood, are full of Gentlemen's Seats; besides that noble Palace, the beauty of *Petworth*, belonging to the Duke of *Northumberland*, descended to his present Grace by intermarrying with the Heiress of the late Duke of *Somerset*. This magnificent Palace has a large Free-stone front, ornamented with Statues on the top. The grand Stair-case, and the Apartments, are truly noble. The Bagnio and Offices all very nice; and there is one Vault near four hundred Feet in length: And, take it altogether, it is fit for the Court of any Prince in Christendom; and there are but few, if any, Subjects in *Europe*, have such a Palace; whether we consider the Building or its Furniture.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 600*l.* and upwards, *per Ann.* and the Burial-place of the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*.

Market.

It is a Market-town, and the Market-day is on *Saturdays*; with a Fair on *Ascension-day*, for horned Cattle, and on the 20th of *November*, for Sheep and Hogs.

Cuckfield.

Cuckfield, or *Coxfield*, (42 Miles from *London*) is a place of no great note; but has been a Market-town ever since the reign of *Edward II.* who granted a Charter for a Market to be kept weekly on *Mondays*; but it is now kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Pedlary, on *May 25*, and *November 18*, and for black Cattle and Sheep, on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *September 19*.

The other remarkable Places in *Suffex* are,

Augmering.

Augmering, a corruption of *Aqua Marina*, Sea-water, is the name of two Villages, bordering on the *English* Channel, in the Rape of *Arundel*, and distinguished by the name of East and West. The East was formerly a Market-town; but now it only holds a Fair for Pedlary, on *July 30*.

Bellinghurst.

Bellinghurst, or *Billinghurst*, situated near the rise of the River *Arun*, in the same Rape, is noted for the Highway

Highway called *Stonestreet-Caufeway*, which passeth by this Village to *Arundel*; and for a Fair for horned Cattle and Sheep, on *Whitsun-Monday*.

At *Highbown*, in the same Rape, is the Seat of the *Highbown* ancient Family of *Gorings*.

In *Bramber* Rape, we find a decayed Market-town ^{Tarring.} called *Terring*, or *Tarring*, part of the Estates of Earl *Goodwin*, before the Conquest. Its Market-day was *Saturday* weekly, and here is a Fair for Pedlary, on *April 5*, and *October 2*.

Broadwater, which also was a Market-town, chartered ^{Broad-} by King *Edward I.* and several of his Royal Successors, ^{water.} with privilege of holding two Fairs. The Market has been dropped a great many Years; but here is a Fair on *June 22*, and *October 29*, for Sheep, Horses, and black Cattle. Here is a good Church, and an ancient Burial-place of the Lords *Delawar's*.

Cisbury, a little Town, encompassed with a military ^{Cisbury.} Fortification and Bank rudely cast up. It was originally the Burgh or Castle of the Saxon Prince *Cissa*, who built *Chichester* for the resort of his People, and the Town of *Cisbury* for a place of retirement and security for himself.

Within a Mile of *Findon*, a small Village near *Steyning*, ^{Cæsar's-} is an ancient Camp, called *Cæsar's-hill*, upon a mistaken ^{hill.} notion that it was *Cæsar's* Camp; whose roundish form discovers it to be rather a *British* than a *Roman* Work. And a little more East we meet with another Camp.

Worting, or *Wourting*, was intitled by Charter ^{Worting.} from King *Edward III.* *An. Reg. II.* to keep a Market weekly on *Tuesday*, and a three Days Fair, to begin on the Eve of *St. Mary Magdalen*. But this Privilege is entirely disused.

In *Chichester* Rape, we find a Lodge of *Free-masons*, ^{Free-Ma-} which has time immemorial met and been formed at ^{son's-lodge} certain times on the top of *St. Rook's-hill*, near the City of *Chichester*, and greatly honoured by his Grace the most noble Prince *Charles*, the late Duke of *Richmond*, Grand Master of Masonry.

Eastbourn, or *Esbourne*, (64 Miles from *London*) is a *Eastbourn*. pretty Village, and the chief place, where the Birds, called *Wheat-ears*, little inferior to *Ortelans*, are taken. The manner of taking them is this: The Bird-catcher cuts a Turf about a Foot long, and half a Foot deep, in
which

which he lays a Snare made of Horse-hair, and covers it up by turning the Turf upon it. He then seeks for the Birds, whose shyness, at the sight of the Man, makes them run into these Holes for shelter; so that many of them are taken at a time.

Beachy-head.

Over this Village, hangs the Promontory called *Beachy-head*, so called from the adjoining Beach, where many fine Ships have been lost in stormy Weather. There are several large Caverns made in it by the Waves; and it projects over the Beach to a greater perpendicular height than the Monument of *London*; being reckoned the highest Cliff along all the South-coast of *England*. Off this Promontory was fought the memorable Fight between the *French* Fleet, and the united Fleets of the *English* and *Dutch*; when the *French* being much superior in number, obliged the united Fleets to retire. From beyond *Arundel* to this Point, the Country along the Coast, for a great breadth, rises into those high Hills, called the *South Downs*, which are exceeding fruitful, and accounted the finest Plain in the whole World.

Stouton.

Stouton, otherwise wrote *Stoughton*, and *Storrington*, had a Charter from King *Henry IV.* for a weekly Market on *Wednesdays*, and for three Fairs. The Market is disused; but the Fairs on *May 12*, for horned Cattle and Horses, and on *November 22*, for Cattle and Pedlary, are kept up.

Tratton.

At *Tratton*, or *Traiton*, a Village which stands upon a little Brook, that runs into the *Arun*, there is a Stone-bridge. But it is most celebrated for being the native Place of *Thomas Otway*, the Poet.

Ashburnham.

In the Rape of *Hastings*, we meet with *Ashburnham*, which has the honour to be an Earldom, and to give title to the Right honourable *John Ashburnham*, Earl of *Ashburnham*, Viscount *St. Asaph*, and Baron *Ashburnham*, Son of *John*, created Viscount *St. Asaph*, and Earl of *Ashburnham*, on *May 14, An. Dom. 1730*, descended from *Piers*, Lord *Eshburnham*, Sheriff of the Counties of *Surrey*, *Sussex*, and *Kent*, and Constable of *Dover* Castle, in the reign of King *Harold*, and defended that Castle against the Conqueror to the last extremity; and it is adorned with a noble Seat belonging to that noble Family for several Ages.

The

The Manor of *Breede*, or *Brede*, is a Branch of that of *Brede Battel*, and enjoys the same Privileges and Proceſs. The Lands of this Place, though at ſome diſtance from *Kent*, deſcend according to the Cuſtom of Gavel kind uſed in that County. Here alſo is kept a Court every three Weeks to try Actions between Man and Man, whoſe Officers are exempted from attendance at the quarter Sessions and Aſſizes.

Eaton is a ſmall Village on the River, a little above *Eaton Steyning*, to which the Tide flows every twelve Hours; and the River is ſo far navigable for Barges, that carry Timber, &c. down to *Shoreham*.

At *Saleſcome*, or *Selleſcomb*, there are mineral Springs of *Saleſcome*. the ſame nature, and as ſtrong as the Waters at *Tunbridge Wells*.

Tuſton, anciently called *Toketon*, a Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Worthing*, has the honour to be a Barony, and gives Title of Baron. *Tuſton* to the Rt. Hon. *Sackville Tuſton*, Earl of *Thanet*.

In the Rape of *Lewes* we find

Dychening, or *Dickling*, which has diſuſed the Market granted by Charter to be kept within that Manor on *Tueſdays* weekly; but ſtill holds a Fair for Sheep and Hogs, on *April* the 5th, and for pedlary on *October* the 12th.

Aldrington, or *Ederington*, which was the Station of the Roman Exploratores, that guarded the Coaſt againſt the Saxon invaders, was anciently a very conſiderable Village; but now is almoſt overwhelmed by the Ocean.

Hove, or *How*, once a conſiderable Village, both before and for a long time after the Conqueſt; but it is now almoſt ſwallowed up by the Sea.

In the Rape of *Pevenſey* we find

Haylſham (fifty-three Miles from *London*) not mentioned in any of our Hiſtories, otherwiſe that its having been a Market-town. But the Market which was kept on *Saturdays* is diſcontinued. However there is a Fair on *April* 5, for Black Cattle and Pedlary, and on *June* 14, for Cattle, Sheep and Pedlary.

Arlington, a ſmall Village, which was honoured with an earldom in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who created Sir *Henry Bennet*, Knt. Viſcount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*.

Buckburſt,

- Buckhurst.** *Buckhurst*, a Village under *Ashdown* Forest, is the Sea, of the ancient Family of *Sackvilles*, now Dukes of *Dorset* and gives him the title of Baron *Buckhurst*.
- Buckstead.** At *Buckstead*, another small Village in this Rape, the first cast pieces of Iron made in *England*, were run. See *HOL. p. 960.*
- Crowberry.** *Crowberry-hill*, a pleasant Mountain; from whence there is a full view of the *Wild of Sussex*, lying like a Sea flat below it, with here and there a Gentleman's Seat, or a Church, which look like so many Ships, with the hilly *Downs*, like a Hold-shore, at twenty Miles distance from the other Side.
- Cuckmere-haven.** *Cuckmere-haven* is a pretty Harbour at the Mouth of the River, that runs from the bottom of *Crowberry-hill*, passeth by *Haylsbam*, and empties itself into the Sea between *Sutton* and *Excete*.
- Guildford-East.** *Guildford-east*, a Parish situated on the southernmost Bounds of this County eastward, hath a peculiar way of tything marsh Lands. The Tenants pay only Three-pence an Acre to the Rector, for pasture Land; but if they plough the Land, they must five Shillings *per* Acre.
- Laughton.** *Laughton* is noted for giving Title of Baron, of *Laughton*, to the *Pelhams*, Dukes of *Newcastle*.
- Newhaven.** *Newhaven* (fifty-six Miles from *London*) situate at the Mouth of the River, on which stands *Lewes*, about eight Miles higher in the Country. It is small and chiefly inhabited by maritime People, with a Quay on the East-side of it, where Ships can ride secure in foul Weather. And there are sometimes a pretty number of small Vessels, which bring Coals, Deals, Wines, &c. for *Lewes*, from whence the Barges bring back Corn, Timber, Tar, &c. and here are built some small Vessels also.
- Bishops-stone.** At *Bishops-stone* is the Seat of the present Duke of *Newcastle*.
- There are many fine Seats in this County, among which, besides these already mentioned are the following,
 Duke of *Newcastle's*, at *Holland*.
 Earl of *Tnanet's* at *Bolbrook*, near *East-Grinstead*.
 Earl of *Delawar's*, at *Sheffield-place*, near *East-Grinstead*.
 Viscount *Montesne's*, at *Dowdray*, near *Midhurst*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
W A R W I C K S H I R E.

THIS County takes its Name from *Warwick*, the Shire-town, is an inland County; bounded on the East by the Counties of *Northampton* and *Leicester*; on the South by the Counties of *Oxford* and *Gloucester*; on the West by the Counties of *Worcester* and *Stafford*, and on the North by the Counties of *Stafford* and *Leicester*; is of an oblong figure, measuring thirty-three Miles from North to South, and twenty-six Miles from East to West; one hundred and thirty-five Miles in circumference, and divided into two general parts; the *Felden*, or champaign Land, on the South-side of the *Avon*; and the *Woodland*, or woody County, on the North-side of the *Avon*. These again are subdivided 'into the Hundreds of *Barlichway*, *Hemlingford*, *Knightlow*, *Coventry Liberty*, and *Kineton* or *Kington*. The Roman military Way called *Watling-street*, enters this County at *Streton upon Fosse*, and taking its Course north-east enters *Leicestershire* between *Burbach* and *Claybrook*.

Name.
Boundaries

Extent.

Division.

The Air of this County follows the goodness of its Soil, which is in high esteem; for the Woodlands being almost totally rooted up, and the Land cultivated either for Corn, Meadow, or Pasture, it produces vast quantities of Corn, Cheese and Butter. Here are no Lakes nor Bogs. And this County is so well watered, that every Man has good Water almost at his Door.

Air and
Soil.

The most considerable Rivers in *Warwickshire* are the *Avon*, which comes out of *Northamptonshire*, runs quite oblique from North-east to South-west, crosses the County, and receives the *Leame*, the *Watergall* and the *Stour*, on the South-side; the *Arrow* and the *Alne*, and several Rivulets on the North. The *Tame*, which enters this County from *Staffordshire* on the North-west-side, at *Witton-bridge*, receives the Rivers *Bourne*, *Rea*, *Cole*, *Blythe*, *Anker*, and other

Rivers.
Avon.

Tame.

little Rivulets, at *Tamworth*, returns again into *Staffordshire*.

The Civil Government of this County is in the Custos Rotulorum, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, and the other Civil Officers.

Government Civil.

The Ecclesiastical Government thereof is partly in the Bishop of *Worcester*, and partly in the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and their Clergy, and Ecclesiastical Officers.

Ecclesiastical.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies; under whose command, the Legislature has placed the quota this County raises for completing the national Militia, consisting of 640 Men, besides Officers.

Military.

The Freeholders of this County chuse and send two Knights to represent them in the House of Commons; besides whom, the City of *Coventry*, and the Town of *Warwick*, send each two more.

Representatives.

There is in this County one City, as *Coventry*; one parliamentary Borough, as *Warwick*; and these Market-towns, viz. *Aulcester*, *Atherstone*, *Birmingham*, *Colehill*, *Henley*, *Kinton* or *Kington*, *Nuneaton*, *Rugby*, *Southam*, *Stratford upon Avon*, *Sutton*, *Bitford*, and *Tamworth*.

Boroughs. Market-towns.

Coventry.

Coventry (91 Miles from London) is a City, and an episcopal Seat, joined with *Litchfield*, another City in *Staffordshire*, as already related in the Survey of that Shire. The name of this City, which sounds like *Conventry*, is derived from a rich Priory, that once flourished with Silver and Gold, and other prodigious Treasures, on this Spot, and was destroyed by the Danes in the Year 1016. *Leofrick*, Earl of *Mercia*, and his Lady *Godiva*, rebuilt and most richly again endowed it. *Godiva* became such

Name.

Lady Godiva.

a Friend to the Citizens as well as the Convent, that, as Tradition goes, and not without grave authority, she submitted to ride naked on Horseback thro' the Streets of *Coventry*, as a Task imposed upon her by her Husband, which he could not imagine she would have agreed to. In order to appease his wrath, and to deliver the Citizens from some heavy Taxes he had laid upon them, by way of punishment, Tradition says, that *Godiva* undertook this disagreeable Task; and having commanded all the Windows and Doors to be shut, and every Body to retire out of the Streets, under pain of Death, she then rode through the City on Horseback naked, with her Hair loose, and so long, that it covered all but her Legs. *Camden* writes, that no Body looked at her; but the Townspeople are

are very sanguine in relating, That a poor Taylor did peep, and was struck Blind for his curiosity. In consequence of which Tradition, there is, to this Day, the figure of such a Man set up in a Window. And the Citizens, in commemoration of this their Patroness, uphold an annual Procession thro' the City, with the figure of a naked Woman on horseback. Peeping-Tom.

After the Conquest, this City was favoured with divers chartered Immunities and Privileges. King *Edward III.* granted it a Mayor and two Bailiffs. *Henry VI.* laid several Towns and Villages to it, and granted, That it should be an intire County incorporated by itself, in deed and name, and distinct from the County of *Warwick*, and that the Bailiffs of the said City should be Sheriffs of the County of the City for ever; yet still to continue to officiate as Bailiffs in the City; and should hold a monthly Court within their Liberties, like the Sheriffs of other Counties. The Citizens, at this time, began to inclose *Coventry* with a Wall, which stood till the Reign of *Charles II.* when the Walls and Towers were demolished; but the Gates, which were very noble and beautiful, were left standing. Most of these Gates becoming in a ruinous condition, were a few years ago taken down, and there now only remain those of *Spon* and *Grey-friars*, and the bare walls of the others. King *James I.* granted, That there should be ten Aldermen, to preside over ten Wards, into which *Coventry* is divided, who are Justices of the Peace within the City and its County. Immunities

Such was the reputation of this City amongst the Ancients, that several Parliaments have been held here; two of which are stigmatized with odious characters; the one called, *The unlearned Parliament*, because the Lawyers were excluded; the other called, *The devilish Parliament*, in which many ancient and noble Families were attainted, under King *Henry VI.* Parliaments held here

At present it is large, populous, and rich. Some of the Buildings are really grand; but those that are old, are really built in the taste of the thirteenth Century, projecting in such a manner, that they almost touch across the narrow Streets, at the tops. Present State.

There are three Parish Churches, and a Steeple or Church. a tall Spire, the remains of a Church belonging to the Church of *Greyfriars*, at the South-end of the Town. Two of the Churches, called *St. Michael's*, and *Trinity* Church,

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Church, seem to rival each other in their Architecture. *St. Michael's* is large and well lighted, with a stone Spire three hundred Feet high, of excellent workmanship.

Meeting-
houses.

There are several Meeting houses for divers denominations of Dissenters, who are numerous here. The Town-house is worth seeing; in the Windows of which, are painted several old Kings, Earls, &c. The Market-place is very spacious, and in its center there was a stately Cross, erected in the reign of King *Henry VIII.* by a Lord-mayor of *London*, whose name was Sir *William Holles*, Knt. an Ancestor of the late Duke of *Newcastle*; which, for its workmanship and beauty, was inferior to few in *England*. It was sixty-six Feet high, and adorned with the Statues of most of the *English* Kings, as big as the Life, but is now so much decayed, that it scarcely resembles its original state.

Market-
place.

Manu-
factures.

Here are still some remains of the Cloth and Cap Manufactures. Tammies and Ribbons seem now to be the chief Employments in and about this City. And here is a Free-school, with a good Library, founded by *John Hales*, Esq; but called King *Henry VIII's* School; a Charity school, and an Hospital. In the Year 1734, *Bablake's* Church was made parochial, by the name of *St. John's*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

Free-
School.

Market.
Fairs.

The Market is kept on *Wednesday* and *Fridays*. There is a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, on *May 2*, and on *Friday* in *Trinity-week*, for Flannels, Linen, and Woollen, which continues a Fortnight; on the first Day of which, is performed the Procession to represent *Lady Godiva* on Horseback; and a third on *November 1*, for Linen, Woollen, and Horses.

Gives title
of Earl.

This City in the reign of King *James I.* was created an Earldom, in favour of *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*; and that Family becoming extinct, King *William III.* revived it in the Person of *Thomas Lord Coventry*, of *Allesborough*, with limitation to the late Earl *William* and his Issue, the present Right honourable *George William Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, Viscount *Deerburft*, descended from *John Coventry*, a native of the City of *Coventry*, and some time Mercer and Lord-mayor of *London*, in the reign of *Henry V.*

Represent-
tatives.

The Citizens of *Coventry* send two Representatives to the House of Commons.

Warwick.
Name.

Warwick, so called from *Warremund*, a *Mercian* King, its Restorer and Rebuilder, (93 Miles from *London*) is the Shire-

Shire-town to which it gives name, and of so great antiquity, that it is supposed to have been founded by *Kimbeline*, King of the *Britons*, Cotemporary with *Jesus Christ*. The *Romans* posted here the Prefect of the *Dalmatian* Horse; and it suffered greatly in all the Wars between the *Romans* and the *Picts* and *Scots*, and between the *Saxons* and the *Danes*. Nevertheless, this Town revived and flourished again under the favour of *Ethelfleda*, a noble *Mercian*, about the Year 911. And if there be any credit to be given to some Authors, *Warwick* was once an episcopal See, whose Cathedral was dedicated to *All Saints*, and stood on the very spot where the Castle stands. This Castle, now a most delightful and most noble Castle. Seat of Lord *Brook*, was built by an Earl of *Warwick*, and is strong both by art and nature, built upon a Rock forty Feet from the River *Avon*, but even with the Town on the North-side, with a Terrace above fifty Feet perpendicular, from whence there is a prospect of the River, and of a fine Country. Within are many original Pictures, done by *Vandyke*, and other great Masters.

It has been favoured with several Charters of Incorporation; and may be said to be one of the ancientest Mayor-towns in the Kingdom. For, from very ancient Days, it was governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeses, and is a Borough, that sent two Members to Parliament, Borough. as early as any whatsoever. Queen *Mary I.* and her Consort *Philip*, incorporated it again by the name of Bailiff and Burgeses, twelve Assistants, or principal Burgeses, who should have power to regulate the Borough, and to chuse a Bailiff, Recorder, Serjeant at Mace, and Clerk of the Market, of whom the Bailiff and Recorder should be sole Justices of the Peace within the Borough. To which Charter King *James I.* added, That the two ancient Burgeses for the time being, should after it be Justices of the Peace within the Precincts thereof, together with the Bailiff and Recorder; and that the said Bailiff, and one of the senior Burgeses, should always be of the Quorum.

On the 5th of *September*, 1694, this Town was almost burnt down by an accidental Fire, and the damage was computed at 100,000*l.* But its situation upon a fine Rock of Free-stone, and parliamentary aid, enabled the Inhabitants to rebuild this Town in a much better manner than it was in before the Conflagration. There are four

ways leading to it, answering the four points, that lead thro' a Rock over a current of Water, and to Streets that all meet in the center of the Town; which, with the conveniencies of Wells and Cellars made in the Rock, and the contrivance to carry off the waste Water, by a descent every way, make it really a fine Town. It is supplied with Water by Pipes from Springs, distant about half a Mile: and here is a noble Stone-bridge of ~~twelve~~ Arches over the *Avon*.

Public
Buildings.

The other publick Buildings are two Parish Churches, one of which, dedicated to St. *Mary's*, is a beautiful Edifice; an Hospital for twelve decayed Gentlemen, endowed with 20*l.* *per Ann.* each, and 50*l.* a Year for a Chaplain, founded by the Earl of *Leicester*. The Town-house is well built of Free-stone, supported by Pillars, and the Streets are spacious and regular. Here are three Charity-schools, in which are educated and clothed sixty-two Boys, and forty-two Girls. The Assizes and Quarter-sessions are held at *Warwick*.

Market.
Fairs.

The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *May 12*, *July 5*, *November 8*, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, and on *September 4*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Cheese. And in general, Provisions are so reasonable, that many Gentlemen of small Estates retire hither, which creates a deal of good Company.

Gives title
of Earl.

This Town has been an Earldom from almost the first Institution; for *Richard*, is by *J. Rous*, stiled Earl of *Warwick*, in the Year 890. This title descended to his

Guy. Earl
of War-
wick.

Son-in-law, the renowned *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, so much celebrated by our Authors for his heroic Deeds, and his gigantick Stature, and died an Hermit at the place called *Guy's-Cliff*, near this Town, on the River *Avon*. A Story, which perhaps, like that of some others of the marvellous kind, may not be altogether credible, and so obscure, that it is very hard to distinguish the facts from the fabulous parts of it, yet not to be totally inadmissible. There certainly was such a Person, and a Hero, and a Man of uncommon size and strength; as may be gathered from the remembrance kept up of such an Earl of *Warwick* by several of his Successors, who called their Sons after his name. And *Guy de Beauchamp*, built a Chapel and noble Tower, and erected a Statue eight Feet high to his memory. Besides, our Ancestors were so fully possessed

possessed with their Opinion of the Truth of the Identity of the gigantic *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, that they ornamented the grand Hall of the Castle with Arras Hangings or Tapestry, representing his heroic Actions; and have transmitted to Posterity, a Sword and other Accoutrements said to be worn by that Earl.

Warwick continued in the *Conqueror's* Favour, and ^{Was a} *Henry* VI. created it into a Dukedom in honour of *Henry de Beauchamp*, Great Grandson to *Guy de Beauchamp* aforesaid, giving him the place in Parliament next to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and above the Duke of *Bucks*. But his Grace dying without male Issue, his Father's Sister did, by her Marriage, carry the Title of Earl of *Warwick* to *Richard Nevil*, called the *Stout Earl of Warwick*, and *Richard* *make King*, which Title was confirmed to him, his Wife, and their Heirs. But Treason and Rebellion soon deprived that Family of this Honour and Title; and there was no Earl of *Warwick* from the 17th of *Henry* VII. to the 1st of *Edward* VI. when that Title was revived in the Person of *John Dudley*, Viscount *Lisle*, as descended from *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. This Family becoming extinct in 32 *Elizabeth* A.D. 1589, the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, lay dormant till the 16th of *Jac.* I. when his Majesty then revived it in the Person of *Robert Rich*, Baron of *Leigh*, in *Essex*, descended from *Richard Rich*, Mercer, and Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1469; and in the 22d of *Jac.* I. *Henry Rich*, his Son, was created Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, which Title is lately extinct by the death of the Rt. Hon. *Edward Rich*, late Earl of *Warwick* in September 7, 1759. King *George* II. added the Title of Earl of *Warwick* to *Francis Greville*, Earl *Brocke*, November 27, 1759.

Tamworth, (113 Miles from *London*) the most ancient ^{Tamworth} Town in this part of the County, and once the royal Seat of the *Mercian* Kings, is a fine pleasant trading Town, situated upon the River *Tame*, which runs through the middle of it, and so divides this Town, that half of it stands in *Warwickshire*, and half in *Staffordshire*. Queen *Elizabeth* made *Tamworth* a Corporation, to consist of two Bailiffs; one for the *Warwickshire* part, the other for the *Staffordshire* part, with twenty-four principal Burgesses; one of whom to be Town-Clerk; who, with the Bailiffs,

Corpora- shall have power to call Courts, chuse Serjeants at Mace,
tion. be Justices of the Peace within the Borough, keep a three
weeks Court of Record, and have a Goal, a Market, and
Fairs, and a Court-leet twice a Year; with a Steward,
Recorder, &c.

Represen- Each Part sends a Member to Parliament. It took its
tatives. Name from its situation, and is noted for good Ale; and
here is a large Trade in narrow Cloths, and some other Ma-
nufactures. *Quere*, whether the *Tammys* were not so called
from being first made at this Place? The Buildings of most
note are the collegiate Church, a large Building in the
Manufactures. *Staffordshire* part of the Town. The Castle, a very an-
cient Structure given by King *Henry VIII.* to the *Dy-*
mocks of *Lincolnshire*, and from them it passed to the *Fer-*
Castle. *rers*, in which Family it still remains. Here is a Gram-
mar-school founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, and Mr. *Guy*,
who founded the grand Hospital for sick and wounded in
the Borough of *Southwark*, has left a considerable Charity
School. to this Town, as more fully may be seen in his last Will
and Testament.

The Market is very considerable and kept on *Saturdays*;
and here are three Fairs, one on *May 4*, for Cattle and
Market. Sheep; another on *July 26*, for Cattle and Wool, and the
Fairs. other on *October 24*, for all sorts of Cattle.

Birmingham, (110 Miles from *London*) is a large and a
very populous Town, the upper part of which stands dry
on the side of a Hill; but the lower part is watry, and
and perhaps *Birmingham* is as well known by Name, all
over the mercantile World, as any Place whatever, on ac-
count of the Goods made here, and are sold by the name
of *Birmingham-wares*: a Trade so beneficial and well
conducted, that the Manufacturers have grown very opu-
Birming- lent, and the Town vastly improved and enlarged, with
ham. many new Buildings, public and private, within these sixty
Years. This Trade consists in Knives, Scissars, Pen-
knives, Buckles, Buttons, Cork-screws, Tools of all Sorts,
Manufactures. Instruments of all Kinds, Snuff-boxes, Tobacco-boxes,
&c. in the small way, made of Steel, Iron, Brass, &c.
In which Manufacture there are employed swarms of poor
People in different Branches; and, in general, these Arti-
ficers so excel in their several Employments, that their
Iron and Steel, especially, both for make and polish, are
ad-

admired both at home and Abroad; though it is accounted that they are sold cheaper by *cent. per cent.* than *London Goods* of the like sort. The noise of Hammers and Files, Anvils and Forges are the continual Mufick of this Place. And the Art of enamelling and painting upon Iron, Brass, Copper, &c. is brought here to the greatest perfection.

This Town was a Lordship before the Conquest, and retains the same Government as then under two Constables. Here is a new Church dedicated to *St. Philip*, built pursuant to an Act of Parliament in the 7th of *Q. Anne*, and another Church dedicated to *St. Martin*, and two Chapels, a Charity-school, for the maintainance of fifty Boys and Girls, and upwards, and a free Grammar-school, founded and handsomely endowed by King *Edward VI.* lately rebuilt in a stately and commodious manner. Here is a most plentiful Market on *Thursdays* for Cattle, Corn, Malt, and all manner of Provisions; and two annual Fairs on *Thursday* in *Whitsun-week*, and *October* the 10th, for Hardware, Cattle, Sheep, and Horses.

Birmingham gives Title of Baron to Lord *Dudley* and *Ward.*

Stratford upon Avon (ninety-four Miles from *London*) so called, from its situation on the River *Avon*, to distinguish it from other Places of the same Name, is a very populous Town, well built, and inhabited by People of good Fashion. Here is a good Trade carried on chiefly in Corn and Malt, and the Navigation and Commerce of the *Avon*, which is navigable for Barges, that convey all Sorts of heavy Goods to and from this Town.

There is an account of this Place 300 Years before the Conquest. King *Edward VI.* made it a Corporation, and founded a Grammar-school and an Alms-house. The Church is dedicated to *The Holy Trinity*, and is supposed to be almost as old as the Conquest. The inimitable *Shakespeare* *, was buried in this Church in the Year 1564, under his Busto, on the Wall of the Isle, on the North-side of the Church. There is also a large Chapel of Ease, built

* In Memory of whom there was a Jubilee published and kept with great solemnity, by *David Garrick*, Esq; the *Roscius* of the *English Stage*, on the 6th Day of *September*, in the Year 1769, of which the following is a short Account.

The

THE PRESENT STATE OF

built by Sir *Hugh Chepton*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who also built the Bridge over the River, consisting of three great and six small Arches. The Government of this Corporation, at present, is in a Mayor, Recorder, High-steward,

The Morning was ushered in with a Serenade to the Ladies by the *Drury-Lane* Band, who sung the following Summons :

Let Beauty with the Sun arise,
To *Shakespeare* Tribute pay,
With heavenly Smiles and sparkling Eyes,
Give Lustre to the Day.

Each smile she gives protects his Name,
What Face shall dare to frown ?
Not Envy's Self can blast the Fame,
Which Beauty deigns to Crown.

After this Compliment to the Ladies, they were entertained with a Ballad, written by Mr. *Garrick*, called the *War-wickshire* Bard.

The whole Town of *Stratford* being roused by these Performances, several Guns were fired, and the Magistrates assembled about eight in one of the principal Streets. A publick Breakfast was to be in the Town hall at nine ; to which every Purchaser of a guinea Ticket for the various Entertainments, (the Masquerade only excepted, which being of a peculiar Nature, was rated separately at half a Guinea) was admitted upon the payment of a Shilling, and regaled with Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. Mr. *Garrick*, the Steward, came to the Breakfast-room at a little after Eight, to see that every thing was properly prepared for the reception of the Company, as well as to be himself in readiness to receive them ; previous to the coming of the Company, however the Mayor, at the head of the Corporation, in their Formalities, waited upon Mr. *Garrick*, and in a polite Speech, delivered by the Town-clerk, presented him with a Medallion of *Shakespeare*, carved on a Piece of the famous Mulberry-tree, planted by the immortal Poet's own Hand, and richly set in Gold. Mr. *Garrick*, to this elegant mark of Attention, made a suitable reply, and fastened the Present about his Neck. Soon after this Circumstance, the Room filled exceedingly, and it was a pleasing compliment to Genius, to observe Favours universally worn in honour of our first dramatick Writer, by the Ladies as well as the Gentlemen, from the most elevated Rank to the meanest Situation.

From the Town-hall the Company were to retire at half after ten to the Church, where the Oratorio of *Judith* was to be given, conducted by Dr. *Arne*. This Piece opened at eleven.

The

Steward, and twelve Aldermen, of whom two are Justices, and twelve capital Burgeſſes. The Market is kept on *Thurſdays*, and there are three Fairs kept here; on *May 14*, *September 25*, and on the *Thurſday* fennight after *September 25*, for Cloth, Cheeſe, Seed, Wheat, Hops, and all Sorts of

The Singers were Mr. *Vernon*, Mr. *Champneſs*, Maſter *Brown*, Mrs. *Bartholemon*, a young Lady, Pupil to Dr. *Arne*, and Mrs. *Baddely*; the Choruſſes were very full; the Band was excellent, being compoſed of the whole *Drury-lane* Orcheſtra; and at the end of the firſt Act, a Solo on the Violin was performed by Mr. *Bartholemon*. When the Oratorio was finiſhed, Mr. *Garrick*, walked in proceſſion to the Amphitheatre erected on the occaſion, Mr. *Vernon* and the reſt ſinging the following Chorus to an accompaniment of proper Inſtruments.

This is the Day, a Holiday! a Holiday!

Drive Spleen and Rancour far away.

This is the Day, a Holiday! a Holiday!

Drive Care and Sorrow far away.

Here Nature nurs'd her darling Boy,

From whom all Care and Sorrow fly,

Whoſe Harp the Muſes ſtrung;

From Heart to Heart, let Joy rebound,

Now, now, we tread enchanted Ground,

Here *Shakeſpeare* walk'd and fung!

At three a publick Ordinary for Ladies and Gentlemen was kept in the Amphitheatre; where they were likewiſe occaſionally entertained with Songs and Catches adapted to the purpoſe of the Jubilee, till the neceſſary Hour of retiring to dreſs for the Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly-room was built in imitation of the *Ranelagh* Rotundo, and about half as large, which was crowded with Company.

On the 7th the publick Breakfast was given on the ſame Terms as the Day before; after which, the Company repaired to the Amphitheatre from the Town-hall—where the dedication Ode was performed, under the direction of Dr. *Arne*. The recitative Parts were ſpoken by Mr. *Garrick*, and perhaps, in all the Characters he ever played, never ſhewed more Powers, more Judgment, or ever made a ſtronger Impreſſion on the Minds of his Auditors.

On the concluſion of the Ode, Mr. *King*, who ſtood in a direct Line to the Orcheſtra, having expreſſed his Intention of attacking the Reputation of *Shakeſpeare*, went round, and ſpeedily (taking off his Great-coat) came out in the Orcheſtra, in a Suit of fashionable Blue, ornamented with ſilver Frogs,

to

of Cattle. The Day after the last is a Statute for hiring Servants.

Aulceſter. *Aulceſter* (102 Miles from *London*) is a very ancient Town, and a *Roman* Station, and a conſiderable Place, as may be collected from the old Foundations, *Roman* Bricks and Coins, both of Gold, Silver, and Braſs found here. Beſides its ſituation upon the *Roman* way, called *Ickenild-ſtreet*, which runs through this Town, corroborates this account. After the Conqueſt here was a royal

to ſupport the juſtice of his Allegations. Several who thought he was really ſerious, ſeemed extremely diſſatisfied with him, while Numbers who ſaw into the Intention were highly diverted, and teſtified a Satisfaction proportioned to the Aſtoniſhment expreſſed by the leſs informed part of the Auditory. Mr. *King* having executed his ſhare of the Taſk, Mr. *Garrick* addreſſed the Ladies in a poetical Speech, complimenting them on the Regard they had always ſhewn to *Shakeſpeare*, and exhorting them to ſuſtain the Reputation of a Poet, who was ſo remarkable for ſupporting the Dignity of the female Character. During this Performance, the Benches in various parts of the Amphitheatre, from the prodigious preſſure of the Company, gave way; and had it not been for a peculiar Interpoſition of Providence, Lord *Carlisle*, who was much hurt by the fall of a Door, muſt have inevitably been killed.

The Maſquerade on *Thursday* Evening was crowded to an extravagance; Dreſſes of the meaneſt Sort were hired at four Guineas each, and the Perſon who carried them down from *London* made above four hundred on the Occaſion; thoſe, however, who could not be accommodated to their Minds, or did not chooſe to pay ſuch a Sum, were admitted with Maſques only, and there were many preſent even without Maſques.

About five every body retired; and the next Morning (for in fashionable Life the Morning never begins till People get up) as the Weather continued remarkably wet, and as that wetneſs conſequently prevented the Pageant, or representation of all *Shakeſpeare's* Characters, the principal part of the Company, who had Carriages of their own, went out of Town: nevertheless, there was a tolerable Aſſembly at *Shakeſpeare's* Hall in the Evening.

The great Rains, which ſeveral People conſidered as a Judgment on the poetical idolatry of the Jubilites, were a material Prejudice to the Entertainment; they prevented the theatrical Proceſſion, and alſo Mr. *Garrick* from reciting his Ode a ſecond time. Beſides this, they ſpoiled the Fireworks, the Maſquerade, and the Race, and occaſioned the Proceſſion and crowning of *Shakeſpeare* to be omitted.

royal Mansion, which King *Henry I.* gave to Sir *Robert Corbet*, Knt Father to one of his Concubines. At present it is a Corporation, and enjoys a very good Market for Corn, kept on *Tuesdays*. And here is a Fair on *Tuesday* before *April 5*, *May 18*, and *October 7*, for Cheefe and Horses. Corporation.
Market.
Fairs.

Kyneton, *Kineton*, or *Kington*, qu. *King's-town*, where King *John* sometimes kept his Court (eighty-seven Miles from *London*) stands, well situated, on the top of a Hill near the Vale of *Redhorse*; at the foot of which Hill there is a Spring, still called *King John's Well*; but it has nothing to recommend it at present, but a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *January 25*, for Seed and Corn, and on *October 18*, for Cattle and Cheefe. Kington.

Market.

In the Neighbourhood is *Edge-Hill*, where the first Battle between King *Charles* the first's Forces and the Parliament's was fought. Here is the *Vale of Redhorse*, so called, because there is the Figure of a Horse cut out, by the country People, upon a red Soil, near *Tysoe*, on the side of the Hill, which is a *Saxon Device*; and some Freeholders adjacent are obliged, by their Tenure, to keep it clean and in shape. Edge-hill.

Vale of
Red horse.

Atherstone, (103 Miles from *London*) situated on the *Stour*, is probably a corruption of *Austin's-town*; for it certainly rose up from a Monastery of *Augustin Friars* that originally was built on that Spot. At present it is a pretty large well built Town, with a Chapel of Ease, and a Charity-school for Girls; but is particularly known on account of its cheefe Fair on the 19th of *September*, which is supposed to be the greatest in *England*. For the Cheefe-factors buy vast quantities here to carry to *Stourbridge* Fair. Here are other Fairs on *April 7*, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep; on *July 18*, for Toys, Mercery, and Pleasure; on *September 19*, for Cheefe, Horses and Cows; and on *December 4*, for Horses and fat horned Cattle. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*. Atherstone

Cheefe
Fair.

Nuneaton (100 Miles from *London*) seems to be a *Norman* Foundation, for *Ea* or *Eau*, in the old *French-English*, signifies *Water*, because it stands on a Rivulet, and *Ton*, or *Town*. The name *Nun*, prefix'd to it afterwards, was occasioned by a Nunnery founded in it by *Robert Bosfu*, Earl of *Leicester*. At present, it is a pretty large well built Town on the River *Anker*, and is chiefly supported by a large Nuneaton.

- large Ribbon Manufacture. Here is a good Free-school, a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 14*, for Cattle.
- Manufac-
ture.
Free-
School.
Henley. *Henley*, (103 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Alne*, was anciently a Place of Consideration. Queen *Maud* granted a Charter for a Market to be kept here, and there was a strong Castle built near it, by the Name of *Beldefert*. In King *Edward* the first's Reign, it was called the Borough of *Henley*; and it was from time to time invested with divers royal Favours, or chartered Privileges. But nothing now exists, only a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *March 25*, and on *Tuesday* in *Whitfun-week* for Cattle.
- Market.
Fair. *Bidford*, or *Bitford*, situated upon the *Avon*, near its conflux with the *Arrow*, was a demesne of the Crown in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*. King *Henry III.* granted a Market to be held here on *Fridays*, and two Fairs; but they are all dropt.
- Bidford. *Colehill* (102 Miles from *London*) a large Town of about 360 Houses on the great Road from *London* to *Litchfield*, takes its Name from its situation upon a Hill, on the South-side of the River *Cole*, over which here is a Bridge; and is one of those Town, which is called *Ancient Demesne*. It was chartered by King *John* for a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Horses on *Shrove-Monday*, and for Horses and all Sorts of Cattle on *May 6*, and *October 2*. Here is a good old Church dedicated to *St. Peter*, in which are divers remarkable Monuments for the Families of the *Clinton's* and *Digby's*. Here also are two Charity-Schools, and a piece of Land called *Pater-noster-piece*, given by one of the Family of *Digby*, for encouraging the Children to learn the *Lord's Prayer*. In consequence of this Donation, all the Children in the Town are sent, in their turns, by one at a time, every Morning to Church, at the sound of the Bell, when each, kneeling down, says the *Lord's Prayer* before the Under-master, and by him is rewarded with a Penny. Here is a Market on *Saturday*, and a Fair on *May 15*, for Cattle; and on *Aug. 21*, and *Nov. 22*, for Cattle and Cheese.
- Colehill. *Rugby*, (85 Miles from *London*) situated upon the River *Avon*, is a pretty large Town, remarkable for a great number of Butchers. Here is a Grammar-school with four Alms-houses, founded in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; a Charity-school for teaching and cloathing thirty Children, and an Alms-house for six poor Widows founded in 1707.
- Paternoster
land. *Southam*, a small but well accommodated Market-town,
- Rugby. Southam.

(83 Miles from *London*) stands on the River *Watergall*, and on the high Road from *Banbury* to *Creventry*. The Market is kept on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *July 10*, for Cattle.

Sutton or *Sutton Cosfield*, (105 Miles from *London*) is a Corporation of *South-town*, on account of its situation, southerly of the City of *Litchfield*; and stands 105 Miles from *London*, though mentioned as an ancient Manor, before the Conquest, did not obtain the privilege of a Market and Fair, till the 28th of *Edward I.* or the 27th of *Edward III.* and after it had suffered much by the civil Dissentions, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, King *Henry VIII.* incorporated it by the Name of a Warden and twenty-four Assistants, with a Steward, Serjeant at Mace, Clerk of the Market, &c. with Licence to keep a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for Sheep and Cattle on *Trinity Monday*, and *November* the 8th, at the Petition of *Dr. John Herman*, alias *Veisy*, Bishop of *Exeter*, a native of this Town; who also provided a common Hall for the town Meetings; built a Prison under the Hall, and a Market-house, paved the whole Town, and settled considerable Revenues upon the Corporation to uphold this Establishment. Here is a handsome large Church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. In which the said Bishop lies entombed, with his Portraiture mitred and vested on the Monument, and there are three Vaults remarkable for consuming quickly the dead Bodies deposited in them. This Bishop did also found and well endowed a Free-school for a learned Layman to teach *Grammar* and *Rhetorick*; with this Clause, That if such a Master could not be found, the Trustees should provide Artificers to teach their Trades, and apply the rest and residue of the Income of the said Benefaction to pay Taxes for poor People, and to portion Maidens in marriage.

Solihull, or *Solyhill*, was formerly a Market-Town. But there is neither Market nor Fair kept here for many Years. Here is a Church dedicated to *St. Alphege*, in which are several Monuments.

At *Aston*, near *Birmingham*, there is an Hospital for five Men and five Women, endowed with 88 *l. per ann.* out of the Manor of *Erdington*. Here also is a Church dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, in which there is a fine Chantry, divers considerable Monuments, and a multitude of Arms and Inscriptions. And *Sir Thomas Holt*, who founded

THE PRESENT STATE OF

founded this Hospital, enclosed a Park, and erected a Mansion-house, which exceeded all others in those Parts for Beauty and State.

Balsall. At *Balsall* is another Hospital for twenty poor Widows, endowed with 8*l.* *per ann.* each, and a Gown of grey Cloth; and for a Minister to read Prayers daily in the Hospital, and to teach twenty Children, at 20*l.* *per ann.*

Kingsbury. *Kingsbury* is most delightfully situated near the River *Tame*, among Hills and Woods and pleasant Meadows, upon the Verge of *Sutton Chace*; all conducing to Health and Pleasure, and takes its Name from being the Residence of *Bendolphus*, King of *Mercia*, where he convened his Prelates and Nobles in the Year 851.

Manceter. *Manceter* is worthy of notice for its great Antiquity; for it is of *British* Extraction, and was called *Mendessedum*, from a stone Quarry near it; for *Main* signifies a Stone, and *foswad* signifies digging, in the *British* Tongue. The *Romans* had a Station here, seated on the old military way called *Watling-street*, and called it *Mundessedum*. The *Saxons* derived from thence *Muncester*, which we now pronounce *Mancester*; besides, its antiquity may be proved from the many *Roman* Coins frequently dug up here, and an old quadrangular Fort, called *Oldbury*, containing seven Acres of Ground, inclosed by such high Ramparts, as shew the great Strength of it.

Polesworth School. *Polesworth*, once a Market-town by special Charter from King *Henry III.* has a very good Free-school for Boys and Girls, founded by Sir *Francis Netherfole*, in the Reign of King *James I.* and endowed with 140*l.* *per ann.* for a liberal maintenance of a School-master and Mistress, to teach the Boys to write and read, and the Girls to read and work with their Needle, and both to be instructed in their Catechism, and otherwise to be employed for the benefit of the Poor; and in defect of these, to be applied to increase the maintenance of the Vicar for the time being, &c. or, to set up another School for teaching the three learned Languages, or relieve poor Widows, &c.

It is still a pretty Village, with a Church dedicated to *St. Edith*, in which are three good Monuments. Within the limit of this Town is a stone Building near the Road, and *St. Edith's Well* in the way to *Tamworth*, which was originally an Hermitage for Women with a Chapel adjoining, dedicated to *St. Leonard*. At

At *Sekindon* there was a Battle fought, *A.D.* 757, between *Cathred*, King of the West Saxons, and *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*. At a little distance from the Church northward, upon a rising Ground, are to be seen the remains of a Fort, built in a circular form, *viz.* The breadth of the outward Ditch at the top, twenty Feet, and at the bottom ten Feet, and the depth twelve Feet, the diameter within the Bank 197 Feet.

At *Water-Orton*, in the Parish of *Aston*, there is a Bridge over the *Tame*, lying in the Road from *Sutton* to *Colehill*, and from thence to *Coventry*. And there is good stone Bridge of many Arches over the *Avon*, at a Village called *Barford*.

Chesterton, or *Cesterton*, was once a populous Town, and so called from its being a Roman Fortification, or Castle, that stood upon the *Fosse*, a Roman Road, that run near this Town.

Compton-Long, a Village situated near the Banks of the *Stour*, in a low and deep Valley, as the *British* Word *Cwn*, or *Cumbe* imports; and for distinction from the other *Comptons*, in this County, has the addition of *Long*, from its Figure, is a *British* Foundation, as is its parish Church also; the Parson of which Church, as *John*, of *Tinmouth* writes, complained in the Year 604, to *Augustine* the Monk, that the Lord of the Manor refused to pay his Tythes.

At *Compton in the Vale*, otherwise called *Compton Wingate*, once famous for a Vineyard about it, is now remarkable for being the Seat of the Earls of *Northampton*; which was garrisoned in 1646 for the Parliament against King *Charles I.*

Halford on the *Stour*, is more properly wrote *Old-Ford*, from the Ford over that River.

In the Parish of *Ratley*, a Village near *Edge-Hill*, there is a great Roman Fortification, upon the corner of that Hill, in a quadrangular form, containing about twelve Acres.

The natural Curiosities in this County are to be sought for at (1.) King's Newnham near *Rugby*, where there are three medicinal Springs, impregnate with Alum of a milky Colour, giving relief in the Stone. It is aperient when drank with Salt; but restringent drank with Sugar. (2)

THE PRESENT STATE, &c.

At *Leamington*, east of *Warwick*, there is a salt Spring, near the River *Leam*; and (3) At *Shuckborough*, east of *Southam*, the *Astroites* or *Starstones*, are frequently found.

Barford on the *Avon* is noted for the Birth of *Samuel Fairfax*, who at twelve Years of Age dwelt under the same Roof with his Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, and his Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother.

Knightlow-cross (which gives Name to the Hundred) Forty Towns are obliged, on forfeiture of thirty Shillings and a white Bull, to pay a certain Rent to the Lord of the Hundred, called *Wroth-money*, or *Swarf-money*, which must be deposited every *Martinmas-day* before Sunrise, where the Party paying it must go thrice about the Cross, and say *Wroth-money*, and lay it in the Hole of the Cross before Witnefs.

The following are the principal Seats of the Nobility in this County :

Earl of *Denby's*, at *Newnham Padox*, near *Rugby*.

Earl of *Plymouth's*, at *Hewell-Grange*, near *Broomsgrrove*.

Earl of *Warwick's*, at *Warwick Castle*.

Earl of *Hertford's*, at *Ragley*.

Earl of *Catherlough's*, at *Benells*.

Lord *Willoughby De Brooke's*, at *Chesterton*, and *Compton Vernai*.

Lord *Leigh's* at *Stoncle Abbey*.

Lord *Craven's* at *Coombe Abbey*.

Lord *Middleton's* at *Middleton*.

Lord *Archer's* at *Umberlade*, near *Stratford*.

Lord *Digby's* at *Colehill*.

Lord *Dormer's* at *Grove Park*, near *Warwick*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *WESTMORELAND.*

THIS County takes its Name either from the ^{Name.} nature of the County, which, if upon a view of the barony of *Kendal*, we shall find a Moor or barren Heath, or all Mountains, except a few Vallies; but that part of the barony called *Westmoreland*, or the bottom of the Country, is a large, open, champain Country, well cultivated and fertile in Grain and Cattle. Therefore some rather derive the Name from its western situation, with respect to another moorish tract of Mountains called the *English Appenines*.

It is an inland County, bounded on the East by *Yorkshire*; on the South by *Lancashire*, and on the West and North by *Cumberland*; containing thirty-six Miles in length, thirty-four Miles in breadth, and 140 in Compass, and divided principally into two Parts called Baronies, as above-mentioned; each of which are subdivided into two Wards, ^{Division.} and each of these Wards contain thirty Parishes, and in each of these Wards are several Deaneries and Constable-wicks.

The Air of *Westmoreland* is very sweet, healthy, and ^{Air.} pleasant; but sharp and piercing in the mountainous parts.

The Soil must be considered according to its natural ^{Soil.} situation. The mountainous part, called the Barony of *Kendal*, which is the South-part of the County, is the least fruitful; but the Soil in the Vallies are fit for the Plough, and bear as good, though not such quantities of Corn as the champaign Country; and on the Hills there is excellent pasture for Sheep and Cattle. The champain Country, called the barony of *Westmoreland*, and considerably the largest part of the County, is allowed to produce great plenty of Corn

THE PRESENT STATE OF

and Grass. Here are several Forests and Parks; and both Baronies yield great plenty of Wood, so that the general character of barrenness, given to this County, by former Writers, is partial, and indeed false.

Mountains Amongst the Mountains in *Westmoreland*, *Isanparles* is of greatest note for its height and difficult Ascent, and for the several Caverns and Windings formed by nature in its Bowels, as so many retreats from danger in troublesome Times.

Produce. The Produce of this County, for its Extent, is little inferior in Corn and Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Wood, to most other Parts of the Kingdom. Here are many Mines of Pit-coal and Copper-ore, under the Surface of the Earth, and vast quantities of Wood upon the Land. So that *Westmoreland* enjoys great plenty of Fuel. In the Barony of *Kendal*, the Mountains are covered with Wood; and in the Barony of *Westmoreland*, are the Forests of *Whinfield*, upon the *Peninsula*, between the Rivers *Eimot* and *Eden*; the Forest of *Martendale*, that extends itself several Miles; and *Thorntwaite* Forest, *Mullerstang* Forest, *Milborn* Forest and *Stainmore* Forest, besides divers other Parks.

Rivers. This County is also supplied with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome Water; as (1) the River *Can*, or

Ken, or *Kent*, as some will have it, which rises at a Place called *Kentmere*, and is increased by the admission of two large Brooks before it reaches *Kendal*, from whence it

Lone. passeth in a large Channel to the Ocean, remarkable for its plenty of Fish and stony Channel. (2) The *Lone*, or

Lune, which rising near *Mullerstang* Forest, not far from *Rissendale*, gives name to the adjacent County, called *Lonsdale*, i. e. a Vale upon the *Lone*; and having been in-

creased by several Rivults, and the Rivers *Birkbeck* and *Burrow*, near *Orton*, waters the middle part of this Coun-

Winander- *mere*, further increase passeth into *Lancashire*. (3) *Winander-* *mere*, the greatest Lake in *England*, about ten Miles long, paved at bottom with a Rock, very deep, and well stored with a sort of Fish called the *Chare* (of which in our survey of *Cumberland*). Here are several Isles, or Holmes in this *Mere*; and the Rector of *Winandermere*, receives a certain Sum from every Fishing-boat, on this Lake, in lieu of Tythe, and is allowed a Pleasure-boat upon it. (4)

Eden. The *Eden*, which is the most noble River in this County, springs

springs from *Hugh Morvill's Hill*, out of which issue also the *Eure* and the *Swale*, which take their course into *Yorkshire*. The *Eden* in its course receives twelve Rivers and Brooks, so that it grows a very large River before it is lost in the *Eimot*. (5) The *Elleswater* which is a Lake well stocked with Fish, and fed with six small Rivers. (6) The River *Loder*, or *Lowther*, from which the Family of *Lowthers* take their Name, and which, in the *British* Tongue, signifies a clear Water without Mud, rises in the *Broadwater Lave*, near *Thornthwaite Forest*, and after a long Course, is lost in the *Eimot* near *Hornby*. Elleswater.

There are also some Springs of an extraordinary nature, as (1) The Dropping Well in *Betham Park*, which petrifies Moss, Leaves, Wood, and Stone. (2) A small Spring called *Gondfike*, a little above *Rounthwaite*, on the North-side of *Jefferymount*, which continually casts up small Pieces like Silver-spangles, and (3) there is a Spaw-Well at *Brough under Stanmore*, near the Bridge in the upper Borough. Springs.

This County is famous for Hams, which are chiefly sent to *London*, and there sold under the general name of *Yorkshire Hams*, some of which are not inferior to the *Portugal* and *Westphalia Hams*. The People of *Westmoreland* drive a great trade in this Article; but the chief Manufactures of this County are Stockings and Woollen-Cloth. Hams.

Westmoreland sends no more than four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights chosen by the Freeholders of the County to represent them in the House of Commons, and two Burgesses for the Town of *Appleby*. Representatives.

The civil government of this County is in the *Custos Rotulorum*, the Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and other subordinate civil or peace Officers. Government Civil.

The ecclesiastical Government is divided, that part called the Barony of *Westmoreland*, is in the Bishop of *Carlisle*, and the Barony of *Kendal* is in the Bishop of *Chester*, their Clergy and spiritual Courts. Ecclesiastical.

The military Government is in the Lord-Lieutenant and his Deputies, who have the Command of that part of the national Militia, raised by this County. Military.

There is no City in *Westmoreland*; but it has had the honour of being created an Earldom to the honourable Family of the *Fances*, by King *James I. A. D. 1624*. Gives Title of Earl.

Market-
towns.

Here is only one parliamentary Borough, and eight more Market-towns, *viz.*

Appleby.

Appleby (279 Miles from *London*) the parliamentary Borough, which is pleasantly situated on the Banks of the River *Eden*, with which it is almost surrounded, founded by the *Romans* on the military way, by the name of *Aballaba*; and has been so highly favoured by our Kings, that it was formerly a County in itself, and *Henry I.* invested this Town with Privileges equal to those of the City of *York*, which it still enjoys by the Confirmation of them by several of his royal Successors.

Calamities.

This Town suffered much from the Incursions and Depredations of the *Scots*; but was almost depopulated by Pestilence in the Year 1598, which Calamity laid the Foundation of its present low Condition. For though it was the County-town, where the Assizes are held, and the County-goal stands, it can neither be recommended for opulency or beauty. At present *Appleby* consists of one broad Street with some little Branches, that runs with an easy Ascent from North to South, at the head of which Street stands an ancient Castle fortified partly by the River, and partly by large Trenches on the Land-side. Here are two Churches, if we take in *Bongate Church*, which is a part of this Town; a Free-school, County-goal, Town-house, Bridge of Stone over the *Eden*, an Hospital called the *Mother* and twelve Sisters, from its endowment for a Governess, and twelve other Widows in the Year 1651.

Present
State.

It is the County-town, and a Coporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Common-council, and has the best corn Market in all these northern Parts, kept on *Saturdays*; and there are three Fairs, on *Whitsun Eve* for black Cattle, *Whitsun-Monday* for Linnen-cloth and Merchandize, *June 10*, for Cattle and Sheep, and on *August 10*, for Horses, Sheep and Linnen-cloth.

Corpora-
tion.

Borough.

This Borough sends two Representatives to the House of Commons.

Kendal.

Kendal, (257 Miles from *London*) situated upon the River *Can*, and therefrom has been written sometimes *Candale*. Its antiquity is certainly high, but it is not so well ascertained as the Foundation of *Appleby*; though its present Condition is much superior to the County-town, both in Trade, Buildings, and Number, and Wealth of Inhabitants,

tants, which is principally owing to the Manufactures of Cotton, Hats, Worsted, and Yarn-stockings, Druggets, Serges, and other Woollen-manufactures settled here ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* In the Reign of King *Richard II.* and King *Henry IV.* there were Laws enacted for regulating *Kendal* Cloths. Yet we don't find it was incorporated before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and it is now governed under a Charter, granted by King *James I.* by a Mayor, Recorder, Town-clerk, twelve Aldermen, twenty four Burgesses, and two Attornies. The Mayor, Recorder, and two senior Aldermen are always Justices of the Peace.

Manufac-
tures.

It consists of two good Streets, which cross each other, in which is a beautiful large Church, that has twelve Chapels of Ease belonging to it, and is supported by five rows of handsome Pillars. Near this Church is a Free-school well endowed with Exhibitions for Scholars to be sent to *Queen's College, Oxon.* Here also is a Charity School and two Bridges, one of Stone, the other of Wood, at the End of which are the Ruins of a Castle. The trading Companies belonging to this Town, are the Mercers, Sheermen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Tailors, Pewterers, each of which have their Hall.

Free-
School.

At *Kendal* are kept the Sessions of the Peace for that part of the County, called the Barony of *Kendal*; and a Market on *Saturdays*, which is always well stored; and a Fair on *May 6*, for horned Cattle, and on *November 8*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep; and between those Fairs, there is a great Beef-market every Fortnight.

Fairs.

Kirkby Lonsdale (232 Miles from *London*) called *Kirkby* from Dr. *Kirby*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who routed the *Scots*; and *Lonsdale* from its situation in the Valley upon the *Lore*, or as some conjecture from *Kirk*, a Church situated by, or in *Lonsdale*, is a pretty large Town with a fair Church, and a good Stone-bridge over the *Lone*. Here is a good Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Holy Thursday*, for horned Cattle, and on *December 21* for Woollen-cloth, flourishing chiefly by the Profits of its Woollen-manufacture, carried on here for several Ages.

Kirkby-
Lonsdale.

Market.

Kirkby Steven (223 Miles from *London*) situated on the *Eden*, has a Free-school well endowed; a Market on *Monday*, and a Fair on *Easter-Monday*, *Whitsun Tuesday*, and

Kirkby-
Steven.
Market.
Fairs.

St. Luke's Day, old Stile, for black Cattle, Sheep, and Flax ; but it is most noted for weaving Yarn-stockings.

Ambleside. *Ambleside* (269 Miles from London) situated on the upper Corner of *Winander-mere* is the *Ambogluna* of the Romans, has a Market on *Wednesdays*, well stored with Provisions, and carries on a considerable Manufacture of Cloth ; and here is a Fair on *Whitsun-Wednesday* for horned Cattle, and on *October 29*, for horned Cattle and Sheep. This Town shews the Ruins of an old City ; and there have been discovered here several Marks of Antiquity, and Gold, Silver, and Copper-Medals.

Brough. *Brough*, or *Burg under Stanmore* (261 Miles from London) signifies a *Borough under a stony Mountain*, and is so named from its situation at the foot of a Mountain called *Stanmore*. This Town consists of two parts, which are called the upper and lower Town. The upper is distinguished by the Appellation of *Church-Brough*, because in this part stands the Church ; and the lower by the name of *Market-Brough*, because the Market is kept there, which is very considerable, on *Wednesdays* ; besides here is a Fair on *Thursday* before *Whit-sunday* for horned Cattle and Sheep. In the upper Town there are the remains of a Castle and Fort, called *Cæsar's Tower* ; and near the Bridge is the Spaw mentioned before. This is the Station called *Verteræ* by the Romans.

Burton. *Burton* (244 Miles from London) just at the entrance into *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, has a Market on *Tuesdays*.

Orton. *Orton* (271 Miles from London) has a Market well supplied on *Wednesdays* ; a Fair on *May 2*, for black Cattle, and on *Friday* before *Whit-sunday*, for Sheep and black Cattle.

Shap. There was formerly a Market at *Shap*, a little Town on the Road that leads from *Kendal* to *Penrith*. But we can find nothing retained of its ancient Privileges, except a Fair on *May 4* for horned Cattle.

Milthorpe. At the Mouth of the *Can* is *Milthorpe*, in which place that River is navigable, and Goods are brought thither by Water from *Grange* in *Lancashire* ; here is a Fair on *May 12*, for horned Cattle.

Whelp-Castle. At *Whelp-Castle*, near *Kirby Thore*, the remains of Antiquity, its situation, and the Ruins of an old Town convince that this was the *Gallatum* of the Romans.

At *Kirby Thore* begins the old Causeway called *Maiden-way*, which runs twenty Miles from thence to *Caer-Vorran*, ^{Kirby-Thore.}
 a Roman Station near the *Piſts-wall*.

Brougham, or *Broom*, near the conflux of the *Loder* and *Brooms*, *Eimot*, is the Roman City *Brocovum*, or *Brovoniacum*, situated upon the military way to *Carlisle*, and where that River crosses the River *Eimot*. In which was stationed the Company of the *Defensores*; though now its Glory is fallen into an obscure Village, remarkable for nothing but for the Ruins and Antiquities frequently found here.

There are several large Roman Camps at *Crakenthorp*, ^{Craken-} near *Appleby*, and divers other Pieces of Antiquity in ruins, ^{thorp,} as an ancient Monument of large Stones near *Shap*; King *Arthur's* round Table and Castle, near the conflux of the *Eimot* and *Lodor*, &c.

There are few Noblemen Seats in this County, the principal of which are the Earl of *Thanet's* at *Appleby-castle* and *Brougham-castle*, and Sir *James Lowther's* at *Lowther hall*,

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F
W I L T S H I R E.

Name.

Boundaries

THIS County derives its name from *Wilton*, formerly the chief Town in this Shire; and is bounded on the North-east by *Berkshire*; on the South-east by *Hampshire*; on the South by *Dorsetshire*; on the West by *Somersetshire*, and on the North-north-east by *Gloucestershire*; by which it appears to be an inland County, about forty-seven Miles in length, thirty-seven Miles in breadth, and one hundred and fifty Miles in circumference.

Air.

Soil.

The Air is sweet and healthy, and mild enough in the Vallies, even in Winter, though sharp upon the Uplands.

North Wiltshire, or the northern part of this County, abounds with pleasant Hills, and clear Streams, forming a variety of delightful Prospects. The South part is of a rich and fruitful Soil; and the middle, called *Salisbury-Plains*, consists chiefly of Downs, which afford the best Pasture for Sheep, and great diversion for Sportsmen. The Soil of the Hills and Downs in general, is Chalk and Clay; but the Vallies abound with Corn-fields and rich Meadows; in which is manufactured great quantities of as good Cheese as any in *England*. Again, the North part yields plenty of Wood; and at *Chilmark*, near *Hindon*, in the South part, are exceeding fine Quarries of Stones, whence have been cut Stones of sixty Feet in length, and twelve Feet thick, without a flaw.

Produce.

The Produce of *Wiltshire* is Wheat and Grain of all sorts, Sheep and Wool. And the abundance of Wool which the Sheep produce upon the extensive Plains, invited the Inhabitants to fall thoroughly into the Clothing Trade; and they succeeded so well, that it is the general

general opinion, that the best sort of *English* broad Cloths, both white and dyed, are manufactured in this County.

It is an inland County, but is well watered by the Rivers. famous River *Thames*, the *upper* and *lower Avon*, the *Nedder*, the *Willey*, the *Bourne*, and the *Kennet*.

The *Thames* enters the North part of this County from *Thames. Gloucestershire*, near its source, and runs East by *Cricklade*, into *Berkshire*. The *upper Avon* rises about the middle of *Avon. the County*, near the *Devizes*, and runs South past *Salisbury City*, into *Hampshire*. The *lower Avon* rises in the north-west part of this County near *Malmesbury*, runs South to *Chippenham*, and turning West, it separates the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Somerset*. The *Nedder*, qu. *Nedder. Adder*, alluding to its winding Channel, rises near *Shaftsbury*, in *Dorsetshire*, and running North-east, it falls into the *Willey* at *Wilton*. The *Willey* rises near *Warminster*, *Witley*, and running South-east, receives the *Nedder*, and falls into the *upper Avon*, on the West-side of *Salisbury*. The *Bourne* springs near *Bedwin*, takes its course Southward, *Bourne*, and is lost in the *upper Avon*, on the East-side of *Salisbury*. The *Kennet* arises near the spring of the *upper Avon*, and *Kennet*, runs East by *Marlborough*, into *Berkshire*. Besides these, there are the *Calne*, the *Were*, and the *Deveril*, of less note.

This County has been so highly favoured by the ancient Monarchs of this Realm, that we find no less than thirty-four Members sent out of it to the House of Commons, viz. two Knights of the Shire, chosen by the Freeholders of the County, to represent them; two Citizens to represent the City of *Salisbury*, and two for each of these Boroughs, *Old Sarum*, *Wilton*, *Downton*, *Hindon*, *Heitsbury*, *Westbury*, *Calne*, *Devizes*, *Chippenham*, *Malmesbury*, *Cricklade*, *Great Bedwin*, *Lugershall*, *Wotton-Basset*, and *Marlborough*. Besides which, there are the following Market-towns and other Places of note, viz. *Amersbury*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Corsham*, *Highworth*, *Auburne*, *Lavington*, *Warminster*, *Mere* or *Meer*.

The Civil Government of this County is in the Custos Rotulorum, Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and their subordinate Officers.

The Ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Archdeacons, inferior Clergy, and his spiritual Court.

The

Military.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant, and his Deputies, in whom is the command of the quota of the national Militia this County is obliged to furnish.

Salisbury.

Salisbury, (83 Miles from *London*) otherwise called *New Sarum*, is situated at or near the conflux of four Rivers, three of which, the *Nadder*, the *Willey*, and the *Avon*, run thro' the Streets. It is a City, but claims no higher antiquity than the Year 1258, in which Year the Cathedral was finished and consecrated, in the presence of King *Henry III.* and a great number of the Nobility and Gentry, by Bishop *Poor*, who moved hither from *Old Sarum*, and was followed by the greatest part of the Citizens; so that *New Sarum* may be said to have risen upon the Ruins of the old Town, so called.

King *Henry III.* made it a Corporation; and *Matthew of Westminster* writes, that in his time, which was eighty Years after its Foundation, *Salisbury* was a County of itself.

Cathedral.

It is a large, well-built, clean City, and an episcopal Seat, situated in a Valley, well watered, with spacious Streets, built at right Angles, and well inhabited. The Cathedral deserves our particular notice. It was built with Money raised by Indulgencies; it cost building forty thousand Marks, or 27,000*l.* a prodigious Sum at that time; and is the most elegant and regular *Gothic* Building in the Kingdom, built in the form of a Lanthorn, with a Spire in the middle, and nothing but Buttresses and Glafs-windows to be seen on the outside. Here are as many Doors and Chapels as Months in the Year; as many Windows as Days, and Pillars and Pilasters as Hours, made of fusile Marble. The whole outside is very magnificent. Its length from East to West, including the Buttresses, &c. is four hundred and seventy-eight Feet; from the West-door to the entrance into the Choir two hundred and forty-six Feet. The length of the Choir about one hundred and twenty Feet; and from the high Altar to the Virgin *Mary's* Chapel, it measures about eighty Feet more. The breadth of the Body and Isles of the Church are seventy-six Feet; the length of the lower cross great Isle from North to South two hundred and ten Feet, (each transept being sixty-three Feet) and of the upper one, one hundred and fifty Feet. The height of the Vaulting is eighty Feet; the Spire of
Free-

Free-stone, and the highest in the Kingdom, (and as high again as the Monument of *London*) four hundred and ten Feet. This Church has a Cloister, one hundred and fifty Feet square, and of as fine Workmanship as any in *England*; as is the Chapter-house, which is an Octagon, one hundred and fifty Feet in circumference, and whose Roof bears all upon one small Pillar in the center. Adjoining to this Cathedral, is also a place of Residence called the Close, which appears like a fine City of itself, for its bigness and fine Building, for the Canons and Prebendaries. Yet after all, here is a great inconvenience: The Situation is so marshy, or watery, that there can be no Vaults nor Cellars throughout the whole City; and the Water not only rises up in the Graves when dug, but it will rise up sometimes two Feet in the Chapter-house.

There are three other Churches besides the Cathedral, and three Charity-schools, in which one hundred and seventy Children are educated and cloathed. Bishop *Ward* in 1683, founded here an Hospital for ten Clergymen's Widows, with a handsome Endowment. And this Place is particularly famous for Boarding-schools of both Sexes.

There is also a Library belonging to the Cathedral, and Market. well stocked with Books. The Market-place is spacious, and adorned with a fine Town-house; where there is a Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair kept for Cattle and Woollen Cloth, on the *Tuesday* after the 6th of *January*; for broad and narrow Woollen Cloth, on *Monday* before *April* 5; for Pedlary and Horses, on *Monday* and *Tuesday* in *Whitsun-week*; and for Hops, Onions, and Cheese, on *Tuesday* after *October* 10.

The Government of this Corporation is in a Mayor, High-steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, and thirty Assistants, or Common-councilmen, who have a Town-clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace.

This City sends two Citizens to represent the Corporation in the House of Commons; and it is an Earldom, so created by King *James* I. to give title of Earl to *Robert Cecil*, Secretary of State and Master of the Court of Wards, under Queen *Elizabeth*; Lord High Treasurer of *England*, under King *James* I. and was created Baron *Cecil* of *Essington*, in the County of *Rutland*, *An. Dom.* 1603, and Viscount *Cranburn*, in the County of *Dorset*, on *August*

Government.

Representatives.
Gives title of Earl.

August 20, An. Dom. 1604, and Earl of Salisbury, May 4, An. Dom. 1605. This Robert was the youngest Son of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer of England, and the most celebrated Statesman in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The present Earl is the Right honourable James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.

Manufac-
tures.

The Manufactures of this City are Flannels, Druggets, and *Salisbury Whites*, Bone-lace, Parchment, and Scissars, for which it is famous; and is near as flourishing a City as any in *England*, that depends upon a home Trade.

Old Sarum.

About a Mile Northward, we find the Ruins of *Old Sarum*, the original City of *Salisbury*, and of that antiquity, as to be supposed a Fortrefs of the *Old Britons*, and a *Roman Station*, situated upon a Hill. This is the place where *William the Conqueror* summoned all the States of the Kingdom to swear Allegiance to him. And King *Henry I.* in the Year 1116, convened at this place that Assembly of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, which some think, was the rise of our Parliaments. King *Stephen* quarrelling with its Bishop, seized upon the Castle, and garrisoned it; and the Soldiers behaved with such insolence towards the Citizens, and they being likewise discouraged by the scarcity of Water and bleakness of the Air, the Inhabitants resolved to transfer their Habitations to the Vale at the bottom of the Hill. Thus, by degrees, *Old Sarum* became quite deserted, and is now reduced to a single Farm-house; yet the Ruins have an august appearance: and the scite of this ancient City retains the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, elected by the Proprietors of certain adjacent Lands, about ten in all, styled Freeholders and Burgeßes of *Old Sarum*.

N. B. There are two more Boroughs near *Salisbury*, that send Members to Parliament; of which it is said, That if all the Houses in *Old Sarum*, and those two other parliamentary Boroughs were put up to Auction, would not fetch 4000*l.* for their Materials.

Wilton.

Wilton, (86 Miles from *London*) qu. *Witley-town*, because situated upon the bank of the River *Witley*, is another decayed City. Under the *Saxons* it was an episcopal See, and flourished in such a manner that it had twelve Parish Churches; but has declined ever since the reign of *Edward III.* when *Robert Wyvil*, Bishop of *Salisbury*,

Salisbury, by Licence from the King, turned the great western Road from hence thro' *Salisbury*.

This Town lies at the bottom of a Vale, that runs from *Christchurch*, in *Hampshire*, through *Salisbury* Plain, for twenty Miles, and about one Mile broad. Here is still a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Sheep, on *Market*. *May 4*, *September 12*, and *November 13*, and is both a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives *Borough*. to the House of Commons, and a Corporation, with a Mayor, Recorder, Town-clerk, a King's Bailiff, and the Mayor's Serjeant. All the County-courts are usually kept here, and the Knights of the Shire are chosen in this Town. However, the greatest Curiosity in this Place, is the magnificent Palace, called *Wilton-house*, the Seat *Wilton-house*. of the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, built upon the Ruins of a suppressed Abbey, in the reign of *Henry VIII*. The great Quadrangle was finished in the reign of *Edward VI*. and the Porch was designed by *Hans Holben*, and the other parts finished in 1640, were all designed by *Inigo Jones*. But the Hall-side being burnt down about sixty Years ago, was rebuilt very sumptuously by the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then Lord High Admiral of *England*. The Garden Front is one hundred and ninety-four Feet long, and judged to be one of the best Pieces of that great Architect. The grand Apartment is one of the noblest that Architecture has yet produced. And it is as remarkable for its Furniture, especially the Pictures, done by the inimitable Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Here also we find the first Geometrical Stair-case in the Kingdom, with a rich and lofty Door-case, hardly to be ever paralleled for its magnificence. This Stair-case and two Rooms at top, are crowded with good Pictures, by *Italian* and *Flemish* Masters. There is another fine Stair-case also full of Pictures. The Salon, which is a Cube of thirty Feet, is adorned with Family Pictures, done by Sir *Peter Lilly*. The Chimney-pieces are of exquisite workmanship; some brought from *Italy*, others done by *Inigo Jones*. It would be endless to particularize the rest of the Pictures, Statues, Decorations, and Furniture, in this Palace and Gardens, which extend on the South-side of the House beyond the River, and have a view of *Salisbury* Plain. But the greatest Curiosity, is a black marble Stone, so well polished, and situate upon the Chimney of one of the Garrets,

Garrets, that *Salisbury* Church and its Spire are seen as plain upon it, as in a Looking-glass. In a word, here are so many antique Bustos, both *Greek* and *Roman*, and such a range of Beauties and Wonders, both in Sculpture and Painting, that nothing can be finer than the Pictures themselves, nothing more surprizing than the number of them.

Downton. *Downton* (84 Miles from *London*) is pleasantly situated on the *Avon*, is a parliamentary Borough, that chuses two Members to represent it in the House of Commons, and is governed by a chief Officer, called a Mayor, chosen annually at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor. Here is a Market, but very little frequented, on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Sheep and Horses, on *April* 20, and *October* 2.

Hindon. *Hindon* (96 Miles from *London*) is another small parliamentary Borough, which sends two Members to the House of Commons; and had the honour to give title of Baron to the Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*. It is situated a little to the South-east of *Merc*, on the great Road from *London* to all the South part of *Somerſetſhire*. Here is a Market, but it is chiefly for live Cattle, on *Thursdays*; and a Fair on *Monday* before *Whitſunday*, and on *October* 18, for Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine, and Cheese.

Government. It is governed by a Bailiff and Burgeſſes; and carries on a beneficial Manufacture of a sort of fine Twist, which employs the very Children of the Poor.

Heitſbury. *Heyteſbury*, or *Heitſbury*, (94 Miles from *London*) ſtands on the River *Willey*, and the ancient Seat of the Empreſs *Maud*, is a parliamentary Borough, that ſends two Representatives to the House of Commons; and is governed by a Bailiff and Burgeſſes, who have authority to keep a Fair for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Toys, on *May* 14, and another for Toys only, on *September* 25. The Church in this Town is collegiate, with four Prebendaries, and a Free-school.

Westbury. *Westbury* (102 Miles from *London*) a ſmall parliamentary Borough, that ſends two Representatives to the House of Commons, and a Corporation of conſiderable antiquity, being firſt incorporated by King *Henry* IV. is ſituate near *Salisbury* Plain. Its preſent Government is in a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen; and once enjoyed the ſame Privileges as the City of *Briſtol*. *Westbury* is one of the moſt famous Towns in theſe Parts, ſupported

chiefly

chiefly by a coarse Cloth Manufacture. The Market is upon *Fridays*, and here is a Fair on the first *Friday* in *Lent*, and another on *Whitfun-Monday*, but they are only for Pedlary.

Calne, (88 Miles from *London*) supposed to have risen out of a Roman Colony, near *Studley*, stands upon a little River; and, though it is but small, is a well built and populous Town. It was once the Residence of the *West Saxon* Kings, and was made a Borough by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*; to consist of two Stewards, chosen annually, and Burgesses without limitation. At present, it sends two Members to Parliament, and enjoys divers Privileges; amongst which, is a Market kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep, and Cheese, on *May* 6, and for Toys, on *August* 2. The Church is very neat; and here is a Charity-school for forty Children, to be educated and cloathed. But the chief support of this Town is a Manufacture of Cloth.

Devizes, or the *Vies*, (89 Miles from *London*) which *Florence* of *Worcester* calls *Diviso*, from its being formerly divided betwixt the King and the Bishop of *Salisbury*. It is an ancient Foundation, insomuch, that some contend for its being built by the *Romans*, because there is something like a *Roman* Camp upon *Roundway-hill*, and several pieces of *Roman* Coin, and little brass Statues have been dug up about this Town. After the Conquest, we meet with an account of a Castle at the *Devizes*, said to be the strongest in *England*; and its Government was thought so honourable, that it was accepted by some of the prime Nobility; till being taken by the parliamentary Forces in the reign of King *Charles* I. all its Fortifications were demolished. The Town now consists of two Parishes, and stands upon a large extent of Ground, well inhabited.

This is a Borough, that sends two Members to Parliament, and a Corporation, that consists of a Mayor, Recorder, eleven Masters, and thirty-six Common-council, who are distinguished by the name of chief Burgesses, and Counsellors of the Common-council, and elect the Mayor, and five Burgesses, chose by the Mayor and Common-council, whose number is not limited. And they have the Privilege of a Market every *Thursday*, which is well frequented for Corn, Wool, Horses, and all sorts

Fair.

of Cattle; and a Fair for Cattle, on *February 13*; for Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *Holy Thursday*; for Horses, on *June 13*; for Wool, on *July 5*; for Sheep, on *October 2*; and for Sheep and Hogs, on *October 20*, which holds six Days, and is distinguished by the name of the *Devizes-Green*.

Trade.

The Trade of this Town is Malting, and the Woollen Manufacture, especially Druggets. And, besides other Provisions for the Poor, here is a Charity-school for seventy Boys, and sixteen Girls.

Chippenham.

Chippenham, alias *Chipnam*, (94 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Avon*, is famous for its antiquity, and being the Residence of some of the *West Saxon* Kings. Its Etymology signifies a Market-town; for *Cyppan* in *Saxon*, signifies Traffic for *cheapening*; and from thence we derive also the word *Chapman*, or *Cypnam*.

Borough.

It is a Borough by Prescription, and as ancient as any parliamentary Borough, sending two Members to Parliament. Queen *Mary I.* granted its Charter of Incorporation, with a Mayor and twelve Burgesses. At present, this is a large, populous, well built Town, with a magnificent Church, and a Charity-school for Boys; a good Bridge over the River; a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 6*, *June 11*, *October 18*, and *November 30*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses.

Corporation.

The Prosperity of this Town is owing to its Market, and its situation upon the great Road from *London* to *Bristol*, for Carriers and Horsemen; and to the Cloth Manufacture carried on in and about this Town.

Market.

Malmshbury.

Malmshbury, (94 Miles from *London*) stands on a Hill, with six Bridges over the *Avon*, which washes the bottom thereof; and is a kind of Peninsula, being almost encompassed by the *Avon*, and a little Brook that runs into that River. Some contend, that this Town was built by *Mulmutius*, a *British* Prince, and by him called *Caer Bladdon*; others will not allow its antiquity to be earlier than the Year 640, or thereabouts, and then called *Maldulphbury*, corruptly *Malmshbury*, from one *Maldulphus*, an *Irish* Scot, who built a little Monastery at this Place; which Monastery was soon improved into a stately Abbey, by Abbot *Aldhelm*, one of his Scholars, and so highly revered for his Sanctity by the *Saxon* Kings, that King

Edward

Edward and his Son *Athelstan*, granted the Town large Immunities, enriched the Monastery, and King *Athelstan* lies buried under the high Altar, or at the East-end of the Church. The Abbey became so eminent, that it was the greatest in *Wiltshire*; and its Abbot was mitred, and sat in Parliament. But its greatest Privilege, is to send two Members to represent this Borough in the House of Commons. By Charter from King *William III.* this Corporation now consists of an Alderman, chosen annually, twelve capital Burgeſſes, four Aſſiſtants, Landholders and Commoners. It is also a neat Town, and has always carried on a considerable Trade in the Woollen Manufacture. For, here it was, that *Thomas Stump*, the Clothier, entertained King *Henry VIII.* and his hungry Courtiers and Servants, come from hunting in *Bredin* Forest, without any addition to the Provisions he had dressed for the People employed in his Trade. This same Man, with a large Sum of Money, saved the Abbey Church from being pulled down, at the time of the dissolution of that Monastery, and gave it, as it now is, for the Parish Church to the Town. Mr. *Jenner*, a Goldsmith, of *London*, built and endowed an Alms-house here, for four Men, and four Women. The Market is upon *Saturdays*, and there is a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, on *March 17, April 7, and May 26.*

Great Bedwin, (71 Miles from *London*) was a City, and the Metropolis of the Jurisdiction of *Cissa*, in the time of the Heptarchy. It is now a Borough by Prescription, that sends two Members to Parliament; and is governed by a Portreve, chosen by a Jury at a Court-leet, annually; and he nominates a Bailiff and other Officers under him. The Church is a spacious Edifice, built of Flint-stones, in form of a Cross, with a high Tower in the center. Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *April 23, and July 15*, for Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hardware.

Cricklade, (82 Miles from *London*) derived from the British name *Kerigg-gwlaie*, i. e. *Stony Country*, is situated at the influx of the Rivers *Churn* and *Key* into the *Thames*, and was anciently of very great note. It is a parliamentary Borough by Prescription, and sends two Members to Parliament; but is only governed by a Bailiff, though it contains near fourteen hundred Houses. Here is a Free-

- Market-school, built and endowed by *Robert Jenner*, Esq. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and there is a Fair on the second *Thursday* in *April*, for Sheep, Cows, and Calves; and on *September 21*, for Chapmen's Goods, and hiring Servants.
- Luggershal *Luggershal*, or *Lugershall*, (75 Miles from *London*) is but a small Hamlet, governed by a Bailiff, chosen annually at the Court-leet, situated delightfully in the East part of the County, but was anciently the Residence of divers Kings; and is now a Borough by Prescription, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. Here is a Fair on *July 25*, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep.
- Borough. *Wotton-Basset*, (86 Miles from *London*) so called because Fair. an ancient Demefne of the *Bassets* of *Wycomb*, is a Wotton-Basset. parliamentary Borough by Prescription and Charter, sending Borough. two Members to Parliament; but it is now a mean Town, filled chiefly with thatched Houses. And though it be Corporation. a Corporation of a Mayor, two Aldermen, twelve capital Burgesses, and about one hundred Burgageholders, and there is some Cloth made here, it is common to see the meanest Mechanick at the head of the Body-corporate.
- Market. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and here is a Fair for Cows and Pigs, on *May 4*, *November 13*, and *December 19*.
- Marlborough. *Marlborough*, (74 Miles from *London*) so called from the chalky Soil on which it stands, and which was anciently called *Marle*, was a Roman Station called *Canutium*. In after times it had a strong Castle, which was thought of such importance, that King *John* seized it, upon the news of his Brother, King *Richard I's*. being made Prisoner by the Emperor *Henry VI*. King *Henry III*. held a Parliament in this Castle, by which were enacted these Laws called the *Marlborough* Statutes. It was favoured with several Charters by King *John* and other Monarchs,
- Borough. is an ancient parliamentary Borough by Prescription, which sends two Members to the House of Commons, is a Corporation, with a Mayor, two Justices, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Burgesses, a Town-clerk, two Bailiffs, two Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior Officers; and has the honour of being a Dukedom, giving title of Duke to the most noble Prince *Charles Spencer*, Duke of *Marlborough*, Marquis of *Blandford*, Earl of *Sunderland* and *Marlborough*, Baron *Spencer* of *Wormleighton*, and Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, Son to the Lady *Anne Churchill*,
Daughter
- Gives title of Duke

Daughter and Coheir of the great *John Churchill*, first Duke of *Marlborough*, * Son of Sir *Winston Churchill*.

This Borough consists chiefly of one broad Street, pretty well built; on one side of which, runs a Piazza all

* Was born on the 24th of *May*, 1650; he was first Page of Honour to *James Duke of York*; then had a pair of Colours in the Foot-guards, and served abroad, in *Tangier*, when that Town was besieged by the *Moors*; he served afterwards under the Duke of *Monmouth*, who commanded the Body of *English* which joined the *French*, in the Invasion of the United Provinces, in 1672; he was Captain of the *English* Grenadiers at the attack of the Counterescarp of *Maastricht*, where he was wounded; and was thereupon made Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards Colonel of Dragoons; and in 1682, he was created Baron of *Aymouth*, in *Scotland*, and made Colonel of the third Troop of Horse-guards; in 1685, 1 *Jac. II.* he was created Baron of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford*, and being made Brigadier-general, signalized himself in the Battle fought with the Duke of *Monmouth*, at *Sedgmore*, in *Somersetshire*: He abandoned King *James*, at the Revolution, and joined the Prince of *Orange*, who made him Lieutenant-general; and on the 9th of *April*, 1689, King *William* created him Earl of *Marlborough*; in 1690, he was made General of the Forces sent to *Ireland*, where he reduced the Towns of *Cork* and *Kingsale*, making the Garrisons Prisoners of War; and in the Year 1691, he made a Campaign in *Flanders*; however, the Year following, he was dismissed from all his Employments, on a presumption that he and his Countess were too zealously attached to the service of the Princess *Anne*, particularly in promoting a Bill in Parliament for settling a Revenue on that Princess. The Earl remained unemployed until after the Peace of *Ryswick*; but in 1698, he was called to Council again, and made Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*; in the Year 1701, King *William* constituted the Earl General of Foot, and Commander in Chief of the *English* Forces in the *Netherlands*, as also Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*.

On the accession of Queen *Anne* to the Throne, he was immediately declared Captain-general of all her Forces in *England*, or which were employed abroad in conjunction with the Troops of her Majesties Allies; as also Master-general of the Ordnance.

In the Year 1701, he took the Towns of *Venlow*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, and *Liege*, whereupon the States-general made him Generalissimo of their Forces. In 1702, he was created Duke of *Marlborough*, by Queen *Anne*, and 5000*l.* per ann. was

THE PRESENT STATE OF

all along. There are two Parish Churches, and several commodious Inns; this being a great thoroughfare from *London* to *Bath* and *Bristol*. Lord *Hertford's* Seat covers the scite of the *Roman Camp*. At the West end of the Town, is a pretty spiral Walk; on the top of which, is an octagon Summer-house, that gives a pleasant view of settled upon him for Life. In 1704, he led the confederate Army from the *Netherlands* to the *Danube*, and obtained that memorable Victory at *Hochstet*, over the united Forces of the *French* and *Bavarians*, when he took the *French* General, Marshal *Tallard*, Prisoner, with upwards of thirteen thousand *French* and *Bavarians*, twenty thousand of the Enemy being killed, or drowned in the *Danube*; there were taken also one hundred pieces of Cannon, twenty-four Mortars, one hundred and twenty-nine Colours, one hundred and seventy-one Standards, with the Enemy's Tents, Treasure, Baggage, and Ammunition: Upon which Victory, the Emperor *Leopold*, created him Prince of *Mindelheim*, in *Swabia*; and the Commons of *England* addressed her Majesty Queen *Anne*, to grant him the Manor and Honor of *Woodstock*, which were settled on his Grace and his Heirs by Act of Parliament, in March 1704-5.

On the 23d of May, 1706, N. S. his Grace obtained that memorable Victory of *Ramellies*, and reduced most of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the same Campaign.

In July, 1708, his Grace obtained the Victory of *Oudenard*, took *Lisle*, and recovered the Cities of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which had been surprized by the *French* in the beginning of the Year.

In 1709, he obtained that signal Victory of *Blaregnies*, or *Malplaquet*, near *Mons*; and in the same Campaign, and the following, took *Mons*, *Doway*, and several other strong Towns, on the Frontiers of the *French Netherlands*.

The said Duke of *Marlborough*, and Grandfather of the present Duke, married *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Jennings*, of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; by whom he had Issue one Son, named *John*, who died at *Cambridge*, Anno 1705; and four Daughters, viz.

1. The Lady *Henrietta* (married to *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin*), who dying in *October*, 1733, left no Issue Male.

2. The Lady *Anne*, the late Duke's second Daughter, married *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*; by whom she had Issue, *Charles* the present Duke.

3. The Lady *Elizabeth*, who married *Scroop Egerton*, now Duke of *Bridgewater*.

4. Lady *Mary*, who married his Grace *John* the late Duke of *Montagu*, who left no Issue by her.

the

the Town and Country; and this Mount was the keep or main guard of the Castle. Here are but few Manufacturers. The chief Trade of the Town is in the Shop-keepers and Innholders. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and here is a Fair on *July 10*, and *November 22*, for Horses, Cows, and Sheep.

The River *Kennet*, famous for Trout and Cray-fish, rises near this Town.

Trowbridge, corruptly for *Thorowbridge*, (98 Miles from *London*) is a Market-town of very ancient date, situated on the River *Were*, and gives title of Baron to the Duke of *Somerset*. It is a considerable Town, with a good Market on *Saturdays*. At the West-end, is a good Stone-bridge. And here is a great Manufacture of Woollen, chiefly of Broad-cloth, especially that sort mixed with *Spanish Wool*. Here is a Fair at this Place on the 25th of *July*, but it is only for Milliner's Goods.

Bradford, anciently called *Bradenford*, i. e. *Broadford*, (102 Miles from *London*) is another considerable Clothing-town, and Market-town. In which, *Trowbridge*, *Melksham*, and the adjacent Towns, have always been made the finest broad Cloths. This Town stands upon the *lower Avon*, and has a Stone-bridge over it; and has a Charity-school for sixty-five Boys; a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *Trinity-Monday*, for Cattle and Milliner's Goods.

Cosham, or *Corsham*, about nine Miles from *Malmsbury*, on the *Bath Road*, stands upon a dry stony Soil, and though not very fertile, is a most healthy and pleasant Place. The *Saxon King Ethelred*, had a Palace and resided here. King *Edward I.* granted a Charter for its Market; and King *Richard*, his Successor, granted the Inhabitants several Privileges, which they still enjoy; amongst which, there are two Fairs, one on *March 7*, and the other on *September 4*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. Here is an Alms-house, and a Free-school. The Parish, which is very large, is adorned with many pretty Seats. And the chief support of this Town is the Woollen Manufacture. *N. B.* The Parsonage is of very great value.

Highworth, (76 Miles from *London*) so called from its situation upon a Hill, was once a Borough, and honoured by giving title of Baron to Sir *Oliver St. John*. And now it

- Market.** has a good Market for Cattle and Provisions on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *August 12*, and *October 10*, for Sheep, Horses, Pigs, and all sorts of Cattle.
- Auburn.** *Auburn*, (72 Miles from *London*) which gives name to the neighbouring Forest and Chace, lies near the borders of *Berkshire*, and is noted for the number of Rabbits sent from hence to *London*; whose Market is on *Tuesdays*, but here is no Fair.
- Lavington.** *Lavington*, or *East-Lavington*, (89 Miles from *London*) is an ancient Market-town. Here are Alms-houses, and a Free-school, and a Charity-school for thirty-six Children. The Market is kept on *Mondays* and *Wednesdays*, but the *Wednesday* is a great Corn-market.
- West-Lavington.** At *West-Lavington*, otherwife *Bishop's-Lavington*, is a delightful Seat, with a fine Park, Gardens, Grotto, &c. belonging to the Earls of *Abington*.
- Maiden-Bradley.** There is another noble Mansion-house, built by Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bart. at *Maiden-Bradley*, on the borders of *Somersetshire*; and here is a Fair on *April 25*, and *October 10*, for Cattle, Horses, Pigs, and Cheese.
- Longleat.** But of all the Seats in these parts, none is to compare with Lord *Weymouth's*, at *Longleat*, begun in the Year 1567, by Sir *John Thynne*, and has been enlarged with such Improvements from time to time, that it is accounted not only the biggest, but the most regular built House in this County; and, take it altogether, the House and Gardens, we may set it down as magnificent a Seat as any in *Great-Britain*.
- Mere.** *Mere*, or *Meer*, (104 Miles from *London*) is best known by the Clothiers, for being a Staple for Wool. Its Market is on *Tuesdays*, and Fair on *May 6*, *August 24*, and *September 29*, for Cattle, Pigs, Cheese, and Pedlary.
- Warminster.** In *Stourton-Park*, near this Town, are seen the remains of a *Danish* Camp, at a place called *Whitehole-hill*.
- Warminster.** *Warminster*, (97 Miles from *London*) said to be the *Venuccio* of the *Romans*, is now of much more consequence than most of the Boroughs in this County. It is a large and populous Market-town, and has the honour to give title of Baron to Lord Viscount *Weymouth*; and was formerly exempt from paying any Tribute. In Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, it was so famous a Corn-market, that *Camden* writes, 'Tis scarce credible what quantities of Corn are every Week carried thither and sold; which

Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and still flourishes. The Malt Trade is greater here than in any Town of the West of *England*; from whence *Bristol*, and many Places in *Somersetshire*, are supplied. Here are also Jobbers, that deal in Cheese, and carry it into *Hampshire* and other Counties, from *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*. Besides, the Trade in Wool and Cloth is very considerable at this Town. Here is a Fair for Cattle, Swine, Sheep, and Cheese, on *April 11*, *August 10*, and *October 28*.

On the East-side of the Town, at *Battlebury*, is to be seen a Camp, with double Works; another at *Scratchbury*, which is a square Fortification, with only a single Trench.

A little to the West of the Town, is *Clayhill*, steep on Clayhill. every side, with a Hillock on top, that looks like the crown of a Man's Hat, and is seen many Miles round. Vast numbers of young People resort to this Hill on *Palm-Sunday*, to see one another slip and tumble to the bottom.

The Downs on the South, North and East-sides of *Salisbury-Plains*. *Warminster*, extend into *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and are called *Salisbury-Plains*, because they in a manner surround the City of *Salisbury*. These Plains extend from *Salisbury* to *Winchester*, twenty-five Miles; from thence to *Dorchester*, twenty-two Miles; and from thence to *Weymouth*, six Miles; on which there are fed innumerable Flocks of Sheep; and of late Years, there has been a considerable part cultivated, and made to produce plentiful crops of Wheat, Rye, and Barley, by first turning up the Land with the Plough, and then folding the Sheep upon the ploughed Land, removing the Fold every Night to a fresh place, till the whole Fallow has been folded on. This method of improving poor Land, is so highly approved of in *Wiltshire*, that a Farmer will give 10s. a Night for a thousand Sheep to be folded on his Ground.

On these Plains we meet with several Remarkables; as, *Wardour-Castle*, which gives title of Lord to the Right honourable *Henry Arundel*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, descended from *Thomas Arundel*, who was created a Count of the Empire by the Emperor *Rodolph II.* for his valour against the *Turks*, in *Hungary*, and Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, by King *James I.* to procure him that respect, which was denied him on account of his foreign Title; and

and he was descended from *Roger de Arundel*, who came over to *England* with *William the Conqueror*, *An. Dom.* 1066.

Clarendon-Park.

Clarendon-Park, on the East-side of *Salisbury*, is large, beautiful, and accounted the most commodious for keeping and breeding Deer. King *John* built a Palace in this Park, in which were signed the articles of a Synod, called the *Constitutions of Clarendon*. Now there are to be seen only the remains of the King's Manor, or Lodge, and the Queen's Lodge. But there are twenty Groves in this Park, each of them a Mile in compass. About half a Mile from this Park, and near the *Roman Road* from *Old Sarum* to *Winchester*, there is a *Roman Camp*, which is a beautiful circular Fortification, upon a dry chalky Hill, made or repaired by *Chlorus*, Father of *Constantine the Great*. From which, some are of opinion, that this Park takes its name, and that it should be written *Chlorendon*, instead of *Clarendon*.

Farley.

At *Farley*, near *Clarendon*, is an Hospital for six Men and six Women, with a Minister, who is to teach a Free-school, and to officiate in the Church, which was built by Sir *Stephen Fox*, and made parochial by Act of Parliament.

Stone-henge.

But what has rendered these Plains more noted in History is, that wonderful Erection called *Stonehenge*, about six Miles North of *Salisbury*; of which we have the following Account by the late learned and Reverend Dr. *Stukeley*; who has made it more than probable, that this Erection was a Temple of the *Druids*, and the Cathedral, or chief Temple in this Island. The prodigious Stones, of which it is composed, he believes, were brought from *Grey-Wethers*, near *Abury*, on *Marlborough Downs*, about sixteen Miles off; for all the greater Stones, except the Altar, are of that kind. The Altar being designed to resist Fire, was obliged to be of a harder sort, and is a composition of red, green, and white Crystal, cemented by nature with opaque Granates of flinty or stony Matter. These Stones are of that magnitude, that the half of one, which has fallen at the upper end of the Cell and is broken in two, weighs forty Tons.

Stone-henge is a *Saxon* name, signifying a hanging Rod or Pole. The *British* name was *Ambres*; from which the neighbouring Town *Ambresbury* derives its name.

This Temple stands near the summit of a Hill, and the

the greatness of its Contour fills the Eye in an astonishing manner, as it is approached on the North-east, where it is inclosed with a circular Ditch; over which, at the distance of thirty-five Yards, stands the Work. The Stones are chisselled, and far from rude, though not cut with that preciseness, as the Ruins in *Old Rome*. The dark part of the ponderous Imposts overhead, the chasms of Sky between the jambs of the Cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the greatness of every part, surprize. If you look on the perfect part, intire Quarries seem to be mounted up into the Air; if on the rude havock below, they seem to be the bowels of a Mountain turned inside out.

The whole Work is circular, and about one hundred and eight Feet in Diameter from out to out. The intention of the Founders was, That the whole circle should consist of thirty Stones, each Stone to be four (*Phœnician* or *Egyptian*, or old *Hebrew*) Cubits, or twenty Inches four fifths *English* measure, broad, each interval two Cubits; so, as thirty times four Cubits is twice sixty, and thirty times two Cubits is sixty, and thrice sixty Cubits complete a Circle, the Diameter of the Work is sixty. The contrivance of the Founders in making Mortises and Tenons between the upright Stones and the Imposts is admirable. They are ten and a half in diameter, and resemble an Hemisphere. The whole height of Upright and Impost is ten Cubits and an half, the Upright nine; but the Impost over the grand Entrance is in its middle length eleven Feet ten Inches, and both larger and broader, measuring on the inside.

Of the outer Circle, which originally appears to have consisted of sixty Stones, *viz.* thirty Uprights, and thirty Imposts, there are seventeen Uprights left standing; eleven of which remain contiguous by the grand Entrance, five Imposts upon them. One Upright at the back of the Temple, leans upon a Stone of the inner Circle. There are six more lying upon the Ground; so that twenty-two are carried off for other uses.

The lesser Circle is but a little more than eight Foot from the inside of the outward one, and consists of forty lesser Stones, forming with the outward Circles a kind of circular Portico, a most beautiful Work. They are flat Parallelograms, whose general proportion is two Cubits, or two and a half, as suitable Stones could be found.

They

They are a Cubit thick, and four and one half high, or rather more than seven Feet, and are harder Stones than the rest. There are no more than nineteen standing, *viz.* eleven *in situ*, five in one place contiguous, three in another, and two in another.

The Walk between these two Circles, contains a circumference of three hundred Feet, and is very noble and delightful.

The Adytum, or Cell, into which none but the higher order of *Druids* are supposed to have entered, is composed of Trilithons, or two Uprights, and one impost Stone at top, of which there are five remaining; three of which are intire, two are ruined, but the Stones remain *in situ*. This is a magnificent Nich twenty-seven Cubits long, and as many broad in the widest place. These Stones are stupendous; their height, breadth, and thickness, are enormous, and their disposition or construction, rising in height from thirteen Cubits in front, to fourteen Cubits, the next in order, and then to fifteen Cubits, at the upper end, or behind, where the Altar stood, creates such emotion in the Mind, as Words cannot express.

There are none of the greater Stones of the Adytum wanting, and are ten Uprights and five Cornices. But the Trilithon on the left Hand, the intire *in situ*, is vastly decayed, especially the Cornice. The next Trilithon on the left, is intire, composed of three most beautiful Stones; and the Cornice, composed of very durable *English* Marble, is not much impaired. The Trilithon of the upper end was an extraordinary beauty, has, by some accident, been thrown down upon the Altar, where it lies unfractured. The two Uprights that support it are the most delicate Stones of the whole Work, about thirty Feet long, well chisselled, and finely tapered and proportioned in their dimensions. The southward one is broken in two and lies upon the Altar. The Trilithon towards the West-end is intire, except some damage the Impost has received by the injury of time. The last Trilithon on the right-hand of the entrance into the Adytum, has suffered much.

Stonehenge is composed of two Circles and two Ovals, respectively concentrick. The Stones that form these Ovals rise in height nearer the upper end of the Adytum, and measure four Cubits and four Palms, of which there remain only six upright.

The

The whole number of Stones may be thus computed, viz. ten Uprights that compose the great Oval; twenty the inner Circle with the Altar; thirty the great Circle: The inner consists of forty, in all 100 upright Stones: five imposts of the great Oval; thirty of the great Circle; two lying on the Bank of the Area; one standing without; one lying on the Ground near the Vallum of the Court, directly opposite to the entrance of the Avenue; which, added together, make 140 Stones, and the number, of which the Temple called *Stonehenge*, is composed.

The Altar lies at present flat on the Ground, at the upper end of the *Alytum*, and almost buried with Ruins. It is a kind of blue, coarse *Derbyshire* Marble, used for Tomb-stones; whose breadth has been found to be two Cubits and three palms, and is supposed to have been ten Cubits in length, or equal to the breadth of the *Trilithon*, before which it lies. It is twenty Inches or a Cubit thick, and has been squared.

The time assigned by the greatest Antiquarians for the building of this Temple, is soon after the Invasion of *Egypt*, by *Cambyses*, who committed such horrid Outrages there, and made such dismal havock with the Inhabitants, and the Priests in particular, that they dispersed themselves to all the parts of the World, and perhaps into *Britain*, joined the *Druids*, and assisted them in this grand foundation of Religion. This was before the second Temple was built at *Jerusalem*, and before the *Grecians* had any History.

The tops of the Hillocks round *Stonehenge*, for some Miles, afford an agreeable appearance, being mostly covered with Barrows, or sepulchral-tumuli of great Warriors slain in Battle upon these Plains at divers times, or perhaps the burial places of Families, or rather of Kings and great Personages in times of Peace set near this Temple; for the same Reason, as now we bury in Church-yards or consecrated Grounds. They are generally erected upon elevated Ground and in sight of the Temple, in a bell like Form, and made very elegantly, and with great nicety. There are many Groups of them together; and the variety in them seems to indicate some pre-eminence in the Persons interred. Most of them have little Ditches around. In many is a circular Ditch sixty Cubits in Diameter, with a very small *tumulus* in the Center. Sixty, or even a 100 Cubits, is a very common Diameter in the large Barrows,

rows; and being often set in rows and at equal Distances they make a pretty appearance. And as to their uses, the Contents, when several of them have been opened, prove them to be Monuments of the Dead; for there have been found in them all, either the Bones or Ashes of human Creatures buried there.

Amberbury. *Ambersbury, Ambresbury, or Amblestury* (79 Miles from London) situated on the East-side of the upper *Avon* is of great Antiquity, and a place of great Fame. It being a thoroughfare to *Warminster, Frome, Wells, &c.* this Town has several good Inns for the accommodation of Travellers; and here is a handsome Church, but the Market which is kept on *Fridays* is small; and the Fairs, which are held on *May 17, June 22, October 6*, and on the first *Wednesday* after the 12th of *December* for Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and horned Cattle are not much frequented.

Market.

This Town is remarkable for the *Loach*, a little Fish taken in the River, and usually swallowed alive in a Glass of Sack.

Before we leave this County we must mention another piece of Antiquity, called *Wandſdyke*, a wonderful Ditch thrown up for many Miles together, from East to West across *Wiltshire*, supposed to be made by *Cerdick* the first King of the *West-Saxons* and his Son *Kenrick* against the Incursions of the *Britons*, from their Garrisons at *Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester*; and was originally called *Wodensdyke*, in honour of *Woden* or *Mercury*, the false God and Father of the heathen *Saxons*.

Savernake. *Savernake Forest*, a little to the South of *Marlborough*, belongs to Lord *Bruce*, and is almost the only privileged Ground of Hunting, of that Denomination, possessed by a Subject. This Forest is about twelve Miles in compass, well stocked with large Deer, and adorned with fine Walks and Vista's; eight of which meet, like the Rays of a Star, in the Center, where there stands an octagon Tower. Through a Vista of two Miles long, is a View of his Lordship's Seat at *Tokenham Park*, contiguous to the Forest.

Swindon. *Swindon*, (82 Miles from London) has a Fair on *Monday* before *April 5*; second *Monday* after *May 11*; second *Monday* after *September 11*, and the second *Monday* in *October* for Cattle of all sorts. This Town has a fine prospect over the Vale of *White-horse*, and a small Market on *Saturdays*.

There are a many fine Seats in this County, the principal of which have been mentioned.

THE

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f *WORCESTERSHIRE.*

TH E Shire takes its name from the City of *Worcester*, of a triangular, but not equilateral Figure, situated within Land, between *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire* on the West; of *Gloucestershire* on the South; *Staffordshire* on the North; and *Warwickshire* on the East, in circumference 130 Miles; and divided into seven Hundreds, which contain one City, three parliamentary Boroughs, and eight Market-towns, *viz.* *Worcester*, *Droitwich*, *Evesham*, and *Bewdley*, Boroughs; *Brooms Grove*, *Dudley*, *Kidderminster*, *Pirshore*, *Shipton*, *Stourbridge*, *Tenbury* and *Upton*, Market-towns.

Name.

Situation.

Division.

The Air and Soil of this Shire are inferior to none in its Neighbourhood, either for healthiness or pleasure; the Air being remarkably soft and sweet all over the County; the Soil rich both in Tillage and Pasturage; the Hills covered with flocks of Sheep; the Vallies abound in Corn and rich Meadows.

Air and
Soil.

It is also well watered by the *Severn*, *Stour*, *Avon*, *Teme*, &c. which furnish Fish of the most delicious Kind. The *Severn* runs through the middle of this County from North to South, and the *Avon* from *Warwickshire*, runs through the South part of this County into the *Severn*.

Rivers.

The Commodities of this County is Corn, which grows in abundance in all Parts of it; but almost to a Miracle in the Vale of *Evesham*, which may be properly stiled the Granary of these Parts. Good Cheese and Butter are made in great plenty by the River-sides and in the Vallies. Apples and Pears, which grow spontaneously almost in every Hedge, of which are made good Cyder, and that pleasant Liquor called Perry, little inferior to the *French Champain*. It is also enriched with the culture of Hops, which is now improved to great perfection and benefit in *Worcestershire*. It is especially noted for many good Brine-pits

Produce.

pits and Salt-springs; at *Droitwich*, where the purest and whitest kind of Salt is made. The Pit at *Upwich* yields as much Brine in twenty-four Hours as will make 450 Bushels of Salt. The Fats, in which the Brine is boiled, are made of Lead. The Brine is clarified with whites of Eggs, and they put Allom into it to make the Grain small; and they make four Sorts of Salt, *viz.* the pure White, the clod Salt, so called from its cleaving to the bottom of the Fats after the pure white Salt is taken off; the Knockings, which candies on the stails of the Barrows, as the Brine runs from the Salt. The Scrapings, which is a coarse sort, mixed with Dross and Dust, and cleaves to the tops of the sides of the Vats. To which Sorts some add the Salt-loaves, which are accounted the finest of white Salt.

Here also are several Manufactures of Cheese, Wool, Cloth, and Stuffs.

The County of *Worcester* has the honour to give Title of Marquis and Earl to the most noble Prince the Duke of *Beaufort*, descended lineally from *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and fourth Son of King *Edward III.*

The civil Government of this County is in the *Custos Rotulorum*, the Sheriff, the Justices, and other civil Officers.

The ecclesiastical Government is in the Bishop of *Worcester*, and his Clergy and Officials.

The military Government is in the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, who have the command of its proportion, or quota of the national Militia, consisting of 556 Men, besides Officers.

As to its privileges in Parliament, *Worcestershire* sends two Knights of the Shire elected by the Free-holders in the County to represent them in the House of Commons; besides whom, the City of *Worcester* sends two Members, the Borough of *Droitwich* sends two; the Borough of *Evesham* two; and the Borough of *Bewdley* one Member to the House of Commons.

Worcester (111 Miles from *London*) the capital of this County is situated in a bottom upon the Banks of the *Severn*, over which there is a strong and handsome stone Bridge with a Tower upon it; and is admired both for its antiquity and beauty. The Foundation of this City is assigned to the *Romans*, who erected it for a Barrier on this side against the Britons, and called it *Brarovium*; but now its name in *Latin* is *Wigornia*. *Worcester* is its *Saxon* name,

name, but there is no ground to guess at its Etymology. King *Ethelred* created this an episcopal Seat in 679, as it still remains, though perhaps no City in the Kingdom has undergone more Calamities. King *Hardicanute* put the Inhabitants to the Sword, plundered and burnt this City, in the Year 1041, to revenge the Death of some of his Tax-gatherers, whom the People of *Worcester* had rashly murdered. It was burnt a second time by the *Welch* in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. King *Stephen* besieged, took it by storm, and burnt it to the Ground. In the last Century it was for some time the seat of War, and suffered greatly for its loyalty to King *Charles II.* who in 1651, was defeated and entirely routed in Battle by *Oliver Cromwell*, just without the south Gate of this City.

This City is ancient, large, populous, and well built; and is a City and County in itself, divided into seven Wards, containing nine parish Churches within the City, and three without, besides the Cathedral. The publick Buildings make a grand Appearance; the Streets are broad and well paved, and the *Foregate-street* is remarkably regular and beautiful.

The Cathedral is 394 Feet long, 78 broad, and the Cathedral Tower 162 Feet high, and exactly the Model of that at *Brussels*. The Chapel, on the East-side of it, is of very curious Workmanship, and 120 Feet long. There is a library belonging to the Cathedral, which is a handsome large round Room, supported only by one Pillar in the middle. King *John* lies buried in the middle of the Choir, and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Brother to *Henry VIII.* is interred in a pretty little Chapel. Here are several other Monuments, the most remarkable is that for the Countess of *Salisbury*, who dropped her Garter as she danced before King *Edward III.*

St. Nicholas's and *All Saints* are new Churches, built Churches. within these thirty Years by Act of Parliament. The *Guild-hall* and the Work-house deserve particular attention for their grand Appearances; as does that Hospital founded by *Robert Berkley*, Esq; for twelve poor Men. Besides which, there are six or seven more Hospitals in and about this City; a King's School founded by *Henry VIII.* A Free-school, and two others for Grammar, and several Charity-schools.

Trade, &c. Its flourishing State is owing to its situation upon so fine and navigable a River as the *Severn*, and the Manufactures of Broad-cloth, Gloves, &c. carried on in, and in the Environs of *Worcester*, and employ an incredible number of People.

Government.

One part of the Town is inhabited by the *Welch*, who speak their own Language; but they are all under one Government, viz. a Mayor and six Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace, and chosen out of the twenty-four capital Citizens; a Sheriff, usually chosen out of the same twenty-four; a Common-council of forty-eight Citizens, out of which number are chosen annually two Chamberlains; there is also a Recorder, Town-clerk, two Coroners, a Sword-bearer, thirteen Constables, and four Serjeants at Mace. And this Corporation keep a Market on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* weekly, for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions; and four Fairs, viz. on *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*, and *Saturday* in *Easter-week*, for Cattle, Horses, and Linen Cloth; and on *August 15*, and *September 19*, for Cattle, Horses, Cheese, Lambs, Hops, and Linen.

Market.

Droitwich

Droitwich, alias *Dirtwich*, (117 Miles from *London*) said to take its name from its dirty Soil, stands on the River *Salwarp*, made navigable by an Act of Parliament in the reign of King *Charles II.* and was a Town of some note in the *Saxon* times; for Salt was made here before the Conquest, as may be proved by *Doomsday-book*. It contains four hundred Houses and upwards, and four Churches, and is much enriched by the Salt-works. Our Kings, particularly *John*, *Henry III.* *Edward I.* and *II.* *Philip* and *Mary*, and King *James I.* have granted divers and great Privileges. King *Edward I.* made it a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Members to the House of Commons; and *Philip* and *Mary* restored *Droitwich* to that Privilege, which had been for many Years lost. At present, it is governed by a Bailiff, Burgesses, and a Recorder, under a Charter granted by King *James I.* who hold a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Good-Friday*, *October 28*, and *December 21*, for Linen Cloth and Hats.

Borough.

Salt-works.

There are many Salt-springs about this Town, which arise both in the River *Salwarp*, and in the Ground near it. Where the Spring is saltest, there grows nothing at all; but

but near the brackish Ditches, we find the *Aster Atticus*, with a pale flower. These Springs which rise on the top of the Ground are not so salt as others. *Upwich* Pit is three Feet deep, and ten Feet square, in which are three distinct Springs rising in the bottom; one coming into the Pit North-west; another North-east, and a third South-east. They all differ in saltness, and the last is the richest both in quality and quantity. The Ground appears to have been originally a Bog, and the surface made of Ashes. But the Soil about the Town, on the lower side of it, is a black rich Earth; under which two or three Foot, is a stiff gravelly Clay, then Marle.

In the great Pit at *Upwich*, are three sorts of Brine, called the *First-man*, *Middle-man*, and *Last-man*, which are of different strengths; and as the Brine is drawn by the Pump, that which is pumped first from the bottom, is called the *first-man*, &c.

At *Netherwich*, the Pit is eighteen Feet deep, four Feet broad, and yields as much Brine in twenty-four Hours as makes about forty Bushels of Salt. There is but one Spring in this Pit, which comes in two Foot eight Inches above the bottom. The worst Pit at *Netherwich*, though of the same width and breadth as the former, yields no more Brine than will make about thirty Bushels of Salt; yet in this Pit are three Springs, two in the bottom, and one about two Foot higher.

These Pits are within six Yards of one another: They are near the Brook or River; the great Pit on the North-side, and the two lesser Pits about a quarter of a Mile lower on the South side.

That every Man may know his own proportion, the Brine is divided into Vats-wallings; a Vat-wallings is divided into twelve weaker Brines, and every weaker Brine into eight Burdens, or Vessel containing about thirty Gallons; whereof every one has six Burdens of *First-man*, six of *Middle-man*, and six of *Last-man*; or a just proportion both in quantity and quality. This Brine is carried in Coolers to every Man's Seat, or Salt-house, by eight sworn Men, called *Piasters of the Beachin*, and four *Middle men*, and there put into great Tons for use.

The Vats for boiling the Brine are made of Lead, cast into a flat Plate, five Feet and a half long, three Feet over, with the ends and sides beaten up, and a little raised in

the middle, and are set upon brick Work, called *Ovens*, in which is the Grate for making the Fire on, and an Ash-hole, called a *Trunk*. In each of these Pans is boiled as much Brine as makes three Pecks of white Salt, called a *Lade*, and is laded out of the Pan with a Lout and put into Barrows, which are set into Bastals over Vessels called *Leachcombs*, that the Brine may run from the Salt; which Brine is called *Leach*, with which they dress Vats; when the cold Brine, they are fitted with, is something boiled away. In these Bastals the Salt stands till it is dry, perhaps about four Hours; from whence the Salt is carried into Cribbs, or Houses, well lined with Boards on the bottom and sides.

The Brine is thus clarified: Take a quarter of a white of an Egg, put it into a Gallon or two of Brine, beat it up with the Hand till there rises a Froth like the Lather of Soap; put a small quantity of that Froth into each Phat, and it will raise all the Scum; so that the white of one Egg will clarify twenty Bushels of Salt.

The Clot-salt is dug out from the bottom of the Phats with a Picker, made like a Mason's-trowel, pointed with Steel, and fixed upon a short Staff. This is the strongest Salt, used for salting Bacon and Neat's-tongues, but too strong to salt Beef with, because it would take away its sweetness.

The Knockings is bought by the poorer sort of People; and is the refuse of the Phats when taken off the Fire and cleaned; as well as what candies in the Barrow that carries the Brine from the Phats.

The Pigeon salt is the Brine running thro' the crack of a Vat, and hardens to a Clod on the outside over the Fire.

It is not practicable to ascertain the real number of Brine pits, some Pits going off and others coming on continually. They sink about eighty Feet, and sometimes throw off much Water before they come to a Spring. They are all within a Mile of one another: and when one Man sinks a Pit and discovers a Spring, it is usual for the Owner of the next Ground to sink another Pit, as near as possible, to draw off his Brine.

The Proprietors of the Salt-pits are a Corporation; and none can be a Burgees of *Droitwich*, but he must have some property in the Salt-springs. For in the Year

1690, upon a contested Election between Sir *John Packington* and *Philip Foley*, Esq; it was resolved by the House of Commons, that the right of electing Burgesses for *Droitwich*, was in the Burgesses of the Corporation of its Salt-Springs.

Evesham, commonly called *Esham*, (95 Miles from *Evesham* London) signifies *Eves-town*, is situated on a gentle ascent from the River *Avon*, over which it has a stately Stone-bridge. This Town has two Parish Churches, and one in the Division of *Bengworth*, and is very ancient, noted for its Abbey of *Benedictines*, founded in the Year 700, whose Abbot was mitred, and it is reckoned the second Borough in the County; which, amongst other Privileges it enjoys by Prescription and Charter, sends two Representatives to the House of Commons. King *James I.* granted the Charter, under which the present Corporation acts; whereby this Town is governed by a Mayor, seven Aldermen, twelve capital Burgesses, a Recorder, and Chamberlain, who are all of the Common-council, with twenty-four other Burgesses, called Assistants. This Charter includes the Parish of *Bengworth*, on the other side of the Bridge, in its Jurisdiction. Four of the Aldermen and the Mayor are Justices of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer and of Goal-delivery for all Offences arising in the Corporation, excepting High-treason; and the Corporation has power to try and execute Felons within the Borough.

Its chief Manufacture is Woollen Stockings.

Here is a Grammar-school. And one Mr. *Deacle*, a Woollen-draper in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, London, within my memory, endowed a Charity-school in this Town, with 1000*l.* And another School in the Division of *Bengworth*, for instructing, cloathing, and maintaining thirty Boys.

The Market is kept principally upon *Mondays*; but there is another on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle and Horses on *February 2*, *Monday after Easter*, *Whitsun-Monday*, and *September 21*.

From this Town, there is an open prospect of the spacious Valley, called the Valley of *Evesham*, which runs all along the banks of the *Avon*, from *Tewksbury* to *Perthore*, and to *Stratford-upon-Avon* in the South of *Warwickshire*; and affords such abundance of the best

Corn, as well as Pasture for Sheep, that it is accounted the Granary of these Parts.

Bewdley.

Borough.

Corporation.

Trade.

Market.
Fairs.

Kidderminster.

Bewdley, (127 Miles from *London*) qu. *Beaulieu*, so called from its pleasant situation on the declivity of a Hill, and West bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a large Stone-bridge, is an ancient parliamentary Borough, that sent two Burgesses to the House of Commons as early as the reign of *Edward I.* who, and several of his Royal Successors, granted this Town great Privileges. But those Charters being violently forced from the Town by the measures taken under King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* and obliged by King *James II.* to accept of a new Charter; the Freemen of this Corporation acted under this Charter till the Year 1707, when in *B. R. Trinity Term*, the surrender of the ancient Charter to King *James II.* was held void, and a new Charter was obtained of *Queen Anne*; by which a new Corporation was erected, with a grant of the Privileges conveyed in the old Charter; but this was attended with bad consequences: For when the Members of Parliament were elected, two were chosen, and two returns were made to the Sheriff; the one by the Bailiff of the old Corporation, and the other by the Bailiff of the new; so that a Petition being lodged in behalf of the old, it occasioned a dispute in Parliament, and at Law; since which, only one Member has been chosen to represent this Borough. The supreme Magistrate is a Bailiff, under whom are a Recorder, Steward, Town-clerk, thirteen capital Burgesses, and two Serjeants at Mace. The Bailiff is a Justice of Peace and Quorum, and Justice next Year. The Recorder is also a Justice.

It is a Place of considerable Trade, and a populous thriving Town, supported by the navigation of the *Severn*, and the Manufacture of Woollen Caps. It is also well supplied with Corn, Malt, Leather, and with Hops, every *Saturday*, which is Market-day. Here is a Fair on *April 23*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Cheese, Linen and Woollen Cloth; on *December 10*, for Hogs only, and on *December 11*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Cheese, Linen and Woollen Cloth. Yet here is only a Chapel of Ease to the Church at *Ribbesford*, on the other side the River.

Kidderminster, (124 Miles from *London*) situated upon the *Stour*, and not far from the *Severn*, takes its name from

from a Minster or collegiate Church founded on that spot in early times, and had once the privilege of sending Members to the House of Commons. It is now a large, compact, and well inhabited Town, whose Inhabitants are employed in weaving woollen Cloths, Carpets, and Lindsey Woolseys. Here are a handsome Church, a good Free-school, and two Alms-houses. It is governed by a Bailiff, who is Justice of Peace, twelve capital Burgeffes, twenty-five Common-councilmen, and other subordinate Officers, who have a Town-hall. Here is a Market well furnished with all sorts of Commodities on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Holy-Thursday*, and that Day three Weeks, and on *September 4*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Cheese, Linen and Woollen Cloth. And *Thomas Foley*, Lord *Foley*, was by *Queen Anne*, created a Peer of this Realm, by the title of Lord *Foley*, Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminster*, on the 1st of *January*, 1711.

Borough.

Government.

Market.

Fairs.

Stourbridge, (123 Miles from *London*) takes its name from its Situation and Bridge over the *Stour*. This is a Stone-bridge. It is found in History, that there was a Monastery founded at this Place, by *Ethelbaldt*, King of *Mercia*. But it does not appear to have been a Town of any note till the settlement of the Manufactures of Iron, Glas, and Woollen, settled in and about it. The Iron-works are very extraordinary. Here are about a dozen Glas-houses, in different Branches; and the Clay of this Place being found most proper for the Melt-ing-pots and for Crucibles, here is a considerable Trade carried on also in making them. The chief Manufacture of Woollen is fine Frize Cloth.

Stour-bridge.

Manu-factures.

This Town was originally a Hamlet, and its Church a Chapel of Ease to *Old Swinford*; but having of late vastly increased in Houses and Inhabitants, an Act passed in 1742, for making it a Parish and Parish Church, separate from *Old Swinford*. Here is a good Grammar-school, well endowed, and a Library, given by King *Edward VI*. Here is a Market well furnished on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *March 29*, for Horses and other Cattle, and on *September 8*, for Cattle of all sorts, and Sheep.

At *Old Swinford*, there is a noble Hospital, founded and well endowed, by *Thomas Foley*, Esq; for sixty poor Children of this and the neighbouring Parishes, to teach them Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and to

Old Swin-ford. School,

fit them for Trades ; with a Dress and Discipline much like those of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

Broomsgrove.

Broomsgrove, (114 Miles from *London*) situate near the rise of the River *Salwarp*, is a considerable Town, about six Furlongs in length, and flourishes much by a good Trade in Clothing. It is governed by a Bailiff, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. Here is a Charity-school for teaching, cloathing, and putting out twelve Boys Apprentices. The Market on *Tuesdays* is well provided with Corn and other Provisions. On *June 24*, and *October 1*, here is a Fair for Linen Cloth, Cheese, and Horses. And it is an ancient Borough which once sent Members to Parliament.

Government.

Market.

Fairs.

Perthore.

Perthore, (102 Miles from *London*) so called from the number of Pear-trees which thrive in the Soil about this Town, is a pretty, large, old Town, situated on the River *Avon*, not far from the place where the *Bow* falls into the *Avon*. It is reported to be of a *Saxon* origin, and is capital of a Hundred of the same name ; and thrives by the benefit of its Situation upon the *Worcester* Road to *London*, and a Manufacture of Stockings. The Market is on *Tuesday* ; the Fairs on *Easter-Tuesday* ; *June 26* ; *Tuesday* before *All Saints*, *November 1*, for Cattle and Horses.

Manufacture.

Upton.

Upton, (116 Miles from *London*) situated upon the *Severn*, has a good Bridge over that River, and a good Harbour for Barges on the same. Its antiquity is to be collected from the *Roman* Coins, &c. frequently dug up at this Place, by which it appears to have been a *Roman* Station. Here is a Charity-school for sixteen Girls ; a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, on the first *Thursday* after *Midlent*, and on *Whitsun-Thursday* ; and for ditto, and Leather, on *July 10*, and the *Thursday* before *St. Matthew's-day*.

Market.
Fairs.

Tenbury.

Tenbury, (130 Miles from *London*) qu. *Temebury*, situated on the River *Teme*, is a small Market-town, on the edge of *Shropshire*, with a Bridge over the *Teme* ; and has a good Market on *Tuesdays*, with a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *April 26*, *July 18*, and *September 26*. A little to the Northward, stands *Hamme* otherwise *Home-Castle*, upon the *Teme*, in a most delightful Situation. Adjoining to which, are considerable Iron-works and Hop-grounds.

Market.

Dudley.

There are two more old Market-towns in this County, but not of so much note, as *Dudley*,

Dudley, (116 Miles from *London*) whose Church and Town stand in this County, but the Castle in *Staffordshire*. And it is one of those *Saxon* Possessions that conveyed the title of Lord to the owner thereof. So that we read of Lord *Dudley* in the person of *Edwin*, Son of *Algan*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conquest, from whom, after many alienations, it has descended to the Right honourable *John Ward*, Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May* 8, for Cattle, Wool and Cheefe; on *August* 5, for Lambs and other Cattle; and on *October* 2, for Horses, Cattle, Wool and Cheefe. Gives title of Lord.

Shipton, (84 Miles from *London*) is an obscure Town, with a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Horses, Cows, and Sheep, on *June* 22, and the *Tuesday* after the 10th of *October*. Shipton. Market.

Alesborough, a small Village in the Hundred of *Pershore*, is dignified with the honourable title of Baronage in the Family of the Earl of *Coventry*. For *Thomas Coventry*, Recorder of *London*, Attorney-general under King *James* I. and Keeper of the Great Seal under King *Charles* I. was, by that King, raised to the title of a Baron of this Realm, by the name of Baron of *Alesborough*. Alesborough.

The following are the principal Seats in this County,

The Earl of *Shrewsbury's* at *Grafton Park*.

The Earl of *Coventry's* at *Croome d'Abiot*.

The Earl of *Plymouth's* at *Hewel Grange*, near *Broomsgrove*.

Lord *Montfort's* at *Holt-castle*.

Lord *Sandys's* at *Ombersley* near *Worcester*.

Lord *Lyttleton's* at *Hagley-hall*, near *Worcester*.

Lord *Foley's* at *Witley-court*, near *Stockton*.

Sir *Edward Winnington*, Bart. at *Standford-court*.

The right hon. *William Dowdeswell*, at *Pull-court*.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
C O U N T Y of Y O R K.

Name.

THIS County takes its name from the City of *York*, and has its eastern Coast washed by the *German Ocean*. On the South it is bounded by the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*; on the West by *Westmoreland*, *Lancashire* and part of *Cheshire*, and on the North by the Counties of *Durham* and *Westmoreland*; extending from *Flamborough-head* in the East to *Horn-castle* in the West above 80 miles; and from *Hart-hill* in the South to the River *Tees* in the North, about 70 miles; containing in circumference three hundred and sixty Miles, which is near the same dimensions as the *German* sovereign-principality called the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*.

Bounds.

Circum-
ference.

Division.

This great tract of Land, for its better Government, is divided into three Districts, called *Ridings*, and they are distinguished, according to their Situation, from the City of *York*, by the names of *East-Riding*, *West-Riding*, and *North-Ridings*; each of which Divisions are subdivided into Wapentakes or Hundreds. It is a matter of observation, that each of these Ridings is in extent equal to any ordinary County; yet the conjunct Land-tax of these three Ridings, is but a few Shillings a Year more or less than *Essex* pays.

Riding is allowed by Antiquarians to be a corruption of the word *Triting*, which signifies the third part of a County, be it greater or lesser. And to them were Appeals made in Causes not determinable in the Wapentakes.

Some Writers not only allow the Division into *Ridings*, but have divided it into four Shires, viz. *Richmondshire*, *Allertonshire*, *Howdenshire*, and *Hallamshire*; and these again are subdivided into certain Districts, called *Craven*, *Cleveland*, *Marshland*, *Holdernefs*, &c.

If

If we enquire into the Air and Soil of this County at large, it will be found to contain as much good and indifferent Air, and as much rich, indifferent, and bad Soil, as any part of *England*. But we shall be more particular in the natural History of this County in the description of each *Riding*. Air and Soil.

The Produce of *Yorkshire*, in a particular manner, are Allum, Jet, Lime, Liquorice, Horses, Corn, and black Cattle, Iron, and Lead. Its Manufactures are in Cloth, Stockings, and other Woollen Goods, and in Knives, Bits, Spurs, and all sorts of Iron-ware. Produce.

Its Civil Government is in a Custos Rotulorum, Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, and other subordinate Peace and Civil Officers. Government.

Its Ecclesiastical Government is in the Archbishop of *York*, and his Clergy and Officials, except that Division called *Richmondshire*, in the *North-Riding*, which is under the government of the Bishop of *Chester* in Spiritual things.

The Military Government is in the Lord-lieutenant of the County, and his Deputies, who have the command of the proportion or quota of the national Militia to be raised, regulated, and disciplined, in the County of *York*.

This County sends thirty Members to the House of Commons, viz. two chosen by the Freeholders of the County, called Knights of the Shire, to represent the landed Interest; two Citizens to represent the City of *York*, and two for each of these Boroughs, viz. *Kingston-upon-Hull*, *Knareborough*, *Scarborough*, *Rippon*, *Richmond*, *Heydon*, *Boroughbridge*, *Malton*, *Thirsk*, *Aldborough*, *Beverley*, *Northallerton*, and *Pontefract*; though these don't happen always to be the most populous or wealthiest Towns in this Shire. Representatives.

The Natives of *Yorkshire* are so noted for a certain kind of subtilty in the way of their Dealings, especially in Horses, that it has become a Proverb, to call him a *Yorkshire-bite*, who over-reaches another in bargaining.

Of the WEST-RIDING.

This is called the *West-Riding*, from its situation on the West-side of the City of *York*, and is allowed to have the most wholesome and healthy Air in the whole County; but more so in the hilly part called *Craven*, than in the Riding.
part

THE PRESENT STATE OF

part called *Marshland*, which was formerly an Island, was once over-run with Water; but, having been drained in the reign of King *Charles I.* does now afford not only Turf, but good pasture and arable Land.

Soil.

The Soil is of a mixed kind; some parts are strong, sandy, and even of a barren nature; other parts are rich and fertile, both in Corn, Pasture, Meadow, and Wood; besides Firs, Yews, and Chestnuts.

Here is found in the bowels of the Earth, Lime-stone, and other Stone for Building; and the Allum-stone, which is of a blueish colour, and cleaves like *Cornish* Slate. This Riding is also famous for fine Horses, Mines of Allum and Jet; for Iron about *Sheffield* and Pit-coal, Goats about *Sureby*, and for Liquorice, &c. about *Ripley*. And it is particularly noted for making and curing what we call *Yorkshire* Hams.

Rivers.

This Riding is well watered with several great and navigable Rivers, besides multitudes of Brooks, that fall into them, *viz.* the *Ouse*, into which all the other Rivers in this Riding are received, and so run in one Channel into the *Humber*. It begins to take its name about *York* City, from a little Brook that falls into it there, called *Ouseborne*. It runs gently North and South, quite through that City and divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a very large Stone-bridge; and having received into it several Rivulets, and the *Wharfe*, the *Aire*, the *Dun*, the *Went*, the *Calder*, &c. is navigable up to *York*, to the great benefit of that City, both in regard to Trade, Merchandize, and Provisions.

Ure.

The other Rivers of any note are, 1. the *Ure*, which springs out of the west Mountains in the North-Riding, becomes a Boundary to the western Riding on that side, till it comes to *York*, where it changes its name into *Ouse*.

Don.

The *Don* or *Dun*, so called from the *British* name *Don*, that signifies a deep Channel, in which the *Don* runs. It rises on the Southern border of this Riding, and dividing itself about *Doncaster*, receives the *Went*, and so passes by *Marshland* into the *Ouse*. This River is of great service to the adjacent part for its Water and Fish, and its Banks are remarkable for plenty of Elders, Yews, and other Trees, that cover them.

Calder.

The *Calder*, which flows from the borders of *Lancashire*,
in

in a small Channel, becomes so large at *Ealand*, by the addition of divers Rivulets, that it is not passable but by a Bridge; and being again augmented by many more Brooks, it empties itself six Miles below *Wakefield*, into the *Ure*.

The *Are* is a large River, issuing from the foot of *Are. Pennigent* Mountain. Its course is calm and so quiet, that it scarcely seems to move; and therefore was called *Ara* by the *Britons*, which signifies flow and easy, holds on a course almost quite cross the West-Riding, and falls into the *Don* near *Snaith*, and both are lost in the *Ouse*. The *Are* affords pleasant and fruitful Meadows and Pasture on its Banks, and plenty of good Fish in its Channel.

The *Wharfe* rises at the foot of *Cam Hill*; in *Saxon Wharfe*. it is wrote *Guere*, derived from the *British* word *Guer*, i. e. *swift*, alluding to the nature of this River, which has a swift and violent Torrent. It runs and winds almost fifty Miles, before it falls into the *Ouse*, keeping for a great way an equal distance of about ten Miles from the *Are*, and affords plenty of Fish.

There are also Waters of a preternatural and physical nature, such as 1. a Spring at *Gigleswick*, thirty Miles and upwards from the Sea, that will ebb and flow sometimes thrice in an Hour, the Water subsiding three quarters of a Yard at the reflux.

2. The four Springs at *Knareborough*, viz. 1. The *sweet Spaw*, or *Vitrioline-well*, discovered by Mr. *Slingsby*, about the Year 1620, upon the Forest about three Miles from the Town, as may more fully be known by Dr. *Edmund Deane's* description of the *English Spaw-fountain*, published in 1626, in 4to. 2. The *Stinking*, or *Sulphur-well*, said to cure the Dropsy, Spleen, Scurvy, Gout, Paralytick Cases, &c. 3. St. *Magnus's-well*, an extreme cold Bath, about four Miles from the Town, and 4. The *Dropping-well*, which is in the Town, and of a petrifying nature, and takes its name from its dropping from the spongy porous Rock hanging over it.

3. At *Leeds*, there is a Spring dedicated to St. *Peter*, and intensely cold; another called *Eyebright-well*, which stands on a declining Ground near the place, called *Monk's-pit*, and said to be a remedy for sore Eyes; and the Spaw on *Quarry-hill*, which surpasses all the rest in its virtues.

To

THE PRESENT STATE OF

To sum up the just character of this *Riding*, Dr. Fuller writes, "Let one survey or set his center at or about *Pontefract*, and take a circumference of twenty Miles, he will meet with a tract of Ground not exceeded for any, nor equalled for the goodness and plenty of some Commodities." Dr. *Tonstal*, Bishop of *Durham*, attending King *Henry VIII.* in his progress into these parts, shewed that King a Valley, not far from *Doncaster*, which the Bishop affirmed to be the richest he had ever found in all his Travels thro' *Europe*. And within ten Miles of *Hastlewood* in this *Riding*, there were one hundred and sixty-five Manor-houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, of the best quality; two hundred and seventy-five Woods, of which some contained five hundred Acres; thirty-two Parks, and two Chaces for Deer; one hundred and twenty Rivers and Brooks, seven of which are navigable, and well stored with Salmon, &c. seventy-six Mills upon them for grinding Corn; twenty-five Coal-mines; three Forges for making Iron; and within the same Limits, as much sport and pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing and Fowling, as in any part of *England*.

Division.

This *Riding* is divided into nine Wapentakes, viz. 1. *Staincliff*, 2. *Claro*, 3. *Barkston*, 4. *Skirack*, 5. *Morley*, 6. *Agbridege*, 7. *Osgoldcross*, 8. *Strafford*, 9. *Staincross*; besides the Division of *Ainsty*.

York City.

York, (197 Miles from *London*) situated at the Point where the three *Ridings* meet, is not to be reckoned to either of them in particular; but is to be allowed to stand by itself, being a County within itself. Our Antiquarians derive the name *York* from the *Ure*, the ancient name of the River, on which it stands, and which the *Britons* called *Eorac*, qu. *York* in pronunciation; from whence came the Latin name *Eboracum*.

York is not only a City, and the next in honour to the City of *London*, but it is so ancient, that there are no records of the time when it was built; and may, with great propriety, be supposed to have been a considerable flourishing Place at the time of the *Roman* Invasion and Conquest of this Island. For, it was the Capital of the *Brigantes*, and named *Brigantium* in *Ptolemy*. The *Roman* Legion called *Viétrix*, sent by *Adrian*, was stationed here; as was the ninth Legion in *Galbas's* time. The Emperor *Severus* had his Court and died at *York*; as did also

Constantius

Constantius Chlorus, the Father of *Constantine the Great*. It was also a *Roman Colony*, thro' which there passed three military Ways from the North of *England* to or towards the South.

The *Saxons* being converted to Christianity, *York* was erected into an archiepiscopal or metropolitan See, with twelve Bishopricks in *England*, and all *Scotland* subject to it. But now it has only four Bishopricks, viz. *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and some add the *Isle of Man*.

This City suffered much from the *Danes*; but the *Normans* re-established it, and the Monarchs since the Conquest have favoured it with many and great Privileges. Its chief Magistrate is intitled to the style of Lord-mayor. King *Richard I.* made it a County-corporate. Parliaments have been frequently held here. King *Henry VIII.* established a Senate here not unlike a *French* Parliament, who were to judge of all Causes, arising in those northern Parts, and to decide them by the rules of Equity. Its Jurisdiction extends over thirty-six Villages and Hamlets on the West-side of the *Ouse*, called *The Liberty of Ansty*.

It is a fair, large, and beautiful City, adorned with many splendid Buildings, and is pleasantly situated on a large Plain, in a fertile Soil and healthy Air, covers a great deal of Ground, is divided into four Wards, containing twenty-eight Parishes, and walled, but not fortified with Artillery. The Houses are generally old timber Buildings; but there are abundance of fine modern ones, full of Gentry and Persons of distinction, besides the public Buildings.

The Minster, or Cathedral Church, challenges pre-eminence of all *Gothic* Churches, not only in this Kingdom, but throughout all *Europe*. *

Here

* It has certainly two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other *Gothick* Edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the Nave and side-isses of the Church, and of all the Arches and Windows, come very near the dimensions laid down by the established rules of *Roman* Architecture; that the span of the Roof, from East to West, rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the Roofs being the chief blemishes in most Cathedrals, as may be seen at *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Westminster*, and particularly *Winchester*. The plan of the whole Church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from East to West; the Windows are of a size

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Here were in the reign of *Henry V.* forty-one Parish Churches, seventeen Chapels, sixteen Hospitals, and nine Abbeys, besides the Cathedral. But now there are no more than seventeen Churches in use; of which *Allhallows* has the finest Steeple of a *Gothic* Building in *England*;

a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the Structure, and are admirable for their Workmanship; neither is it crowded or incumbered on the out-side by its Buttresses, but every part is enriched with Ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the Stone, as it retains almost its original whiteness. The West-end, which is one hundred and twenty-four Feet in breadth, shews a grandeur inexpressible: This Front contains two uniform Towers, in one of which hangs a deep peal of twelve Bells. Between these Towers, over the principal entrance into the Church, is a large Window, whose Tracery in Masons work is of a figure so beautiful, that it cannot be equalled any where. The east Front is exceeding noble, and has the finest Window in the World, being thirty Feet nine Inches broad, and seventy-five Feet high, but the Tracery at top not so beautiful as that at the West-end. Below the Tracery are one hundred and seventeen Partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted Glass, most of the History of the Bible: And indeed all the Windows of the Church, except one or two, are adorned with painted Glass, representing the sacred History, and the Portraits of eminent Persons. In entering the Church at the West-door, which opens into the middle Nave, we pass under the largest *Gothick* Arch in *Europe*, which binds and supports the two Towers. The Nave is the most spacious of any in *Europe*, except *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; it exceeds the dimensions of the Nave at *St. Paul's* four Feet six Inches in width, and eleven Feet in height, and that of *Westminster* Abbey sixteen Feet six Inches in breadth, but its height is two Feet less.— But the bare mentioning all the particulars relating to this magnificent Edifice would carry us to too great a length: We shall therefore conclude with taking some notice of the Chapter-house, a Building which for a *Gothick* piece, has no equal. It is an Octagon of sixty Feet diameter: The height to the middle knot of the Roof is sixty-seven Feet ten Inches, unsupported by any Pillars, and entirely dependent upon one Pin geometrically placed in the centre. The whole Roof has been richly painted, and the Knots of carved Work gilt; but is now defaced and sullied by time. Over the Roof is a Spire of Timber-work, covered with Lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the Carpenters art. The eight Squares of the Octagon have each a Window beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted Glass.

having

having a beautiful Lanthorn on the Tower, with very high Pinnacles. *St. Mary's*, which is built pyramidically, is much admired, and so is *St. Margaret's* which is of the same kind of work, but more curious; the Base it stands on not being near so large. It has a most extraordinary Porch, which is a sumptuous piece of Architecture, with a Crucifix on the top. The Archbishop's Palace, the Dean's, and many of the Prebendaries Houses are worthy of notice.

The Castle, which stands at the conflux of the *Ouse* Castle. and the Foss, was first built by *William the Conqueror*; but it was repaired, or rather rebuilt, in the Year 1701.

The stone Bridge over the *Ouse*, which divides this Bridge. City in two parts, consists of five Arches; the middlemost is as large again as any of the others, and reckoned for height, breadth, and architecture to be equal with the *Rialto* at *Venice*, the diameter being eighty-one Feet, and the height fifty-one Feet. On this Bridge, which is so crowded with Buildings, that it looks like one continued Street, stand Guild-hall or Town-hall, where the Courts of Justice are kept, the great Council-chamber, the Record-office, the Exchequer, the Sheriff's-Court, and the two city Prisons for Debtors and Felons.

Here are four large Gates and five Posterns. Near the Gates. Guild-hall, which is larger and superior to that of *London* in other respects, is the Statue of King *Edgar*, who rebuilt this City; and *St. Anthony's Hall*, a large handsome Building, in which there is one Room big enough to hold most of the inferior Tradesmen of *York*.

The Market-house in the Street, called the *Pavement*, Market-house. is a curious piece of Architecture, supported by twelve Pillars of the *Tuscan* Order; and there is another for the *Thursday* Market, like the Exchange at *Chester*.

The Government of this City is in a Lord-Mayor, Govern-ment. twelve Aldermen in the Commission of the Peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four prime Council-men, eight Chamberlains, seventy-two Common-council-men, a Recorder, Town-clerk, Sword-bearer and Common-serjeant, who enjoy great Immunities; confirmed by a succession of Kings from the Reign of *Henry II.* amongst which is the Conservancy of the Rivers *Ouse*, *Humber*, *Wharfe*, *Derwent*, *Aire*, and *Dun*, within certain limits of each.

Market.

The Market is kept on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, and supposed to be supplied with all manner of Grain and Provisions, as plentifully and cheap as in any part of the Kingdom. Here are also several Fairs on *Whitsun-Monday*, *July 10*, *August 12*, *November 22*, and every *Thursday* in the Year. The half year shew for Horses, the Summer-shew on *Monday* in *York-Race-week*; the Winter shew on *Monday*, the first whole Week before *Christmas*.

Near *Mintyard* there is a multangular Tower and Wall, and an Arch at *Mickle-gate-bar*, that were built in time of the *Romans*. Besides which, here are several remains of the *Roman* Skill and Grandeur, ruins of Abbies, Churches, and Castles.

A Duke-
dom.

This City has given Title of Duke for many Ages to the greatest of the Nobility, and to the Sons and Brothers of the *British* Monarchs, the last Duke of *York* having been the most noble Prince *Edward*, Brother to his most gracious Majesty King *George III.* and always takes precedence in the House of Peers next to the Prince of *Wales*.

Represen-
tatives.

York sends two Citizens to represent the City in Parliament, who claim the Seat in the House of Commons, next to the Citizens that represent *London*, upon the Privy-counsellors Bench, a Privilege, which the Citizens of *London* exercise on the first Day of the meeting of every new Parliament.

Manu-
facture of
Cotton.
Knaref-
borough.

A Cotton-manufacture, established here a few Years ago, has been brought to great perfection.

Knareborough (200 Miles from *London*) almost encompassed by the deep River *Nid*, which issues from the bottom of *Craven Hills*, stands on a Hill at the bottom of a Forest, and was an ancient demesne of the Crown. About this Town are divers fruitful Vallies abounding with Grass, Corn and Wood. The Waters are wholesome and clear, the Air dry and pure, and the mineral Springs, of which an account has been already given, have been famous, by the name of the *English Spaw*, and much frequented till the *Scarborough Spaw* came in vogue.

This Place is about three Furlongs in length, and it formerly had a strong Castle upon a very rough and craggy

craggy Rock, from whence it took its Name. It is now a parcel of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, a Borough by Prescription, that sends two Burgeſſes to repreſent it in the Houſe of Commons, and is governed by a Bailiff, who has a right to have a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep on the *Wedneſday* after *June 24*, ditto after *March 12*, on *May 6*; again on *Wedneſday* after *Auguſt 12*, on *Monday* after *October 10*, and on *December 13*.

Rippon (210 Miles from *London*) is a large well built *Rippon*, populous Town, about fix Furlongs in length, and pleaſantly ſituated between the River *Ure* and the River *Skell*: Over the former there are two Bridges, one of which has thirteen Arches. In the infancy of the *Engliſh* Church, here was a Church built by *Wilfred* Archbiſhop of *York*, which Hiſtory informs us was wonderful for its arched Vaults, fine Pavements and winding Entries. And Venerable *Bede* records, that there was a Church at *Rippon* before *Wilfred's* time. This Church had the privilege of Sanctuary granted to it. This Town at preſent is a Borough, and ſent Members to Parliament in ancient Times; but that Privilege being loſt, Queen *Mary I.* reſtored it in the firſt Year of her Reign. King *James* founded and endowed in *Rippon*-Church a Dean, ſeven Prebendaries, beſides petty Canons, ſinging Men and Choiriſters, and granted a Charter to the Town, to be governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and twenty-four Aſſiſtants. The Market-place is reckoned the fineſt Square of the kind in *England*, and is adorned with a curious Obeliſk. The Church which is both collegiate and parochial is a very handſome, venerable, and firm *Gothick* Building, quite plain; but crowned with three Spire-ſteeples. On one ſide of this Church ſtands a little College for ſinging Men, and on the other ſide is a great mount of Earth, ſaid to be caſt up by the *Danes*, and is called *Hilſhaw*.

This Town is famous for the manufacture of Spurs, *Spur Ma-* even to a Proverb; for ſpeaking of a truſty, faithful *nufacture.* Man, that is not to be tempted or corrupted, he is ſaid to be *as true Steel as Rippon Rowles*, which will break ſooner than bend.

Rippon ſends two Representatives to the Houſe of Commons; has a Market on *Thurſdays* weekly; it is a ſtaple *Borough.*

Market. for Wool, which is bought up here every Week by the Clothiers of *Leeds, Hallifax, Wakefield, &c.* and a Fair every Fortnight for Cattle: on *Thursday* after *January* 24, and after *March* 21, for Horses, horned Cattle, and tanned Leather; on *May* 12 and 13 for Horses and Sheep; and on *Holy Thursday*, first *Thursday* after *August* 22, and on *November* 13 and 22 for Horses and Sheep. The Common in the neighbourhood of this Town is remarkable for Horse-races.

Burrow-
brig. *Burrowbrig*, or *Borough-bridge*, (204 Miles from *London*) so called from its stately Bridge of Stone, with five Arches near forty Feet wide, the center Arch much more in height in proportion, over the River *Aire*, which comes to it from *Rippon*, and being joined a little below it by the River *Swale*, takes the name of *Ouse*, is a Borough and a post Town, about three Furlongs long and as many broad, and stands upon the great north Road from *London* to *Newcastle*. The chief support of this Place is Hard-ware. This Town lays no claim to great Antiquity; it is governed by a Bailiff, and Queen *Mary I.* in the first Year of her reign, granted the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair for horned Cattle and Sheep on *April* 27 and *October* 23, and for Horses, Sheep, horned Cattle, and Hard-ware on *June* 22.

Pontefract. *Pontefract* (175 Miles from *London*) which was called *Kirkley* by the *Saxons*, takes its name from a broken Bridge, which the *Normans* found here over the wash, below the Church in the way to *Nottingley*, which has been drained by two Cuts that drive two Mills. It is situated near the Banks of the River *Aire*, and its conflux with the *Don*, a neat Town about a Mile long. It was incorporated by *Richard III.* but it was a parliamentary Borough in the 23d of *Edward I.* However that privilege was discontinued in the reign of *Edward III.* and restored in the 19th of *James I.* *Pontefract* was always deemed a place of Strength, and had a noble large Castle in which King *Richard II.* was barbarously murdered, and King *Richard III.* murdered two of King *Edward* the fifth's Uncles. Being seized for King *Charles I.* this Town and Castle suffered much in the Siege by the parliament Forces. That Castle is supposed to be a *Saxon* Foundation, whose round Tower stood upon a raised Hill of very hard stiff Clay.

Castle.

Clay. In the Ruins of this Castle is still to be seen the Place where the collegiate Chapel of *St. Clement* stood, which had a Dean, three Prebendaries, &c. and in the Area of it is a large Vault. In the said Siege one of the two parish Churches was ruined; but the Inhabitants bury their Dead now in the cemetery of that Church. The Market-place is a spacious and commodious Square, near the center of the Corporation. And divine Service is performed in *St. Giles's* Chapel, adjoining to the Market-place. At the bottom of the Market-place, stands the Town-hall. Here is a Charity-school for twenty-four Boys and twelve Girls; and a Charity of a Loan of 5*l.* per ann. each, to two poor Artificers of this Town to trade with, for three Years upon proper Security.

Charities.

It is now a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons; it is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen (who are in the Commission of the Peace) and Burgeses, and the Mayor is annually chosen by the inhabitant Burgeses.

Borough.

Corporation.

Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, and several Fairs viz. Market. *St. Andrew's* Fair on the first *Saturday* in *December*, twenty day Fair; the first *Saturday* after the 20th Day from *Christmas*; *Candlemas* Fair, the first *Saturday* after *February* 13; *St. Giles's* Fair the first *Saturday* after *September* 12; the Fairs on the *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*, *Low-Sunday*, and *Trinity-Sunday*, respectively. The fortnight Fairs to be held on the *Saturday* next after *York* fortnight Fairs; and the *Shew* for Horses, formerly called *Palm-Sunday* *shew*, does now begin on the 5th of *February*.

This Borough is also dignified by giving the title of Earldom. Earl to the right honourable *George Fermer*, Earl of *Pomfret*, or *Pontefract*, and Lord *Lemster*.

The adjacent Country is noted for plenty of Lime-stone, Liquorice, and Skirrets, or Skirmorts. And between this Town and *Doncaster* may be traced the *Roman* way, a branch of the *Ermine-street*, from which it struck off to *Lincoln*.

Thus we have surveyed the Boroughs; but they are far from being the largest, best built or best inhabited Towns, or most noted for Manufactures and Trade; of which in order.

Sheffield.

Sheffield (159 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Don*, on the Borders of *Derbyshire*, is the chief Town of that Division called *Hallamshire*, and was celebrated above 300 Years ago, by *Chaucer*, speaking of the accoutrements of his Miller, as the Staple for the manufacture of Whittles, or Knives. It is certain from undoubted authority, that there was a Castle in this Town in the reign of *Henry III.* which was demolished by order of Parliament, after the death of King *Charles* the first. The Church was founded in the reign of King *Henry I.* and upon a Petition of the Inhabitants to Queen *Mary I.* setting forth the populousness and the great extent of the Parish, and praying there might be assistant Priests added to serve in the said Church, her Majesty incorporated twelve of the principal Inhabitants and their Successors for ever, by the Stile of the twelve capital Burgeßes of *Sheffield*, empowering them to elect and appoint three Priests to assist the Vicar, who were to be paid out of certain Lands and Rents, which she gave them, belonging to the Crown. Afterwards there have been two Chapels built, one at *Attercliff*, the other at *Ecclesale*, two Hamlets in this Parish, which Chapels are served by two of those Assistants, while the third, in his turn, helps the Vicar in the parish Church. Here also has been another Chapel built of late Years, dedicated to *St. Paul*, by the voluntary Contributions of the Town's People, and neighbouring Nobility and Gentry.

Churches.

Manu-
factures.

It is an ancient, large, populous, thriving Town ; but the Streets are narrow, and the buildings look black ; occasioned by the continual Smoak from the Forges ; for the Town has been particularly noted for several Centuries past, for Cutler's and Smith's Wares, particularly for Files and Knives, encouraged by its vicinity to the Iron-mines ; and this is the first place in *England* where Mills were set up to turn Grind-stones. There are also some Allom-mines in its Neighbourhood.

Corpora-
tion.

This is a Corporation, where the Master-cutlers are incorporated, by the Stile of the Cutlers of *Hallamshire* ; and they have a right to a Market on *Tuesdays*, well stored with all sorts of Commodities ; but especially with Corn, brought hither for sale from *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and the whole *West-Riding*. Here also is a Fair for

for Cattle and Horses on *Tuesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and on *November* the 28th.

In *Doomsday-book* it is called *Escafeld*, a *Saxon* Word, signifying a Field of Examination or Trial; because the Enquiries for the great Court of the Lordship of *Hallam*, were made there.

The Manor of this Town is of very large extent, including *Hansworth*, *Ecclesfield*, *Bradfield* and *Sheffield*. There is a Court kept every three Weeks, and the Lord of the Manor hath a Prison here, with these particular marks of Jurisdiction, *viz.* *Sac*, *Soc*, *Toll*, *Theum*, *Infangtheft*, and *Utsfangtheft*. These Jurisdictions have been called in Question. *Thomas Lord Furnival*, Lord of this Manor, was summoned by *Quo warranto*, before *John Devallo*, and other itinerant Justices, the 7th of *Edward I.* to shew his Title.

Gilbert Talbot, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, gave 200 *l. per ann.* Charities. for ever, to the poor of this Town. And here are two Charity-schools, one for thirty Boys and the other for thirty Girls. Here is a fine Stone-bridge over the *Don*, and a handsome Manor-house in the Park, where once grew an Oak, mentioned by *Mr. Evelyn*, to contain 10,000 Feet of Board in it.

Rotheram (163 Miles from *London*) so called from its Rotheram- standing near the conflux of the *Don* and the *Rother*, is a neat handsome Town, and has a fine Stone-bridge over the *Don*, upon which is a Charity-school for forty-two Boys, and an Alms-house, originally a College founded by *Rotheram* Archbishop of *York*.

Here is a Market on *Mondays*; and a Fair on *Whitsun-* Market Monday for horned Cattle and Sheep; and on *December 1*, Fairs. for Cattle and Horses.

Doncaster (160 Miles from *London*) so called from its Doncaster. situation upon the River *Don* or *Dun*, and the Castle, which once stood there. It is of *British* extraction, who called it *Caerdaun*, or the *City Daun*; and from thence the *Romans* called it *Danum*: It was burnt to the Ground by Lightning, in the Year 760; but it is now a noble, extensive, and populous Town, and a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen and a Com- Corpora- mon-council. Here are two strong and lofty Bridges over tion. the *Don*, and a long Causeway beyond them; a neat

Church with an admirable Steeple, and an Hospital dedicated to *St. Thomas*.

Trade. The support of this considerable Town is its situation upon the great northern Road from *London* to *Newcastle*, where there are fine Inns and the best Accommodation for all ranks and degrees of Travellers; and particularly the manufactures of Waistcoats and Breeches, Stockings and Gloves.

**Manu-
factures.**

**Market.
Fairs.**

The Market on *Saturdays* is well served with Corn, Cattle, &c. and here is a Fair on *April 5*, and *August 5*, *Nov. 25*, and *Monday* before *Old-Candlemas-day*, for Cattle and Pedlary.

Tickhill.

Tickhill, so called from a Mount on a Hill, on which anciently stood a Castle, which is to be seen to this Day, and appears to have been a place of some Distinction in the time of the *Saxons*, who made it a Liberty of itself, and head of a noble Signiory, called the Honour of *Tickhill*, which has a large extent of Jurisdiction, and to which a great many Manors owe suit and service. The only remains of the grandeur of its Buildings is the Church, which is a handsome large Fabrick. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*, but no Fair.

Honour.

Bawtre.

Bawtre, or *Bawtry*, (152 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Idle*, which parts this Riding from *Nottinghamshire*, is a Town about three Furlongs in length, and in a thriving way, by its situation, on the great northern Road to *Scotland*, and upon a navigable River, by which it is supplied with Stones and Lead from *Derbyshire*, and Iron-wares from *Sheffield*. It is well furnished with Inns; carries on a great trade in Mill-stones and Grind-stones, and, being the center of all Exportation from this Riding, conveys the Iron-ware to *Stockmill*, *Burton*, *Hull*, &c.

Trade.

**Market.
Fairs.**

The Market is well stored on *Saturdays*; and here is a Fair for Cattle and Horses on *Holy Thursday*, and on *November 22*, or old *Martinmas-day*.

Barnsley.

Barnsley, (177 Miles from *London*) commonly called *Black Barnsley*, on account of its sooty look, occasioned by the Smoak of the Forges, stands on the side of a Hill, and is about three Furlongs in length, a well built Town, and noted for its trade in Ware and Hardware.

**Market.
Fairs.**

Here is a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a very great Fair for horned Cattle and Swine on the *Wednesday* before the 28th of *February*; but if the 28th be on a *Wednesday*, then to be kept on the *Wednesday* before.

The

The same Fair is also kept on *May 12*, and *October 10*, which last is famous for Cheese and Goose-pies.

Wakefield (187 Miles from *London*) is situated upon the *Wakefield Calder*, which was made navigable hither, from *Castleforth* in 1698, and by an Act passed in 1740, the navigation of that River is continued from hence to *Ealand* and *Halifax*. It is a large well built Town, and famous so long ago as *Q. Elizabeth's* reign for Cloth-manufacture, Extensiveness, neat Buildings, great Markets, and its Bridge over the *Calder*, upon which *K. Edward IV.* built a Chapel, in memory of his Father *Richard*, Duke of *York*, and his partizans, killed here in the Battle of 1459. The Town continues in a thriving Condition; consists chiefly of three great Streets centering near the Church, which is a large and lofty *Gothic* Structure, with a lofty Spire. In the Market-place, which is but small, there is a beautiful Cross, being an open Colonnade of the *Doric* Order, supporting a Dome with an Ascent by an open circular pair of Stairs, leading to a Room that receives Light from a Turret at the top, for transacting publick business.

Though this Town is not a Corporation, it is said that there are more People in it, than in the City of *York*.

Lady Campden endowed a weekly Lecture in this Town, with 80*l.* per ann. and here is a good School-house for sixty-three Charity-children.

Here are two Markets on *Thursdays* and *Fridays*, weekly; and there are several Fairs, viz. on *July 4*, for Horses and Hard-ware; on *November 11*, for Horses and horned Cattle; and on *July 5* and *November 12* for Toys, Pleasure, &c. The *Friday* Market is for Woollen-cloth; but not so considerable as that at *Leeds*, though abundance of it is manufactured in and near *Wakefield*.

Huthersfield or *Huddersfield* (194 Miles from *London*) situated also on the *Calder*, is a considerable Town, and reckoned amongst those in this County, that have the greatest share in the clothing Trade.

Here is a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 24*, for Horses, and lean horned Cattle. The Market is noted for *Kersey's*.

Snaith (174 Miles from *London*) is a small Town near the conflux of the Rivers *Aire* and *Don*; but the River

Market.
Fairs.

is navigable, and it enjoys a pretty good Trade, with a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary on the first *Friday* in *April*, on *August* 10, and on the first *Friday* in *September*.

Halifax.

Halifax (120 Miles from *London*) stands on the left side of the *Calder*, extending from East to West, upon the descent of a high Hill; and it is a large and populous Town, convenient for Trade and very pleasant. It was anciently called *Hortone*, which was changed to *Halifax* by this Incident. A certain Clergyman being passionately in love with a young Woman, and not able to win her, cut her Head off in a mad Fit, and set it upon a Yew-tree; and it was visited by the People, as a holy Thing, by their pulling off the Boughs, to keep as holy Relicks, the Tree became a mere Trunk; and they were persuaded that the little veins, which were spread between the Bark and the Wood were the Hairs of the Virgin. This caused such a resort of Pilgrims to this Place, that, of a little Village of thirteen Houses, it became a large Town, and assumed the name of *Halifax* or *Hilig-fax*, *i. e.* *Holy Hair*; for *fax* is used by the *English*, on the other side of *Trent*, to signify *Hair*. But its present flourishing condition is to be dated from the settlement of the Woollen-manufactures on this Spot about three Centuries ago, and is now improved so greatly in *Kerseys*, and *Shalloons* especially, that it is supposed as much Business is done here, as in any other Town, famous for the cloathing Trade, in this County; and in those Branches, the Manufacturers at *Halifax*, have gained a Reputation above their Neighbours.

Woollen-
manufac-
ture.

It is remarkable also for the extent of its Parish; one of the most populous and extensive in *England*, twelve Miles in diameter, in which there is a stately venerable old Church and twelve Chapels, besides sixteen Meeting-houses, *viz.* Quakers, Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, and above 30,000 Inhabitants, all employed or concerned in the Woollen-manufacture.

Present
State.

The increase of Buildings in this Town, of late Years is prodigious, and the vast improvements of the Turn-pike-road, &c. have brought it to vie with the greatest of its neighbouring Towns, for size and beauty, as well as Trade.

About the first establishment of the Woollen-manufacture at *Halifax*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* the

the place was so pestered with Thieves, who robbed the Tenter-grounds of the clothes, that were obliged to be left all Night abroad upon Tenters, that a Law was made to impower the Magistrates of this Town to pass and execute sentence of Death upon all Offenders, in this manner. *viz.* By the *Halifax* Law, A Felon taken within the Liberty with Goods stolen out of the Liberties or Precincts of the Forest of *Hardwick*, shall after three Markets or meeting Days, within the Town of *Halifax*, next after his apprehension, be taken to the Gibbet there, and have his Head cut off from his Body. But then the fact must be certain and manifest, by being taken in the very act of Stealing, or by taking the Goods upon him, or by his own Confession; and the Goods stolen must be above the value of Thirteen-pence Half-penny. The Criminal was brought first before the Bailiff of *Halifax*, who presently summoned the Frithburgers within the several Towns of the Forest; and being found guilty, he was brought within a Week to the Scaffold and there beheaded by a peculiar Engine, *viz.* an Axe drawn up by a Pulley to the top of a wooden Engine, and fastened there with a Pin, which, when taken out the Axe fell down in an Instant and executed its Work. If he had stolen a Horse, an Ox, or any other Beast, it was led with him to the Scaffold, and there fastened by a Cord to the Pin that stayed the Axe; and when the Signal was given for the Execution, by the Juror's holding up one Hand, the Bailiff or his Servant whipped away the Beast, which plucked out the Pin, and let down the Axe to do its office of Decollation.

Hence arose that Proverb, in *Yorkshire*, amongst the Vagrants, and Beggars. From *Hell, Hull, and Halifax*, good Lord deliver us; intimating that they dreaded *Hull* and *Halifax* as much as *Hell* itself; because of the rigid discipline of *Hull* against Beggars, where all foreign Poor are whipped out of the Town, and their own are set to work; and because of the Proceedings above-mentioned against Thieves at *Halifax*.

The Market, in this populous Town, is kept on *Saturday*, and is always well provided with every necessary of Life; and thronged with prodigious Numbers of People to sell their Manufactures, and to buy Provisions; and here is a Fair for Horses on the 24th of *June*.

This Town has had the honour to be a Marquisate, and gave

Halifax
Law.

Hell, Hull,
and *Halifax* ex-
plained.

Fair.

A Marqui-
sate.

Barony and
Earldom.

gave title of Marquis to the Family of *Savile*; it was afterwards a Barony and an Earldom, and gave title of Earl and Baron to the Right Hon. *George Montague Dunk*, Earl of *Halifax*, Viscount *Sunbury* and Baron *Halifax*. But the Title by his Death is become extinct.

Leeds.

Leeds (195 Miles from *London*) is allowed to be a *British* Foundation, and derived from *Llwydd*, i. e. a pleasant situation, or from the Saxon Word, *Leod*, i. e. People; meaning, that it was a populous Town in the Saxon times. It has also been a Place of Strength, whose Castle, though there can be found no Signs of it now, was besieged by King *Stephen* in his march to *Scotland*. *Leeds* stands on the North-side of the River *Aire*, which is navigable, and over which there is a substantial stone Bridge, that joins the Town to the Suburbs, which are very extensive; and take the whole together, *Leeds* is much bigger than many of our Cities, and is one of the largest and most flourishing Towns in *England*, and has been a long time famous for the Woollen-manufacture. The Streets are broad, paved, and well built, chiefly in the modern taste, with brick Houses.

Woollen-
manufac-
ture.

Here is a fine old Church dedicated to *St. Peter*. It is a spacious, strong, and very ancient Fabrick, and seems to have been the patch-work of several Ages; yet it is a venerable Pile, built in the cathedral Fashion, the Walls all of Free-stone; and the Roof supported with three rows of *Gothic* Pillars: the Ceiling is the delivering of the Law to *Moses*, finely painted in *Fresco*, by *Parmentier*. The Steeple is founded upon four prodigious large Pillars and Arches. Here are two other Churches; one of which built so late as in the Year 1726, or thereabouts. Here are also places of Worship under the toleration Act; amongst which the Presbyterian Meeting-house, called the *New Chapel*, and erected in the Year 1691, is the statelyst in those Parts.

Charities.

Here is an Hospital for the relief of the honest Poor, who had been industrious; a Free-school and a Library; a stately Cross for the conveniency of the Market; a magnificent Hall, where are sold great quantities of white Cloth, with a Cupola and Bell at top, like *Blackwell-Hall*, to give notice when the Sale begins; a noble Moot or *Guild-Hall*, adorned with a Statue of *Queen Anne* in white Marble; a Work-house, in which poor Children are taught to mix Wool, and perform other easy parts of the Woollen-manufacture; three Alms-houses, and two Charity-schools.

schools, in which one hundred Boys are taught, maintained, and decently cloathed in blue.

Leeds was first incorporated by King *Charles I.* but it was re-incorporated by King *Charles II.* by the name of the Corporation. Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants.

Here is a Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. The Cloth-Market begins at six o'clock in summer, and at five o'clock in winter, and is so stocked with piles of Cloth for sale, as surprises a stranger at the first view thereof. This Cloth Market is kept in the broad part of *Briggate*, and the Goods are exposed on boards laid on tressels, and the Clothiers bring out their Cloth from the Inns during the ringing of the Market-bell; when the bell ceases, the Chapmen come into Market, where they match their Patterns, and treat for the Cloth in a few words, and with a whisper, because the Clothiers stand so near one another; in which manner it has been known 50,000*l.* worth of Cloth has been sold in an hour's time. The bell rings again at half an hour past eight, and the scene changes: The Clothiers and their Chapmen, with their tressels, disappear, and make room for the Linen-drappers, Hardwaremen, Shoemakers, Fruiterers, &c. and at the same time the Shambles are well stored with all sorts of Flesh and Fish.

Here is a Fair for Horses and Hardware on *July 10*, Fair. and for ditto and Horned Cattle on *November 8*.

This Town had the honour of being a Dukedom, A Duke-giving title of Duke to the family of *Osborne*, Sir *Thomas Osborne* being the first so created by King *William III.*

Bradford (120 Miles from *London*) is another large populous Town, and was garrisoned for the Parliament against King *Charles I.* and has been for many years eminent for the Woollen Manufacture. Here is a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair for Horned Cattle and Household Furniture on *March 14* and *June 28*, and on *December 20*, a large Fair for Hogs.

Aberforth, (185 Miles from *London*) on the Roman Causeway, is famous for a Manufacture of Pins. The River *Cork* runs under the Town; and near it is still to be seen the foundation of an old fortification, called *Castle-Carey*. Here is a Market on *Wednesdays*; and a Fair for Horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on the last *Wednesday* in *April*, *May*, and after *October 18*.

Sherburne,

Sherburne. *Sherburne*, (181 Miles from *London*) qu. *Sheer*, i. e. *Clear*, and *burne*, i. e. *brook*, or rivulet, taking its name from the Clearness of the Rivulet that runs by it, is a populous Town, about half a Mile in length. It is of that ancient date, that we read of its being given by King *Athelstan* to the See of *York*, whose Bishops had a Palace here formerly. Here is a Harbour for Barges at the conflux of the *Werfe* and *Ouse*; a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Flax and Horses on the 6th of *October*.

Market. This Town is remarkable for plenty of Cherries, and a sort of Stone, which is dug soft out of the Quarry, and grows hard and durable when exposed to wind and weather. Here is an Hospital or School erected and endowed by *Robert Hangale*, Esq; for the bed, board, cloathing, and education of twenty-four poor Orphans from seven to fifteen years of age, and then to be put out Apprentices, or sent to the University, with an allowance of forty Marks a year for four poor Scholars at *St. John's College, Cambridge*.

Trade. *Selby*, (182 Miles from *London*) situated on the River *Ouse*, is famous in History for being the place of the nativity of King *Henry I.* King *William the Conqueror* built an Abbey in this Town, to which, in process of time, were annexed great privileges, one of which was for its Abbot to sit in Parliament. Its present felicity is owing to the Navigation of the *Ouse*, which brings up large Vessels to this Town, and engages several Merchants to settle in it, which, though small, is very populous. Here is a handsome Church, and a Free-school.

Market. The Market is on *Mondays*; and there is a Fair on *Easter Tuesday*, *June 22*, and *Oct. 10*, for Cattle, Wool, Lime, Tin, and Copper Ware.

Tadcaster. *Tadcaster*, (187 Miles from *London*) situated on the *Werfe*, or *Wharf*, not far from its conflux with the *Ouse*, being near the meeting of the Road from *Chester* and that from *Cambridge* to *York*. It is well provided for, and much frequented by Travellers. It appears, by the many pieces of *Roman Coins*, &c. dug up in and about this Town, the marks of a Trench quite round the Town, and the Platform of an old Castle (out of whose Ruins the Stone-bridge was built about one hundred and sixty years ago over the Wharf) that this was once a *Roman Station*, and is supposed to have been originally called *Calcarium*, which the

Saxons

Saxons turned into *Calcaſter*, or the Caſtle at the Limeſtone Quarries, with which Stone this Neighbourhood ſtill abounds, and ſupplies *York* and all the County round for building.

Here is a Market on *Thurſdays*; and it is a populous Market-Town, about three Furlongs in length; but there is no Fair.

Weatherby, (192 Miles from *London*) ſituated on the *Weatherby*, is about half a Mile long, and enjoys a conſiderable Trade; with a Market on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair on *Ascenſion-day*, *Auguſt* 5, and *November* 22, for Horſes, Sheep, and Hogs. Weatherby. Market. Fairs.

Skipton, (221 Miles from *London*) generally called *Skipton*, *Skipton upon Craven*, becauſe it ſtands in the middle of that part of the *Weſt-riding* called *Craven*, (which is a rocky and very wild, unfightly place) and not far from the River *Aire*, hid as it were by the ſteep Precipices that ſurround it, is almoſt a Mile long, indifferently large and well built, conſidering the manner of building in theſe mountainous parts. This Town was anciently ſtilled the Honour of *Skipton in Craven*, and protected by a ſtrong and beautiful Caſtle. At preſent this Town is a handſome place, with a large Church, in which there is a valuable Library. Here alſo is a Grammar-ſchool, and a Clerk's or Song-ſchool, in which all the Town Boys are taught to read, ſay their Catechiſm, and ſing *Pſalms*, by the Pariſh Clerk: A Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair on *March* 23, for Horned Cattle and Sheep; on *Palm-Sunday Eve*, for Horſes; on *Eaſter Eve*, for Cattle and Sheep; on the firſt, ſecond and third *Tueſdays* after *Eaſter*, for Horned Cattle; on *Whiſſun Eve*, for Linen Cloth and Mercery; on *Auguſt* 5, for Horſes and Cloth; on *November* 20, for Horned Cattle; and on *November* 22, for Horſes, Broad Cloth, and Pedlary. Library. Schools. Market. Fairs.

Ripley (204 Miles from *London*) conſiſts chiefly of one Street, about half a Mile long; on the River *Nyd*, over which here is a Bridge; but is noted for nothing except for its plentiful production of Liguorice. Here is a Market on *Fridays*; and a Fair on *Auguſt* 25, 26, and 27, for Sheep, Horned Cattle, and Linen. Ripley. Market. Fair.

Befides theſe Market-towns, we meet with ſeveral Villages, and Places worthy of our attention; as,

In the Wapentake of *Aybridge*, *Almonbury*, though *Almonbury* now *ry*.

now a mean Village, was once the royal Seat of the Saxon Kings, and graced with a Church dedicated to St. *Alban*, on which account it was called *Albanbury*, now corruptly *Almonbury*.

Medley.

Medley, a Village so called from its situation between the *Calder* and *Aire*, just at their conflux, about five Miles from *Wakefield*, is remarkable for the fine Seat of the family of *Savile*, whose present possessor is Sir *George Savile*, Bart. in which curious Seat are many things remarkable, but none more so than the Long Gallery, in the windows of which are painted the Arms of the *Yorkshire* Nobility, as they were in Queen *Elizabeth's* days.

In the Wapentake of *Barkston* there is

Berwick.

Berwick in *Elmet*, so called from its production of Bere, i. e. *Bread-corn*, and *Pic*, a Village so called, because it was the granary of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Things remarkable in this place are, (1) The Mount called the *Hall Tower-hill*, six Perches high, and surrounded with two Trenches; (2.) A *Roman Agger*, on the North-side of the Town, both very high and steep; and (3.) Part of a *Roman Way* from *Bramham-moor*, which Way is called *Wendell-hill*, from its winding towards *Hall Tower-hill*, from which is a fine prospect over the adjoining Country.

Fagerbourn.

Fagerbourn, noted for several Quarries of Alabaster, (called *Plaister*) which, nigh the surface, is soft, and rises in thin flakes two or three Inches thick; but that which lies deeper is thicker and harder. The coarsest of this Stone is used for Plaistering, the hardest and finest for Images and Funeral Monuments, some pieces of it being a ton weight and more.

Huddleston

Huddleston, a small Village near *Sherburn*, is famous for a noble Quarry of Stone, from which was fetched most of the Stone wherewith King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel at *Westminster* was built, and is reputed the finest Stone in *England*.

Ledsham.

Ledsham, or *Ledsam*, which is a Hamlet or Boundary of the Extent or Marshes of *Leeds*. Here is a Church dedicated to *All-Saints*; and near the Church-yard is an Alms-house, well built and endowed, for ten aged People, at 10*l.* per Annum, and with two rooms and a garden each. The Vicar of this Church has under his care the

Townships

Townships of *Ledsham*, *Newton*, *Fairburn*, and part of *Ledstone*.

Ledstone, a Village, as its name imports a Delf of Stone, Ledstone. is famous for several noted Quarries, distinguished by the names of the Owners, viz. (1.) *Huddleston*, which yields a delicate sort of Stone, soft at its first digging, so that it may be cut or wrought with a knife, but hardens in the air, and becomes so white, that Chimney-pieces and Monuments are made of it, almost as fine as Marble. (2.) *Peterspoff*, so called because *York Minster*, dedicated to St. Peter, was built out of it.

In the Wapentake of *Claro* we find

Alborough, or *Ealdbury*, i. e. the *Old-borough*, now a Alborough Village, built upon the spot where once stood the *Roman City Isurium Brigantum*, which contained within its walls sixty acres, being almost an exact square, upon a declining Hill, towards the *Ure* on the North-side. In the Vestry-wall of the Church is placed the figure of *Pan*, or *Silvanus*, in one rough Stone niched.

Primchale, a small Village, but in the reign of King Primchale. *Edward II.* it was a Market-town; and there was a Fair kept here, by Charter, on the Eve and Feast of St. *Michael*.

Spofford was also a Market-town, whose Market was Spofford. kept on *Fridays*, by Charter, dated 8 *Henry III.* but that privilege is now discontinued.

At *Wichley* there is a Free-school well endowed. Wichley.

In the Wapentake of *Morley* we find

Beeston, which is a considerable Town in the Parish of Beeston. *Leeds*, and takes its name from the ancient family of *Beeston*, whose Seat was at this place. Here is a Chapel of great antiquity, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but it has no parochial dues belonging to it. Here also is a fine Hospital, and well endowed for Widows. This Town is most noted for the Manufacture of Bone-lace, Straw-hats, Manufactures. Hat-bands, and Baskets.

Bradley, the Seat and Estate of the family of the *Sewels*, Bradley. one of whom, Sir *Henry Sewel*, has eternized his name by founding two Mathematical Lectures in the University of *Oxford*.

Hunsleet, a Village of repute from its strange growth Hunsleet. and increase from a Dog's-kennel, as its name imports, to an eminent Town for Clothiers, and then to a Corporation,

Corporation.

Cloth Manufacture.

poration, made by King *Charles II.* because by their diligence in the art and mystery of making Woollen Cloth of different fineness and texture, called Northern Dorens, they had much increased the Crown revenues. It is now a populous Town.

Robin Hood's Sepulchre.

In the Park near *Kirkley* is the Monument of *Robin Hood*, where that generous Robber lies interred. He lived in the reign of King *Richard II.* whose Epitaph, according to *Dr. Gale*, is as follows:

Here undernead dis laid stean
Lais robert earl of Huntington
Nea ereir ver az hie sa gueud
An pipl kauld im robin heud
Lick utlawz hi an is men
Vil england niver si agen.

Obijt 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

Middle.

Middle, which abounds with good Coal and Wood.

In the Wapentake of *Osgoidcroffe* we find

Ferry-bridge.

Ferrybridge, though it is nothing but a Bridge over the *Are*, has been rendered famous for a battle fought upon it between the *Lancastrians* and *Yorkists*.

Hemsworth Hospital.

At *Hemsworth* is an Hospital founded by *Dr. Robert Halgate*, Archbishop of *York*, for ten poor aged Men and ten poor Women, with an allowance of 10*l.* per Annum each. Here also is a good Free-school.

School.

In the Wapentake of *Skirack* we find

Odey.

Otley, (207 Miles from *London*) which, though it has a right to a Market on *Tuesdays*, avails itself very little upon that privilege; and it is no otherwise memorable than for its situation upon a large craggy Cliff, called *Chevin*. Here is a Fair kept for Horned Cattle and Household-goods on *August 1* and *November 15*.

Fair.

Near *Adle* were discovered, in the year 1702, the footsteps of a Roman Town, and it is supposed to be the *Burgodunum*. At a little distance from it is a Roman Camp, about four chains broad, and five long, surrounded with a single vallum.

Burgodunum.

Bingley.

Bingley, a Village upon the River *Are*, which, though the Church is only a Vicarage, has six Hamlets belonging to it, and was noted in Queen *Anne's* reign by the creation
for

of *Robert Benson*, Esq; Baron of *Bingley*. Here is a Fair Fair.
for Horned Cattle on *January* 25, and for Horned Cattle,
Sheep, and Linen, on *August* 25, 26, and 27.

Bramley, a Township belonging to *Leeds*, is famous *Bramley*.
for an excellent Quarry or Delf of Slates to cover
Houses.

Ilkeley, an ancient *Roman Town*, supposed to be the *Ilkeley*. old *Olicana* of *Ptolemy*, was the station where the second Cohort of the Legions was quartered.

Kigley, a Village of about one hundred Houfes, fitu- Kigley.
ated pleasantly in a Valley, at the meeting of two Brooks,
which fall into the *Are* a Mile below the Town. Where
the Brooks join there is a Stone-bridge of one arch.
Henry Keigley, in the reign of *Edward 1.* procured from
the faid King the privilege of a Market, a Fair, and Free-
warren; fo that none might enter into thefe Grounds to
chafe there, or with a defign to catch any thing pertain-
ing to the faid Warren, without the permission and leave
of the Lord of the Manor. The Market has been difcon-
tinued; but there is a Fair kept here for Horned Cattle, Fair.
Brafs, Pewter, and Pedlary, on *May 8.* and *November 8.*

At about a Mile distance to the West is a Spring of good Water that never fails, which, conveyed in stone troughs through the chief streets, affords water to every family at their own door. The Parish is six Miles long, and two broad, and lies sixty Miles from the East and West Seas: Yet at the high and West-end of it, near *Camelcrops*, is a rising Ground, from the sides of which the Springs on the East-side run to the East Sea, and those of the West to the West Sea.

Kirkstall, where we see the remains of an ancient *Cistercian* Abbey. Here are several Mills for grinding Corn, and for fulling Cloth; a small Bridge over the Goit or Sluice; a large Stone-bridge over the River *Aire*; some *Danish* Works; a Well from which the Abbey was supplied with water by pipes; and an Iron Forge, with a Mill for slitting Iron into rods and small bars.

Offinthorp, or *Ofwinthorp*, which was once a royal *Offinthorp*. Village, and the Mansion of *Ofwin*, King of the *Nor-thumbrians*.

In the Wapentake of *Staincross* we find

An Hospital at *Burton Grange* for six poor Widows, *Burton*
 N n 2 *endowed Grange.*

endowed with 40s. a year each. A School well endowed at *Darton*.

Slaidburn. At *Slaidburn* there is a Fair for Cattle on *February 14*, *April 15*, *August 1*, and *October 20*, by Charter, procured from King *Henry III.* by *Edmund de Lacy*, then Lord of the Manor.

Worsborough. *Worsborough*, or *Warsborough*, otherwise *Warspur*, a pleasant Village two Miles from *Barnesley*, and worthy to be taken notice of for its beautiful parochial Chapel, and a Free-school, both erected by *John Reyney*, Esq; Citizen of *London*, who, A.D. 1632, gave 30*l.* per Annum for the better maintenance of the Minister, School-master, and Poor, to be paid quarterly every year by the *Drapers Company* in *London*. And here is an excellent Library, given by the celebrated Dr. *Obadiah Walker*, who was born and educated in this Town, became Master of University College, *Oxon*, for many years; and, being prevailed upon by Mr. *Abraham Woodhead* to renounce the Reformed Religion, he became a great stickler, both by his pen, and by his endeavours otherwise, to pull down the Church of *England*, and to introduce and establish *Popery*, in the reign of King *James II.* He lies buried on the South-side of *St. Pancras Church-yard*, near *London*, under a flat Stone, with this Superscription:

Per bonam famam et infamiam.
Obiit O. W.

In the Wapentake of *Stancliffe* and *Newcrosse* we find
Gisborn. *Gisborn*, or *Guisborn*, (219 Miles from *London*) represented to be a Market-town, but that is a mistake;
Fair. though here is a Fair for Horned Cattle on *Easter Monday*, on *Monday* fortnight and the *Monday* month after *Easter*, and on the *Saturday* following the *Monday* month after *Easter*; on *Monday* five weeks after *Easter* for Pedlary; and on the 18th and 19th of *September* for Pedlary and Horned Cattle.

Settle. *Settle*, (238 Miles from *London*) which has a right to a Market on *Tuesdays*, and is a very good Town, though much reduced from its prior condition. Here is kept up
Fair. a Fair for Horned Cattle on *Tuesday* before *Palm-Sunday*; on *Thursday* before *Good-Friday*, and every other *Friday* till *Whitsunday*; on *April 26*, for Sheep; and on *August 18*
to

to 21, and on the first *Tuesday* after *October* 27, for horned Cattle, Leather, Wool, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

At *Bolton*, a Free-school founded by *Robert Beyl*, Esq; Bolton, and here is a Fair on the 28th of *June* for Cattle and Fair. Pedlary.

At *Gigleswick*, a Village upon the *Ribble*, is the most noted Spring in *England* for ebbing and flowing. It is at the foot of a very high Hill, and ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an hour, subsiding three-fourths of a yard at the reflux, though thirty Miles from the Sea. Here is a noted School, founded and well endowed by one Mr. *Bridges*. Gigleswick. Spring. School.

Near the Village called *Hellifield Pele* is a Chapel with eight Alms-houses. Hellifield Pele.

Stainborough, a small Village, famous only for giving the title of Baron to the Earl of *Strafford*, who has a noble Seat here. Stainborough. A Barony.

At *Thornton*, a Free-school. Thornton.

At *Waddington*, a Village on the *Ribble*, an Hospital for ten Widows and a Chaplain, founded and endowed by Mr. *Robert Parker*. Waddington.

In the Wapentake of *Strafford* and *Tickhill* we find

Thorn, (167 Miles from *London*) which is intituled to a Market on *Wednesdays*; but we are informed it has been long discontinued. It is situated in the *Marshy Island*, to drain which Land, or Marsh, there is a Cut of an extraordinary breadth, and ten Miles long from *Thorn* to *Gowle*. Here is a Fair for Horned Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary, on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* after *June* 11, and the said days after *October* 11. Thorn. Fair.

At *Arksey*, a Free school for poor Children, and an Hospital or Alms-house for twelve ancient poor People, and 5*l.* per Annum each. Arksey.

At *Coningsburgh*, or *Connisborough*, the ruins of an old Castle, called in *British* *Caer-Conan*, i. e. *The City of a King*, which the *Saxons* changed into *Cyning*, or *Coningsbyrgh*, i. e. *The King's Tower or Fort*, and situated upon a Rock. This Castle, as appears by the Out-walls, has been a large strong building, situated upon a pleasant ascent from the River *Don*, but much overtopped by the Hill on which the Town stands. *Coningsburgh* was of such note under the *Saxons*, as to have twenty-eight Towns under its jurisdiction: And it is situated in such a pleasant

THE PRESENT STATE OF

pleasant Country, as can scarce be equalled in *England*, for its fertility, and other unusual circumstances: For, if we make it the center of a circle of about eight or nine miles semidiameter, it incloseth most of the Wapentake of *Strafford* and *Tickhill*, with part of *Staincross* and *Osgoldcross*, containing in that compass

- 6 large Market-towns
- 120 Villages
- 6 large Woods of Oak
- Many considerable Mines of Coal, Iron-stone, Lime-stone, and Quarries of good Stone for building
- 9 large Stone-bridges
- 40 Water Corn mills
- 6 Noblemen's Seats
- 60 Gentlemen's Seats
- 15 Parks
- 2 Navigable Rivers, besides many small Brooks.

Drax.

At *Drax*, an Hospital and a School, endowed with 100*l.* per Annum, by *Charles Read*, Esq; an *Irish* Judge, for the maintenance of the Poor and the Master.

Hatfield.

Hatfield, a Village which is remarked never to be haunted or visited with Rats.

Lindham.

Lindham, which is a Village where the Sparrows never come, though there is good Corn-land about it.

Temple-borough.

At *Temple-borough*, a Roman Fortification, whose area is about 200 paces long, and 120 broad, besides the Agger, surrounded with a Trench, 37 paces deep from the middle of the Rampire to the bottom, but somewhat injured at the north-east corner by the River *Don*. On the other side of it is another Trench, upon which are large Trees; and there was lately a Chesnut-tree without Bark, in most parts so big as scarcely to be fathomed by three men.

Wentworth.

Wentworth Woodhouse, which is the original Family-seat of the Family of *Wentworths*, Earls of *Strafford*, and gives title of Viscount to that noble Earl.

Wheatley

At *Wheatley*, on the River *Don*, a School to instruct the poor of the Parish, and an Hospital for twelve poor People of the Parish, with 5*l.* a year each, founded by *Bryan Cook*, Esq;

Of the EAST-RIDING.

The *East-Riding*, so called from its situation on the East-side of the City of *York*, is bounded on the East by the *German Ocean*, on the South by the *Æstuary* of the *Humber*, on the West by the *Derwent*, and on the North by the *Derwent* and *German Ocean*; and is divided into six Wapentakes, viz. (1.) *Buckcrosse*, (2.) *Dickering*, (3.) *Holderneffe*, (4.) *Hartshill*, (5.) *Howdenshire*, (6.) *Ouse* and *Derwent*; and the four Divisions of *Bainton*, *Holm*, *Hunsley*, and *Wilton*.

This Riding is the smallest of the three.

The Air is not allowed to be so wholesome as in the other parts of this County, because it is affected by the feculent vapours that naturally rise from the Sea and the River *Humber*, which wash the East and the South-sides. However, this inconvenience is made up by the advantages of a fruitful Soil near the Sea, and the considerable Trade carried on by Shipping in the Ports of *Hull*, *Bridlington*, &c. As to the inland parts of this Riding, the Hills raise the Towns and Villages so high, that they seem to breathe a more pure Air.

The Soil of this Riding is not to compare with the fertility of the other Ridings; for the mountainous part, called *York-wolds*, on *Yorkshire-hills*, are barren, sandy, dry, and very thinly inhabited, extending themselves a considerable distance into the Division of *Bainton*, and the Wapentakes of *Buckcrosse* and *Dickering*. The South-east part, called *Holderneffe*, is very fruitful, and even the *Wolds* produce some Corn, and feed great numbers of Black Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, which are generally sent to the Marshes to fatten. And the Soil about these *Wolds* abounds with Chalk, Flint, Fire-stone, &c. and in divers parts of it there are Mines of Coal, and Quarries of Free-stone.

The Rivers that water this Riding are principally the *Humber*, *Derwent*, *Hull*, and *Fowlness*; which three last empty themselves into the first, and so pass into the Sea.

The *Humber* is a *Saxon* name; and from it all that part of the Country which lay on the North side of this River, was by them called in general *Northumberland*; and seems to be derived from the *British* word *Aber*, the

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Mouth of a River, given to this by way of excellence, because through its Channel so many other Rivers discharge themselves into the Ocean.

It is the largest *Æstuary*, and the best stored with Fish, of any in these parts. At every Tide it flows as the Sea doth, and at the ebb returns its own waters, with those borrowed from the Ocean, to it again with such a great force and noise, as is frightful to strangers, and makes its navigation dangerous.

Trent. The *Trent* also runs into the *Humber* over-against *Foulness*, where it meets with the *Ouse*.

Derwent. The *Derwent*, or *Derwentio*, a fine River, well stored with a variety of Fish, rises near a Village called *Leberston*, in the North of this Riding, and not far from the Sea-side, and passing along the Western borders of it, falls into the *Ouse* at *Barmby*, and so is carried into the *Humber*.

Hull. The *Hull* rises in the *Wolds*, and being increased with the conflux of many Brooks, becomes navigable at *Beverley*; abounds with good Fish; passes into the *Humber* at *Kingsion*, and adds its name to that Sea-port, which from thence is called *Kingsion* upon *Hull*, and commonly called *Hull* only.

Foulness. *Foulness* is no more than a large Brook, which rises at *Godmanham*, a little up in the Country, and falls into the *Humber* just at its junction with the *Ouse*.

Medicinal Springs. As to the Waters of a preternatural nature, or medicinal, this Riding does not abound with such. The only Spaw that appears is found in a Pasture called *Swinemoor*, about a mile from *Beverley*, which inwardly is said to be a great drier; and used outwardly, by way of wash, kills all scorbutic scurf, all sorts of scabs, and very much helps the King's-evil.

Fuel. Here is no want of Wood nor Turf; but Pit-coal is so cheap, that little else is used for firing.

Chief Towns. The chief Towns in this Riding are *Beverley*, *Kingsion* upon *Hull*, and *Headon*, which are parliamentary Boroughs; *Burlington*, *Wighton*, *Howden*, and *Pocklington*, Market-towns.

Beverley. *Beverley*, (181 Miles from *London*) anciently called *Beverlac*, i. e. a Lake of *Bever* or *Castors*, with which the River *Hull*, that washes it, is said to have formerly abounded. It is situated upon the River *Hull*, upon a

Cut

Cut or Creek, called *Beverley-Beck*, that runs into the River *Hull*, and is navigable for Vessels of large burden, being cleansed, deepened and widened by virtue of an Act of Parliament, that passed in the year 1727. And it is above a mile in length, spacious and well paved, containing four Parishes, well built and inhabited, and rendered very pleasant by several Springs running through it. But there are no more than two Parish Churches left standing, namely, the Minster, dedicated to St. *John*, and St. *Mary's*. The parochial Churches that are lost were, one dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which Parish is annexed to St. *Mary's*; and St. *Martin's*, annexed to St. *John's*. And St. *John's* and St. *Mary's* are reputed to be the finest and largest parochial Churches in the Kingdom. Churches.

The Minster, or St. *John's*, was built originally by *John of Beverley*, who resigned the Archbishoprick of *York*, about the year 721; on whose account *Athelstan* and other *Saxon* Kings endowed this Town with extraordinary Privileges and Immunities, amongst which we find Sanctuary for Debtors, &c. and Exemption from Toll in every Town and Port of *England*. But the present Structure is of a much later date; for the old Church was burnt down in the year 1188. It is a very neat Structure, and the Roof an Arch of Stone. The length from East to West is 334 feet four inches; the breadth of the Transept from North to South 167 feet 6 inches; and that of the Nave and side Isles 64 feet 3 inches. At the upper end of the Choir, which is paved with Marble of four different colours, stands the Seat called *Freed-stool*, i. e. the Chair of Sanctuary, formerly placed in this Church for Criminals. It is of one entire Stone, with a Well of Water behind it, and is said to have been brought from *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. At the West-end of the Body of this Church there is a beautiful large Font of Agate-stone. Minster.

This Church was so run to decay at the beginning of this Century, that the North-end Wall of the great cross Isle hung over three foot and an half; but it was beautifully repaired in 1710, by the help of a Brief, and the royal bounty of King *George I.* who contributed a sum of money, and gave the Stone for it from the dissolved Monastery of St. *Mary's* in *York*. Sir *Michael Wharton* gave 500*l.* in his life-time for the same purpose; and by his

his last will bequeathed 4000*l.* as a perpetual fund for keeping their Minster in repair. And Mr. *Thornton*, of *York*, saved the Church a great deal of money, by contriving an ingenious Machine, which screwed up the North-end Wall to its proper level.

Near the Minster, on the South-side, is an old Building, called *Hullgarth*, said to have been the dwelling-place of *John of Beverley*, which is now a Court of Record, called the *Provost's Court*, wherein all causes, except Titles of Lands, may be tried, arising within the Liberties of the Town, which are very large, including about one hundred Towns and parts of Towns in *Hol-derness*, and other parts of this Riding.

Free-School.

Here is a Free-school with two Fellowships, six Scholarships, and three Exhibitions in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, belonging to it. Here also we find a Workhouse, several Alms-houses; a beautiful Cross upon eight free-stone Columns in the Market-place, which contains four Acres; a common Goal, built at a considerable expence about twenty-five years ago; and a Charity-school for twenty-six Boys and four Girls, taught, cloathed, and maintained.

Borough.

This Town is a Borough by prescription, and has, with little intermission, sent two Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 26 *Edward I.* and it was incorporated very early; but the Body Politic now acts under the Charter of *Queen Elizabeth*, who incorporated the Town of *Beverley* by the name of Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen, &c. And this being the nearest Town of any note to the center of this Riding, the Sessions for this part are always held here; for which purpose here is as fine a Sessions-house as any of the like nature in the Kingdom, with a spacious beautiful Hall, a public Garden and Walks; and a House and Office for the public register of Deeds, Wills, &c. that affect any Lands, &c. in this Riding.

Corporation.

A Mar-quisate.

Beverley has also the honour to give the title of Marquis to the most noble Prince *Charles Douglas, Duke of Dover and Queensberry*.

Market.

Here is a good Market on *Wednesdays* for Cattle, and *Saturdays* for Corn, Fish, Fowls, and all Provisions; and a Fair on the *Thursday* before the 14th of *February*, on *Ascension day, July 5,* and *November 5,* for Beasts, Horses,

Fair.

Horfes, and Sheep: But that which begins about nine days before *Ascension-day*, is the most remarkable; it is kept in a Street leading to the Minster-garth, and called *Londoner-street*. because the *Londoners* on this occasion bring down Wares, and furnish the Country Tradesmen with all sorts of Commodities by wholesale.

The principal Manufactures in *Beverley* and its Environs are Malt, Oat-meal, tann'd Leather, and Bone-lace, amongst the inferior Class of People. The Trade of this Town is also much increased since *Beverley-beck* has been made navigable for Vessels of burden. Manufac-
tures.

Kingston upon Hull, (172 Miles from *London*) commonly called *Hull*, was originally named *Wick*, and a place for keeping Cows and Sheep. But its situation being liked by King *Edward I.* he purchased the Land, and founded a Town, which he called *Kingston*, made it a Harbour for Shipping, and a free Burgh, and endowed it with divers Privileges. The Walls and Town-ditch were made with leave from King *Edward II.* King *Richard II.* gave the present Harbour; and by Act of Parliament 33 *Henry VIII.* the Privileges of this Town were confirmed; and in his 37th, it was erected into an Honour. And by an Act in the 9 *William III.* the Inhabitants were enabled to erect Workhouses and Houses of Correction. Hull.

The first Trade that enriched this Town was in *Iceland Trade*. *Fish* dried and hardened, and called *Stock-fish*, not on account of its hardness, but because that Trade was begun and carried on by a joint Stock. One side of this Town lies open to the Sea, the other to the Land, but so low, that by cutting the Sea-banks they can lay the Country under Water for five miles round.

Some say it was incorporated by King *Edward III.* in the fifth year of his reign; and that it was first governed by a Warden, then by a Bailiff, then by a Mayor and Bailiff; and that at last King *Henry VI.* did grant them a Mayor, Sheriff, Town-clerk, Sword and Mace-bearers, and that it should be a Town and County incorporated of itself. It is large, close built, and exceeding populous.

A strong Citadel was built here in 1621, including the Churches, Castle and a Blockhouse. It has two Churches, the *Trinity* or *High-Church*, *St. Mary's* or the *Low-Church*. &c.

The

Trinity-
house.

The *Trinity* is a spacious and beautiful building, and has a Library in it. *St. Mary's* is supposed to have been the Chapel-royal, when King *Henry VIII.* resided in this Town. Here also are several Meeting-houses of different denominations, an handsome Exchange, a Custom-house, a Wool-house, now made use of to lay up Lead for sale, and an Engine for making salt Water fresh. Near the High-church is built a Free-school, with the Merchants-hall over it, who have founded and endowed an Hospital, called *Trinity-house*, in which are maintained many distressed Seamen and their Widows, both of *Hull* and other Places, Members of this Port. It consists of a Chapel, and four rows of Chambers, two below stairs and two above; in one of which the Brethren of the Society have their meeting, and in another they make Sails, in which this Town drives a great Trade. This House is governed by twelve elder Brothers, six Assistants, two Wardens, and two Stewards. The Wardens are chosen yearly out of the elder Brethren, by the majority of them and the six Assistants and the younger Brethren; but the Stewards are chosen out of the younger Brethren. And this Body-corporate have power to determine in Sea-affairs between the Masters and Sailors; but not contrary to Law. *John Angel*, Esq; of *Stockwell* in *Surrey*, Proprietor of the Lights upon the *Spurne*, voluntarily gives 40*l.* per Annum to this House towards the help and relief of their Poor.

Greenland-
house,
God's-
house, and
other Cha-
rities.

There is a stately Bridge over the *Hull*, with fourteen Arches; near which is a Building called the *Greenland-house*; and near it is an Hospital called *God's-house*, which with the Chapel on the North-side of it was founded by *Michael de la Pole* in 1584, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1673. Near to this Chapel, to the East, is a new Hospital, built in 1663, for the better reception of the Poor belonging to the other House. And in 10 *William III.* a large Hospital or Workhouse was built in this Town, by Act of Parliament, for employing the Poor. There are other Hospitals in and about this Town, and a Charity-school for the instruction and maintenance of a great number of poor Children. Over the Door of the Hospital, founded by Mr. *George Crowle*, A. D. 1661, is this remarkable Inscription:

Da dum tempus habes; tibi propria sit manus heres.

Auferet hoc nemo, quod dabis ipse Deo.

Mr.

Mr. Skinner left a Fund for the distribution of *eight Dozen* of Bread for ever, on the *first Sunday* of every Month.

Here is a great Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. King *Charles II.* in the year 1667, granted this Town two Marts a year, *viz.* on *July 10,* and *December 10,* and five days after each. But now we can't learn that there is any other Fair than on the 10th of *October*, for *Horses* and *Toys*. Marts.

As to the Trade of this Town, it is found by the Revenue of the Customs to be the most considerable of any Town in this part of *England*. For it has not only a very considerable inland Traffic, but employs almost as many Merchant-ships as any upon this Coast. One thing has contributed especially to its increase of Trade, and to its being the center of the Navigation, and that is, the great number of large Rivers, which fall through the *Humber* into the Sea, near it. By which Rivers, made navigable, *Hull* carries on a Commerce and Navigation with a very great part of *England*, particularly the inland Counties; that have no foreign Trade by any other Channel. These Rivers are, the *Hull*, from *Beverley-beck*; the *Ouse*, navigable up to *York*, *Boroughbridge*, and *Rippon*; the *Trent*, with the navigable Rivers *Idle*, *Witham*, *Don*, and *Derwent*, by whose Navigation a great Trade is carried on to *Bautree*, *Gainborough*, *Newark*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Liichfield*. And all the heavy Goods of those Counties, such as Lead from *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, Iron-ware from *Sheffield*, Cheese from *Warwickshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Cheshire*, are brought down to this Port, and exported to foreign parts; from whence large returns are made, either in Money, Bullion, or the valuable produce of those Countries, with which they traffic. Again, by all those Rivers such a vast quantity of Corn is brought down, that makes *Hull* the greatest Port in *England* for exportation of Grain. Neither is the Trade between this Port and *London* less considerable for Corn, Lead, and Butter; and between *Hull* and *Holland* for Cloth, Kerseys, and other Manufactures of *Leeds*, *Halifax*, &c. and from *Sheffield* for Hard-ware. They who have seen the greatest Ports abroad say that there is more business done at this, in proportion to its bigness, than in any other Port in *Europe*.

- Borough.** *Kingston* is a parliamentary Borough, and sends two Members to the House of Commons. It is also a Dukedom, and gives title to the most Noble Prince *Evelyn Pierrepont*, Duke of *Kingston*, Marquis of *Dorchester*, Earl of *Kingston*, Viscount *Newark*, and Baron *Pierrepont*, descended from *Robert de Pierrepont*, of Norman extraction, who attended *William the Conqueror* in his invasion of *England*, A. D. 1066.
- Headon.** *Headon*, (180 Miles from *London*) is situated near the mouth of a Creek that falls into the *Humber* below *Hull*. It is a little well built Town, and was certainly a large Town, and enjoyed great Privileges, and a good Trade, before *Hull* ran away with the Navigation and Commerce, and the Creek or Haven near the Town was choaked up by the encroachment of the Sea upon that Coast. It is a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons; and a Town-corporate, with a Mayor, Recorder, nine Aldermen, and two Bailiffs, who have the power of Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace.
- Prison.** There is a Prison and a Court here belonging to the Viscount *Dunbar*, who has the Signiory of *Holderness*.
- Market.** The Market is on *Thursdays*; and there is a Fair for Pewter, Tin, Leathern-wares, and Millinery-goods, on
- Fairs.** *February 14*, *August 2*, *September 25*, and *November 17*. But by other accounts we are informed that there are Fairs at this Town every fortnight.
- Howden.** *Howden*, (180 Miles from *London*) is Capital of a Wapentake, called *Howdenshire*, and a pretty large Town, with a Harbour for Boats, near the *Ouse*, three miles from the River *Derwent*; for the making of which navigable to the *Ouse* an Act passed in the 1 *Annæ*. There
- Steeple.** is a very tall Steeple to the Parish Church, intended for the People to fly thither in case of any Inundation. Here
- Market.** is a Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair on the second
- Fairs.** *Tuesday* in *January*, on the *Tuesday* before the 25th of *March*, on the second *Tuesday* in *July*, and on *October 2*, for Horses, Cattle, and linse.
- Weighton.** *Weighton*, (192 Miles from *London*) situated near the Brook *Foulness*, is a small Town to which King *Edward II.* and *Henry VI.* granted a Charter to hold a Fair on *May 14*, and *September 25*, for Horses and Sheep; and a Market on *Wednesday*.

Patrington,

Patrington, (190 Miles from *London*) within the Promontory of the *Spurne Head*, has a pleasant prospect both towards the Sea and *Humber*, and is an ancient Town-corporate, which had formerly a good Harbour. Here is a Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair for Toys on *May 28* and *July 18*. Patrington
Corporation.
Market.
Fair.

Hornsey, (187 Miles from *London*) stands so close to the *German Ocean*, that a small Arm thereof almost surrounds it; and a small Street, which was next the Sea, was not many years ago washed away by it. The Steeple or Spire is a notable Sea-mark for Sailors; and here is a Harbour for Ships; a Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair on *August 12*, and *December 17*, for Horses and Black Cattle. Hornsey.
Market.
Fairs.

Bridlington, otherwise *Burlington*, (207 Miles from *London*) is on a Bay or Creek, which has, by virtue of several Acts of Parliament, been made a safe Harbour, in case of strong Gales of Wind, and Winter-storms, from the N. N. W. and N. E. and was therefore called by ancient Navigators *Sinus Salutaris*, i. e. the Bay of Safety. Since the repair of the Piers it is become a place of good Trade, has a great Corn-market, and makes and vends much Malt, accounted some of the best Manufacture for pale Liquor, and brews a vast quantity of Ale for the *London Market*. The Town is about three quarters of a mile long; but there are a great many Inhabitants upon the Key, who are chiefly sea-faring People, which is two miles from the Town. It had the honour to confer the title of Earl upon a Branch of the noble Family of *Boyle*, Earls of *Cork* in *Ireland*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there is a Fair on *Monday* before *Whitsuntide*, and on *October 21*, for Linen Cloth and Toys. Bridlington, or
Burlington
Trade.
Earldom.
Market.
Fairs.

N. B. A little to the North-east of *Bridlington* is the Promontory (that forms *Bridlington-bay*) called *Flambo-rough-head*, from the *British* word *Flam* or *Flame*, because of a Watch-tower upon this Head of Land, with Lights to guide the Sailors by night. Flambo-rough-head

There are other remarkable places in this Riding.

In *Bainton Division* we find *Driffeld Great* and *Little*; between which the River *Hull* has its rise. *Driffeld* is a very ancient Foundation, and remarkable for the Monument of *Alfred*, King of the *Northumbrians*, and for many Barrows raised near it. Driffeld.

Leckingsfield,

Leckington-
field.

Leckingtonfield, where there was once a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on the 14th of *September*, which lasted seven days after.

In the Wapentake of *Buckrofs* we find

Settrington
A Barony.

Settrington, which has the honour to confer the title of Baron upon the Duke of *Richmond*.

In the Wapentake of *Dickering* we find

Kilham.
Market.
Fairs.

Kilham, (200 Miles from *London*) seated in the *Wolds*, about half a mile long, and has the privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses and Beasts on *August 21* and *November 12*.

Hunmanby.
Fairs.

Hunmanby, also an ancient Market-town, but now the Market is disused; nevertheless here is a Fair for Toys on *May 6* and *October 29*; and is still in better condition than a common Village.

Flixton
Hospital.

Flixton, of note for an Hospital built in the time of King *Athelstan* to defend Travellers from Wolves, that they might not be compelled to lie in the fields and be devoured by them.

Twenge.

Twenge, in the reign of King *Edward I.* enjoyed many privileges, by Charter of the 21st of that King; amongst which was a Grant for a weekly Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on the Eve-day and morrow of *St. Thomas the Martyr*.

In the Wapentake of *Holdernefs* we find

Grimston.
Gives title
of Viscount

Grimston, a Village situate upon the Sea-coast, which has had the honour to confer the title of Viscount upon the Family of *Grimston*.

Spurn-
head.

The *Spurn-head* is the outmost part of a Promontory, that makes the East-side of the Mouth of the River *Hum-ber*; on which *Justinian Angel*, of *London*, Esq; by Patent from King *Charles II.* did erect a Light-house, and two Lights for the direction of the Northern Navigation on that Coast by night; which, by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1768, have been ordered to be removed, and rebuilt in a more convenient and proper manner under the direction of the Trinity-house of *Deptford-Strond*, at the expence of the Owner, to be paid out of the profits.

Holder-
nefs Earl-
dom.

N. B. This Wapentake of *Holdernefs* was a Seigniorship in the *Saxon* days, and soon after the Conquest was called, by Historians, *Comitatus Holderneffe*, i. e. the County or Earldom of *Holdernefs*; a title that has been extinguished and revived many times, and is now in the Family of the *D'Arcys*;

D'Arcys; for at this present the Right Hon. *Robert D'Arcy* is Earl of *Holderness*; Baron *D'Arcy*, *Mendel*, and *Conyers*, descended from *Norman D'Arcy*, who came over with the Conqueror in 1066, and held thirty-three Lordships in *Lincolnshire* by the immediate grant of the Conqueror.

Frodlingham (106 Miles from *London*) a Lordship in the possession of the above Earl, had formerly a Market on *Thursdays*; but at present has only a Fair on *July 12*, and *Oct 2*. for Toys and Hardware. Frodlingham.

Pocklington (106 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Saturdays*; and a Fair on *Feb. 24*, *April 25*, *July 24*, and *Oct. 28*, for Cattle, Cheese, Cloth and Leather-ware. Pocklington.

In the Division of *Hunsley* we find

Cottingham, a long Country-town, and was by Charter 12 *Edward II.* privileged to hold a weekly Market, and two Fairs, viz. on Eve-day and morrow of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, and on the Eve-day and morrow of *St. Martin*. Cottingham.

Of the NORTH-RIDING.

This Riding takes its name from its being the most Northern Part of the County from the City of *York*. It begins on the East-side at a little distance from *Flamboorough-head*, and runs up along the Coast as far as *Whitby*, where the Shore bending in, bounds the North part about half way, and then the County of *Durham* comes in and limits the rest of the North-side. From the Sea on the East-side it extends itself in a very long and narrow tract for sixty miles together, as far as *Westmoreland*, which makes the West-boundary. The South is bounded by part of the West and East-Ridings, the City of *York* standing in the utmost limits of it. Name. Extent. Bounds.

This is subdivided two ways, either into *Blackamoor*, *Cleveland*, *Northallertonshire*, and *Richmondshire*; or into twelve Wapentakes, viz. (1.) *Allerton*, (2.) *Bulmer*, (3.) *Burdforth*, (4.) *Hallikeld*, (5.) *Hang-east*, (6.) *Hang-west*, (7.) *Gilling-east*, (8.) *Gilling-west*, (9.) *Langbargh*, (10.) *Pickering*, (11.) *Rydal*, (12.) *Whitby-strand* Liberty. Division.

The face of the Land in this third Division of *Yorkshire* being very hilly, and extending itself further inland than the other two, it may claim an equal right to plenty and convenience. Character.

Air.

The Air in this Riding is colder than in the other two, being elevated more to the Northern Pole. And near *Whitby* it is said to be so pure aloft, that wild Geese have been known to fall suddenly down to the Ground, in attempting to fly through it.

Soil.

The Soil is not much different from that in the other Ridings; but being more hilly, perhaps here may be found more barren Land. However, the Vallies are covered with fine Meadows and Pasture, and also with Corn; in which are bred great quantities of Cattle both for Plough and Pail. Besides, this Riding is particularly famous for breeding Horses for Saddle, Coach, &c. And it is commonly thought that the best Race-horses in *England* are bred here; and they are usually kept in stony Ground, to harden their Hoofs. The mountainous Parts afford tolerable Pasture for Sheep, which are sold lean for fattening into other Counties. But the Surface yields less profit than the Bowels of the Earth, which are full of Allum, Jet, Copperas, Marble, Pit-coal, &c. and Kelp, which is a sort of Manure for Land, made on the Sea-shore near *Whitby*. It is the Sea-wreck dried, laid in heaps and burnt. In burning this Weed they stir it to and fro with an Iron Rake; and so it condenses and cakes together into such a body, as they call *Kelp*, which is used also in making Allum and Glass.

Richmondshire.

The East part of this Riding, towards the Ocean, is called *Blackamoor*, i. e. Land black and mountainous, being all over rugged and unsightly, made up of Craggs, Hills and Woods. And the North-west part of it, which is of a large extent, and called *Richmondshire*, is almost one continued Eminence, or Ridge of craggy Rocks, and vast Mountains, whose sides yield good Grass here and there; and the Vallies are very fertile. The Hills towards *Lancashire* have a prospect so wild, solitary, and unsightly, and all things are so still, that the Neighbours call some Rivulets within this part *Hell beck*s; especially that at the head of the River *Ure*, which with a Bridge over it of one entire Stone, falls so deep, that it strikes one with horror to look down. The Goats, Deer, and Stags, within this Tract, are very remarkable and extraordinary for their bulk and branchy Heads.

Wensleydale.

Wensleydale is a Valley watered by the *Ure*, and well stocked with Cattle, and good Land, rich both in Grass and Corn.

Swaledale,

Swaledale, so called from the River *Swale*, that rises *Swaledale*. near and runs through it, is a pretty broad pleasant Vale, with Grass enough.

The Sea-coast swarms with Herrings, Cods, Haddocks, Fishery. and Turbots, in their proper seasons; and the Rivers abound with a variety of fresh-water Fish.

The Rivers of most note in the North-Riding are the Rivers. *Tees*, the *Swale*, the *Ure*, and the *Derwent*.

The *Tees* rises at a place called *Teesdale*, in the Bishop- *Tees*. rick of *Durham*. It enters this Riding at a place called *Rokeby*, where the River *Grata* falls into it. Near *Rombald-Kirk* it falls near sixty feet perpendicular from a Rock. After a considerable course, with many windings, it falls into the *German Ocean*, washing several Towns on its northern banks. It is a rapid River, and subject to sudden swells; and it is well stored with Salmon, and other sorts of Fish.

The *Swale* rises out of the western Mountains, about *Swale*. two miles from the head of the *Ure*, and runs to the Eastward. It was held very sacred by the *Saxons*; because when they were first converted to Christianity, there were baptized in this River in one day, by *Paulinus* Abp. of *York*, above 10,000 Men, besides Women and Children. This River takes its course through *Swaledale*; thence to *Richmond*; below which Town there is in it such a great fall of Water, as deserves the name of a Cataract; and this Fall has given name to a Village near it, called *Catarick*. The *Swale* affords great variety of Fish.

The *Ure*, or *Eure*, which rises near the head of the *Ure*. *Swale*, takes its course through the rich Valley of *Wenefelydale*, and forms a sort of a Cataract at a place called *Asgarth*. A little distant from its spring, this River receives the *Brint*, a Rivulet that comes from the Pool *Semur* with a strange murmur: At *Asgarth* it makes a hideous roaring, and passes by *Bolton*, supplying the Inhabitants near its banks with Crayfish, and divers other sorts of Fish.

The *Derwent*, spoken of in the Survey of the East- *Derwent*. Riding, is so plentifully filled with Water by the number of small Brooks falling into it, that it often overflows its banks, and makes all the adjacent Meadows afloat.

Besides these, there are several Medicinal Waters at Medicinal *Scarborough*, *New-Malton*, and on *Ounsbery-hill*, or *Rose-Springs*. *berry-Topping*.

At Scar-
borough.

The Spaw-well at *Scarborough*, about a quarter of a mile South of the Town, is a very quick Spring, arising upright out of the Earth, like a boiling pot, near the level of the Spring-tides, with which it has been often overflowed. Its virtue proceeds from a participation of Vitriol, Allum, Iron, Nitre, and Salt: To the sight, it is transparent, inclining a little to a sky colour, and it hath a pleasant acid taste from the Vitriol, and an inky smell. These Waters are purgative and diuretic, much of the nature of the Waters of *Pyrmont*.

New Mal-
ton.

Near *New-Malton* is a Well, supposed to have the same qualities with the Waters at *Scarborough*; but the Spring being weak, affords only a small quantity.

Roseberry-
Topping.

The Springs on *Roseberry-Topping* arise at the very top out of a huge Rock, and are found very effectual in the cure of sore Eyes.

Boroughs

The Boroughs in this Riding are *Scarborough*, *Malton*, *Thirsk*, *Northallerton*, and *Richmond*. Besides which there are several large Market-towns; as *Whitby*, *Gisborough*, *Pickering*, *Yarum*, *Stokesley*, *Bedal*, and *Middleham*.

Scarboro-
rough.

Scarborough, (241 Miles from *London*) in *Saxon* signifies a Borough upon a steep Rock; for its situation is on a high and inaccessible Rock, with steep Craggs on each side, upon the Sea coast; yet so large, that the top contains about twenty Acres of good Meadow, besides the Town. It is encompassed with the Sea, except on that side, which opens to the West, where there is an entrance by a narrow slip of Land: And in the very entrance stood a very stately and high Tower, first erected by *William Le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*; beneath which the Town begins spreading itself South and North on each side, but carrying its front westward, which is fortified with a Wall of its own; and on the East is fenced by the Rock, and on both sides by the Sea. The Castle was demolished in the time of the Grand Rebellion.

Borough.

The Town is but small, but the Houses are very strong and well built, facing the Ocean in the form of a Half-moon. It is a parliamentary Borough, that sends two Representatives to the House of Commons: And it is an

Earldom.

Earldom, giving title to the noble Peer the Right Hon. *Richard Lumley Saunderson*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Viscount and Baron *Lumley*, of *Lumley-castle*; *Richard* Lord Viscount *Lumley*, his Grandfather, being created Earl of *Scarborough*

Scarborough on the 15th of *April*, 1690, in *William* and *Mary*, and descended from *Liulph*, a Nobleman of great fame in the reign of *Edward the Confessor*. He took the name of *Lumley*, from *Lumley-castle*, near *Chester-le-Street*, in the County of *Durham*.

It is a Corporation under the Government of two Corporation. Bailiffs, a Recorder, and a Common-council, with inferior Officers. Here is a good Harbour, enlarged by Act of Parliament in 1732; a commodious Key, and a good Sea-port. Trade, with a considerable number of Vessels, chiefly employed in the Coal-trade from *Sunderland* and *New-castle*; and the Pier of this Harbour is maintained at the public charge by a duty upon Coals from those two Ports. The Mariners have also erected an Hospital here for their Widows and decayed Seamen, which is supported by a rate on Vessels using this Port, and by deductions out of the Seamen's wages.

Here is a considerable Trade in Herrings from the Fishery. middle of *August* to *November*; and also in Ling, Cod, Haddock, Hake, Whiting, Mackarel, Turbots, and other fine Fish in plenty, with which they supply the City of *York*, &c. But the wealthy condition of this Town is chiefly to be ascribed to the number of Persons of all ranks that resort hither in the season to drink the Waters of the *Chalybeate Spring*. There is very good Wells. accommodations for the Gentry; and on these occasions there are Assemblies and Balls, as at *Tunbridge* and *Bath*. The Spaw-house lies a quarter of a mile south from the Town, as observed before, and upon the Sands. It fronts the Sea to the East, and has a high Cliff on the back of it to the West, the top of which was 54 yards above the high-water level till the 29th of *December* 1737, when it rent 224 yards in length from the main Land, and 36 in breadth, to the space of about an Acre, and sunk with the Cattle feeding upon it near seventeen yards perpendicular. During this, the place under the Cliff, where the People used to walk, rose six or seven yards above it's former level, for above one hundred yards in length on each side the Staith or Wharf adjoining to the House: And the Wells rising with it, the Water failed, and the Spring was lost for some time: But upon rebuilding the Wharf, and clearing away the Ruins, it was recovered.

- Market.** Here are two Markets; one on *Thursdays*, which is well stored with all provisions; the other on *Saturdays*, which is generally small. The Fair is on *Holy Thursday*, and *November 22*, only for Toys.
- Malton.** *Malton*, (217 Miles from *London*) situated in the Road between *Scarborough* and *York*, is supposed to be the *Camulodunum* of the *Romans*; and the remains of a Castle, built perhaps before the Conquest, are still visible; as are also the ruins of a Church, founded in the reign of *Henry I.* In King *Stephen's* reign, this Town was burnt down, and rebuilt by *Eustace Fitz-John*; from which time it has been called *New-Malton*, about four furlongs in length, and divided by the River *Derwent* into two parts, called the *Old* and the *New*, containing three handsome Parish Churches, and a good Stone-bridge over the *Derwent*, which is navigable, and from hence to the *Ouse* by an Act 1 *Annæ*.
- Market.** This Town is accommodated with good Inns, and keeps two Markets, one on *Tuesdays*, the other on *Saturdays*, which is the best in the County for Horses, horned Cattle, and other Commodities, especially Tools for Husbandry. These Markets are kept by the Lord of the Manor by prescription; for though *Malton* be a *Borough*, that sends two Members to the House of Commons, and gives title of Baron to Lord *Malton*, it is not incorporated, but governed only by a Bailiff. Here are several Fairs; one for Horses and horned Cattle on the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*; another for Sheep, Brags, and Pewter, on *Whitsun-Eve*; a third on *October 10*, for Hardware, Small-ware, and Pots; and on the 11th for Sheep.
- Thurske.** *Thurske*, or *Thirске*, (220 Miles from *London*) was in ancient times famous for a strong Castle, demolished by King *Henry II.* It is a *Borough*, and a Town-corporate, governed by a Bailiff and about fifty Burgage-holders, who have a right to chuse and to return to the Bailiff two Representatives to serve in Parliament. The Bailiff also is annually chosen by a majority of the Burgage-holders, and sworn in by the Steward of the Lord of the Manor.
- Market.** Here is a Market on *Monday*, and a Fair for Horses on *Shrove-Monday*, on *April 4, 5, 6*, and *August 3, 4, 5*; and for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Leather, on *October 28, 29*, and *December 14*.

North-Allerton (224 Miles from *London*) is a Borough North-
of great antiquity, in a small Territory called *Allertonshire*, Allerton.
which is a level Country, watered by the River *Wiske*,
and divided into fruitful Fields. It is situated on the great
Road from *London* to *Berwick*, and has but one Street,
about half a mile long, well built. It is a Manor be-
longing to the Bishop of *Durham*, and is governed by a
Bailiff, deputed for life by the said Bishop; which Bailiff
or his Deputy presides at the election of its Members of Borough.
Parliament, for it sends two Representatives to the House
of Commons.

The Bishops of *Durham* have granted this Borough
great privileges; amongst which, to hold a Market on Market.
Wednesdays, which is remarkable for Horses, other Cattle,
Corn, &c. and a Fair on *February 13*, *May 4*, and Fairs.
October 2, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep; on
which occasion incredible numbers of Oxen are bought
up here, and carried into the Fens of *Lincolnshire* and the
Isle of *Ely* to be fattened.

Bishop *Pudsey* built an Hospital in this Town for the Hospital.
Poor.

Near this Town is a place called *Standard-hill*, and Standard-
some hollow places called the *Scots-pits*, in memory of hill.
that Battle, when *David* King of *Scotland* was defeated
near this Town by the *English*, which was called the
Battle of the *Standard*, because of the extraordinary Stan-
dard then brought into the Field by the *English*, being a
huge Chariot with a very tall Mast fixed in it, on the top
of which was a Cross, and under that a Banner; which
Standard, like the *Carrociun* of the *Italians*, and the
Oriflambe of the *French*, was never brought forth but in
the greatest Expeditions, when the very Constitution was
at stake: And the *Scots-pits* are the Holes where the
Scots; slain in that Battle, were buried.

Richmond, (232 Miles from *London*) qu. *Richmount*, Richmond.
situated on a rising Ground near the *Swale*, is the chief
Town of that District called *Richmondshire*, well built,
has two Churches, neat Streets, and inhabited by Gentry
as well as Tradesmen: The Streets are well paved, and
though but of a small compass within its Walls, it has
populous and extensive Suburbs, a Castle, and Walls,
built by *Alan*, the first Earl of *Richmond*, in which are

Manufac-
ture.

three Gates leading to as many Suburbs. Here is also a spacious Market-place, and a good Stone-bridge. Here thrives a kind of Manufactory of knit Yarn-Stockings for Servants and ordinary People. Every Family is employed that way, both great and small; and here you may buy the smallest-sized Stockings for Children for 1s. 6d. the dozen pair, sometimes less. This Trade extends itself into *Westmoreland*, or rather from *Westmoreland* hither; for, at *Kendal*, *Kirkby-Stephen*, and such other places in that County as border upon *Yorkshire*, the chief Manufacture of Yarn-Stockings is carried on, which is indeed a very considerable one, and of late greatly increased, as also that of knit Caps.

Borough.

Corpora-
tion.

This is an ancient Borough, that has sent two Representatives to the House of Commons ever since the 2 *Edward III.* It is also a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common-councillmen, and their Officers, who keep Courts for all sorts of Actions, and enjoy large Immunities. The Mayor is chosen on *January 13, O. S.* by the majority of thirteen Companies of trading Freemen. The Market is upon *Saturdays*, and here is a Fair every fortnight on *Saturdays*, from the Eve of *Palm-Sunday* till *Christmas*, for all sorts of Cattle; first *Saturday* in *July*; *H'ly-Rood*, *September 14*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.

Earldom.

Richmond has always been honoured by giving title to some Peer of the Land. First it was an Earldom, and gave the title of Earl to its Founder *Alan*, surnamed *Rufus*, or *Fergaunt*, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, and built it upon a fruitful Hill; which *Alan* was Earl of *Britain*, when he came into *England* with *William Duke of Normandy*.

Dukedom.

At present it is a Dukedom, and gives title to the most noble Prince *Charles Lenox*, Duke of *Richmond* in *England*, of *Lenox* in *North-Britain*, and of *Aubigny* in *France*, Earl of *March* and *Darnley*, Baron of *Scottrington* and *Furbolton*, &c. descended from *Charles Duke of Richmond*, the only Son of King *Charles II.* by the Lady *Louisa Renée de Penencourt*, of *Querouelle* in *France*; whom King *Charles* created Dutcheis of *Portsmouth*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Baroness of *Petersfield*, 25 *Charles II. A. D. 1673*; and whom, by the intercession of King *Charles II.*

the

the French King Lewis XIV. created Dutchess of *Aubigny* in *France*.

Whitby, (247 Miles from *London*) was originally called *Whitby*. *Oppidum Album*, i. e. the *White-Town*, stands at the mouth of the River *Eske*, where it falls into the Sea; and is said to be called *Streatshull* by the Saxons, where *Osfric*, King of the *Northumbrians*, held a Council, *A. D.* 663, to determine the Controversy about the keeping of *Easter*. Several ancient Coins have been dug up near this Town, and it has been in repute for its Spaw-waters. At present it is a well-built Town, a Sea-port, with a Custom-house, and commodious Harbour, much frequented by Colliers, it being noted for building the best and strongest Vessels in the Coal-trade of any Town on this Coast. Here is a small Haven with Piers, for repairing, rebuilding, and lengthening of which, several Acts of Parliament have passed in the reign of Queen *Annie*, and of King *George II.* Hence is shipped off a quantity of Butter and Corn for *London*, &c. Here is no Fair, but a good Market on Saturdays.

N. B. On the West of *Whitby* lies a Tract of Land on the borders of the County of *Durham*, called *Cleveland*, from the steep Cliffs by which it is situated; which Tract is a Dukedom, and gives title to the most noble Prince *William Fitzroy*, Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*, Earl of *Southampton* and *Chichester*, and Baron of *Nonfuch* and *Newbury*, descended from Duke *Charles*, the eldest natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*.

Gisborough, (246 Miles from *London*) is a fine built Town in *Cleveland*, in a delightful situation, on a rising Ground, four miles from the mouth of the *Tees*, where there is a Bay and Harbour for Ships. Its antiquity may be collected from the Ruins of a Church, which appears to have been equal to most Abbeys and Cathedrals in the Kingdom. The Soil about it is so fruitful, and the Air so good, that *Camden* prefers this situation for Health and Pleasure to *Puteoli* in *Italy*. However, it stands so high, that it would be very cold if the Breezes from the Sea were not qualified by the Hills between. The Inhabitants have gained the reputation of being cleanly in their Diet, neat in their Houses, and civil and well bred in their behaviour.

The Rocks at *Huntcliff*, on this Coast, are remarked for

for the harbouring of Sea-calves or Seals, which at low water are seen to bask there in the Sun, and to sleep, having always one upon the watch, who, at the approach of any danger plunges into the Sea; which awakes the rest, and they all follow.

- Market.** Here is a Market on *Mondays*; and there is a Fair on the third *Monday* and *Tuesday* after *April 11*, for Linen; on *Tuesday* in *Whitsun-week* for horned Cattle and Linen; on *August 26*, *27*, *Sept. 19* and *20*, and first *Monday* after *November 11*, for horned Cattle.
- Fairs.**
- Pickering.** *Pickering*, (225 Miles from *London*) situated on a Hill among the wild Mountains of *Blackmoor*, is a pretty large Town belonging to the Duchy of *Lancaster*, was fortified with a Castle, and has so many Villages under its Jurisdiction, that the adjacent Territory is called *Pickeringlith*, or the Liberty or Forest of *Pickering*, in which is a Court to try all Actions under 40s. The Ruins of the old Castle are still to be seen.
- Liberty.**
- Market.** Here is a plentiful Market for Corn and other Provisions on *Mondays*; and a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *September 14*.
- Fair.**
- Yarum.** *Yarum*, or *Yarm*, (238 Miles from *London*) a small Town, situate on the *Tees*, near the conflux of the River *Levan*. It is but a small Town but a Corporation, and carries on a considerable Trade with *London* by Sea for Lead, Corn, and Butter. Here is a fine Stone-bridge over the *Tees*, and a Market on *Thursdays*; with a Fair for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *Thursday* before *April 5*, on *Holy Thursday*, on *August 2*, and *October 9*.
- Corporation.**
- Market.** *Stokesley* (238 Miles from *London*) is a pretty good Town, washed by the River *Wisk*, situated in *Allertonshire*, is about half a mile long, and one well-built Street. This is a Corporation, with a very good Market on *Saturdays*, and a Beast-fair, noted for being the greatest in *England*, on *July 18*, and on *Saturday* before *Trinity-Sunday*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Linen Cloth.
- Fairs.**
- Stokesley.**
- Corporation.**
- Beast-Fair.**
- Bedall.** *Bedall*, (220 Miles from *London*) situated in *Richmondshire*, upon a Rivulet or Brook, that runs into the *Swale* near *Gatenby*, is a little Town; but the Living is worth 500*l. per Annum*. It is the thoroughfare of the *Roman Causey*, which leads up through *Richmond* to *Barnard-castle*, called *Leeming-lane*, or *Leeming-lonning*. Here is a Charity-school, and a Market on *Tuesdays*, with a Fair on *Easter-*
- Rich Liv-
ing.**
- Market.**

Easter-Tuesday and *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and on *July 5* and *6*, Fairs. for horned Cattle, Horses, Leather, Pewter, Brass, Tin, Sheep, and Millinery; on *October 10, 11*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Leather; and on *Tuesday* se'n- night before Christmas, for horned Cattle and Sheep.

Easingwold (210 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Easingwold. Fridays*, and a Fair on *July 5*, and *Sept. 25*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Linen and woollen Cloth.

Masbam, (219 Miles from *London*) situated on the same River *Ure*, is remarkable for nothing but for its Cloth-manufacture, and its being a Market-town, whose Market-day is on *Tuesdays*; and here is a Fair on *Sept. 17* and *18*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pedlary. *Masbam.*
*Cloth Ma-
nufacture.
Market.
Fairs.*

Middleham, (228 Miles from *London*) is situated upon the river *Ure*, and had formerly a very strong Castle, in which was born *Edward Prince of Wales*, the only Son of King *Richard III.* At present it is noted for a Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and for frequent Horse-races. *Middle-
ham.*
*Manu-
facture.
Market.*

Askrig (242 Miles from *London*) situated on the *Ure*, has a Market on *Thursdays*; a Fair on *May 11*; the first *Thursday* in *June*, for Pewter, Brass and Milleners Goods, and on *Oct. 18* and *28*, for horned Cattle, woollen Cloth, Pewter, and Millinery. *Askrig.*

Besides these Towns we meet with several more places and things in the North-Riding, worthy of note; as,

At *Cockwold*, in the Wapentake of *Burdforth*, there is a School built and endowed by Sir *John Hart*, Knight, Citizen and Grocer, of *London*, who was chosen Lord-mayor in 1589. This School has three Masters, four Scholarships and two Fellowships for *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and a *Greek Lecture*. He also built an Alms-house here, and endowed the same. Here is a Fair for horned Cattle, Sheep, Linen and Woollen Cloth, Pewter, and Hard-ware. *Coxwold-
School.*
*Alms-
house.
Fair.*

Bowes, now a small Village, but anciently a place of great note for its Bath amongst the *Romans*, who called it *Lavatrae*, or place for Bathing: And the reason why this place changed its name to *Bowes*, is, the old Town being burnt down while the *Britons* inhabited those parts, and when it was rebuilt they gave it that name; because that which is consumed by Fire was called by them *Boeth*. Here is at this time a very good School. *Bowes.*
Great-

Greata-
bridge.

Greatabridge, a little distance from *Bowes*, which is remarkable for a *Roman Camp*; and the venerable Pieces of Antiquity frequently dug up there.

Maiden
Castle.

Maiden-Castle, a small *Roman Fort*, of a square form, near the *Roman Military-way*.

Maske.

Maske, a Village famous for Lead-mines.

Stanemore.

Stanemore, is a vast mountainous and stony Tract, much exposed to Wind and Weather, quite desolate, except an Inn about the middle for the entertainment of Travellers: Near which is the remainder of a Cross, called *Rere-cross*, or *Rei-cross*, i. e. the *Royal-cross*; which, *Hector Boetius* writes, was set up for a boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, when *William the Conqueror* gave *Cumberland* to the *Scots*, on condition that they should hold it of him by Fealty, and attempt nothing to the prejudice of the Crown of *England*.

Catarick-
bridge.

Catarick and *Catarick-bridge*, in *Hang-east Wapentake*, was an ancient *Roman City*, called *Cataraetonium*, and *Cataraetor* by *Ptolemy*, and *Cataraeta* by *Bede*, from the fall of the *Swale* at this place; but is now dwindled into a small Village, situated on the *Roman Way*, which crosses the River here.

Though the name *Catarick* is confined now to this small Village, the remains of the City, which are met with at some distance from it, shew that it was of great extent, and supposed to be overthrown and destroyed by an Earthquake, as may be fairly conjectured from the state of the ruins, which have been from time to time dug up and discovered. But some Historians have accused the *Danes* of the destruction of this ancient City.

Bolton.
Henry
Jenkins.

Bolton, in the *Wapentake of Hang-west*, is remarkable for being the place of nativity of *Henry Jenkins*, that wonder of long life, who was born in the year 1500, and died in the year 1670, aged 169 years; and for being a Dukedom, giving title to the most noble Prince *Harry Powlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, Marquis of *Winchester*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, Baron of *St. John of Bassing*, premier Marquis of *England*. *Charles* Marquis of *Winchester*, eldest Son of *John* Marquis of *Winchester*, and Father of the late and present Dukes, was created Duke of *Bolton*, 1 *William* and *Mary*, A. D. 1689, who was descended from *Hercules*, Lord of *Tournon*, in *Picardy*, who came over to *England* with *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, third Son of King *Henry II*.

A Duke-
dom.

Kirk-

Kirkletham, in the Wapentake of *Langburgh*, a Village situated near the *Tees*, where Sir *William Turner*, Knt. Lord-mayor of *London*, *A. D.* 1669, was born, and built and endowed, in this his native place, a most stately Hospital, for the maintenance of forty poor People, a Chaplain, Master and Mistrefs, and a Free-school, with an allowance of 100*l.* *per Annum* to the Master, and 50*l.* *per Annum* to the Usher.

Kirkletham.

Hospital.
School.

Ounsberry, on *Roseberry-topping*, which is a steep Mountain all over green, and so high as to serve for a Land-mark to Sailors upon the Coast. There is a Spring on the fummit famous for curing sore Eyes, and a most delightful prospect both on the Sea and Land.

Ounsberry.

Skelton, which was anciently a Market-town, and had a Fair by Charter on *Whitsun-Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and gave title of honour to *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, whom King *Charles II.* *A. D.* 1663, created Lord *Bruce*, Baron of *Skelton*, Viscount *Bruce* of *Ampthill*, and Earl of *Aylesbury*.

Skelton.

A Barony.

Seamer, a Village in the Wapentake of *Pickering*, which was a Market-town in the reign of *Edward III.* and had a Fair by Patent, which still is upheld on *July 15*, for Boots, Shoes, and Horses, though the Market has been long discontinued.

Seamer.

Fair.

Helmfley, or *Elmesley*, (221 Miles from *London*) which was famous for a strong Castle in the reign of *Edward I.* and for being a Market-town. But the Castle is destroyed, and the Market (which was on *Saturdays*) discontinued. But here is still a Fair on *May 19*, *July 16*, *October 2*, and *November 6*, for horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Linen and Woollen Cloth.

Helmfley.

Fairs.

Hoveningham, (214 Miles from *London*) another decayed Market-town, which has a right to a Market on *Saturdays*, and to a Fair yearly.

Hoveningham.

Kirby-Moor-side, (222 Miles from *London*) which has a right to a Market on *Wednesdays*, and to a Fair, which is kept on *Whitsun-Wednesday* for horned Cattle and Horses, and on *September 18* for Sheep, Linen and Woollen Cloth.

Kirby-Moor-side.
Fair.

There are a great number of fine Seats in this County, of which the following are the principal, viz.

Duke of *Bolton's*, at *Bolton-hall*.

Seats.

Duke of *Leeds*, at *Kiveton-park*, *Harthill-hall*, *Thorpe-ball*, and *Waller-hall*.

Duke

Duke of *Northumborland's* at *Stanwick* and *Ayrmin*.

Duke of *Norfolk's* at *Sheffield* Manor.

Marquís of *Rockingham's*, at *Wentworth-house*, and *Malton*.

Earl of *Tbanet's*, at *Shipton-castle*.

Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Castle-Howard*.

Earl of *Holderneffe's*, at *Hornby-castle*, *Aston-Hurdwick*, and *Patrick-Brompton*.

Earl of *Scarborough's*, at *Sandbeck*, in the *West-Riding*.

Earl of *Strafford's*, at *Wentworth-castle*.

Earl of *Fauconberg's*, at *Newborough-hall*.

Earl of *Kinnoul's*, at *Brodesworth*.

Earl of *Bute's*, at *Montague-house*.

Earl of *Wandeford's*, at *Kirklington*, *North-Riding*.

Earl of *Mexborough's*, at *Methley-hall*, near *Pontefract*.

Lord Viscount *Fairfax's*, at *Gilling-castle*, in *Rbedale*, (in a bow Window of which are painted the Arms of the Family, with those of their Wives, for some centuries, with the name and date of each Marriage) and at *Walton*.

Lord Viscount *Downe's*, at *Cowick-hall*.

Lord *Langdale's*, at *Holme*, and *Dalton*.

Lord *Grantham's*, at *Newby-hall*.

Lord *Bingley's*, at *Braham-park*.

Lord *Irwin's*, at *Temple-Newsham*, near *Leeds*.

Sir *John Hotham's*, near *Beverley*.

Andrew Wilkinson, Esqr's, at *Boroughbridge*.

Hugh Bethel, Esqr's, at *Rice* near *Beverley*, and *Wotton*.

Thomas Worley, Esqr's, at *Hopeningham*.

Thomas Duncombe, Esqr's, at *Duncombe-park*.

Beilby Thomson, Esqr's, at *Escricke*, near *York*.

Samuel Finch, Esqr's, at *Thurlbury*, near *Rotherham*.

Daniel Lascelles, Esqr's, at *Plumpton-hall*, near *Knarefborough*.

Edward Lascelles, Esqr's, at *Stapleton*.

Charles Allanson, Esqr's, at *Bramham-Biggin*.

Edwin Lascelles, Esqr's, at *Gawthorp-hall*, near *Wetherby*.

Cawood Castle was given by King *Atbelstan* to the Archbishops of *York*; near which is *Cawood*, situated at the Conflux of the *Wharfe* with the *Ouse*, which has a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *May 12*, for Cattle and wooden Ware.

T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O F T H E
P R I N C I P A L I T Y o f *W A L E S*.

WALES, whose first Inhabitants were a Colony of *Gauls*, and known by the name of *Galli*, which name the *Welch* still retain, is in *Latin* called *Wallia*, corruptly for *Gallia*, by changing the *G* into a *W*. However the *French* to this day call *Wales Gallia*; and there is a certain similitude in the *Welch* Tongue with the *French* Language that confirms this opinion of their origin. It was also called *Cambria*, and *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia secunda*, by the *Romans*, this District being the second of the three Provinces into which the *Romans* divided *Britain*. And it was to this Province the *Britons*, when over-powered by their *Saxon* Auxiliaries, retreated for safety, and became a brave People, called by the *Saxons* *Welchmen*, i. e. Foreigners or Strangers to the *Saxons*, under a distinct Government, and of a different Language, from the *English*, never conquered by the *Saxons*, and always maintaining their Liberty and their Country against the *Normans*, *

* This part of the Island, possessed by a remnant of the *Britons*, was no parcel of the Dominion of the Realm of *England*, but was distinct from the same, as may be seen in the Books of the Laws of this Realm; neither was it governed by the Laws of *England*; and was by the *Saxon* Kings divided from *England* by a Ditch, called King *Offa's* Ditch. Yet it appears by the said Books, that the Dominion of *Wales* was holden in Chief and in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and the Prince of this Country was compellable to come and to appear in the *English* Parliament. Moreover, whenever the *Welch* rebelled, or committed any depredations, &c. against the *English*, the Kings of *England* devised their Escuage, that is, to levy aid and assistance of their Tenants in *England*, which held their Estates by Military Service, to suppress such disorderly *Welch*, as Rebels, and not as foreign Enemies. See the History of *Wales*, by Sir *John Dodridge*, Knt.

till

THE PRESENT STATE OF

till the year 1282, when *Llewelling ap Griffith*, their Sovereign, lost his life in the defence of his Country; and King *Edward I.* made a conquest of it, and established this Province into a Principality, at the birth of his eldest Son *Edward*, and settled the same, with a considerable revenue from it, upon his said Son, and upon the eldest Son of the Kings of *England* for ever, who is stiled *The Prince of Wales**. But yet this Country was not incorporated with *England* till the year 1536, when, in the reign of King *Henry VIII.* an Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, and *Wales* was privileged to send twenty-four Members to represent it in the *English House of Commons*.

Incorporated with
England.

Representatives in
Parliament

Boundaries

Division.

This Country lies between the *Irish Sea*, the *Severn*, and the River *Dee*; and on the North is bounded by *Cheshire* and the *Irish Sea*; on the East by *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire*; and on the South and West by the *Irish Sea*. And it is principally divided into *North* and *South Wales*; which are subdivided into twelve Counties, viz.

IN NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey, *Caernarvonshire*, *Denbighshire*, *Flintshire*, *Merionethshire*, and *Montgomeryshire*.

IN SOUTH-WALES.

Brecknockshire, *Cardiganshire*, *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokehire*, *Glamorganshire*, and *Radnorshire*.

To which we may add the County of *Monmouth*, which was, till the said Act of Parliament, part of *Wales*, and still retains the *Welsh Tongue*.

Extent.

As to the Extent of the Principality of *Wales*, it is computed to be about a sixth part of the Kingdom of *England*, or almost as big as the four Counties of *Kent*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*, added together; containing 751 Parishes, 58 Market-towns, four Bishopricks, four Cities, and pays 43,752*l.* towards the Land-tax.

* Who was invested with these Ensigns of Honour; a Crown in the form of a garland was placed on his Head, a Gold Ring was put on his Finger, and a Silver Scepter was ordered to be put in his Hand. See *Chartam Creationis* in Parlamento, 15 *Edward III.*

N. B. Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* and afterwards Queen of *England*, did bear for a while the title of Princess of *Wales*. See *Dedridge*, ib. p. 39.

The

The Natives of this Principality are remarkable for their attachment to each other, and to their Country. The common People are extraordinary simple and ignorant both in regard to Religion, Sciences, and Arts; but sturdy, laborious, and trusty to those who employ them. The Gentry are esteemed both for their Bravery, Hospitality, and Learning: But they are universally subject to a choleric temper, which is natural to their Country; and they value themselves extravagantly upon the antiquity of their Genealogies.

Character.
of the
Welch.

Their Language is an offspring of the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, and more free from a mixture of exotic words than any modern Tongue in *Europe*; but it has nothing to recommend it to Strangers, it being both difficult to pronounce, and composed of so great a number of consonants, that it is very ungrateful to the ear.

Language.

Their Religion, as established by Law, is that of the Church of *England*; but there are a great number of *Dis-senters* in this Principality, that worship God under the Act of Toleration, and a great many Papists.

Religion.

And it must be here remarked with great justice to the *Welch*, that they were not only ready to shake off the Errors and dangerous Doctrines of the See of *Rome*, when the Reformation began in *England*, but that the ancient *Britons* converted to Christianity in or near the Apostolic Age, retained the *Christian* Faith, when all the rest of the Island relapsed into *Heathenism*: And when afterwards *Austin* the Monk, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the *Christian* Faith, attempted to draw the seven *British* Bishops, then in being, to acknowledge the Pope to be the Head of the Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and would allow Christ only to be the Head of the Catholic Church.

If we take a general view of *Wales*, it must be allowed to be mountainous, and in some parts terrible to behold. But the Air is clear and sharp, and the Soil yields sufficient for the subsistence of the Inhabitants, and to supply *Bristol* and other places in *England* with provisions of all sorts. The Vallies produce great plenty of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills or Mountains feed abundance of Sheep, Goats, &c. and yield from their bowels Lead, Coals, and Free-stone.

Produce,

The Manufactures and Commodities of this Country

Manu-
factures.

are *Welch* Frizes, Cottons, Bays, Hides, Calf-skins, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, &c.

Rivers.

Here are many Rivers, as the *Severn*, which rises in this Principality; the *Dee*, the *Tewe*, the *Usk*, the *Conway*, the *Chuyd*, the *Towy*, &c. and many Sea-ports, amongst which, it is thought, there is not a more capacious nor safer Harbour in the whole World than *Milford-haven*.

United to
England.

King *Henry VIII.* by the Statute above-mentioned, made in the seventh year of his reign, united and annexed the Principality and Dominion of *Wales* unto the Realm of *England*; altering, in many parts, the former Jurisdiction and Government thereof, to bring the same as near as possible to the Administration of Justice in *England*, and setting up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire* for the Administration of Justice, after the way of the Courts at *Westminster*; he commanded that the Laws of *England* should take place there, and that all Laws, Customs, and Tenures, that were in use there, and not agreeable to the Laws of *England*, should be thenceforth abolished.

Twelve
Shires.

Govern-
ment.

For which purpose his Majesty made a Governor-general of *Wales*, with the title of Lord-President, and made a new Division of *Wales* into twelve Shires, as above-mentioned; and that *Monmouthshire* should be governed from thenceforth in like manner, and by the same Judges as other Shires of *England*. For the other twelve Shires his Majesty ordained a special Jurisdiction and Officers. And for the administration of Justice in the said twelve Shires, it was enacted, by 34 *Henry VIII.* that there should be four several Circuits, Precincts or *Conventus juridicus*, allotting to each of them three Shires: So that the Chief Justice of *Chester* might have the Shires of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Montgomery* under his Jurisdiction; the Justice of *North-Wales* to have the Shires of *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesey* under his Jurisdiction; and that the Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan* should be under their own Justice; and also that the Counties of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan* should have their Justice. And by an Act of Parliament 18 *Eliz.* cap. 8, it was enacted, that there should be added one other Justice, Assistant to the former Justices; so that now every of the said Circuits have two Justices, viz. one Chief Justice and one Assistant.

These Justices in every of their Circuits have almost the

the same Jurisdiction that the ancient Justices in Eyre, or Justices itinerant had. They have power to hear and determine all criminal Causes, called in the *English Laws Pleas of the Crown*; and herein they have the same Jurisdiction as the Justices of the *King's Bench*. They can hear and determine all civil Causes, called in the *English Laws Common Pleas*, and to take the acknowledgment of all Fines, levied of Lands or Hereditaments, without suing any *Dedimus potestatem*; and herein they have the same Jurisdiction that the Justices of the *Common Pleas* do execute in *Westminster-Hall*. They may also hear and determine all Assizes upon Disseisons of Lands or Hereditaments, wherein they equal the Jurisdiction of the Justices of Assize. And finally, they may hear and determine all Violences and Outrages perpetrated or done within their respective Circuits; and therein they have the Power, Authority, and Jurisdiction of the Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*.

In every Circuit there is also a Chancery jurisdiction, a several Seal for the sealing of such Writs and Commissions as the case shall require within that Circuit. And forasmuch as all Writs are either original, such as do begin the Suit, or else judicial, such as command and warrant the execution. Therefore it is by the said Statute, 34 *Henry VIII.* ordained, that the Seal serving for original Process in the several Shires of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, shall be in the custody of the Chamberlain of *Denbigh*; and that the original Seal of *Chester* shall be, and stand for the original Seal of *Flint*, and shall be in the custody of the Chamberlain of *Chester*. The like Seal serving for the several Shires of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesey*, to be in the custody of the Chamberlain of *North-Wales*. The Seal for *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan* Shires, to be in the custody of the Steward of *Brecknock*: And that the Seal for the Shires of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*, shall be in the custody of the Chamberlain of *South-Wales*.

These Chamberlains and Steward of *Brecknock* are as Chancellors in this behalf, and have the sealing of all original Writs and Commissions within their several Precincts; and they may also award out several Writs to all Under-receivers of the Revenues and Ministers, to make their accounts.

The Seal for sealing judicial Writs is appointed by the said Statute, 34 *Henry VIII.* to be and remain by the Justices of every of the said Circuits, for the more expedite execution of their Judgments.

Sessions &
Sittings.

In regard to the *Sessions* and manner of *Sittings*, every of these Justices in their several Circuits shall be itinerant twice every year, and sit in every of the Shires within their Authority, for the space of six days together, at a place certain by them to be appointed; and, upon proclamation of Summons to be made fifteen days before the said *Sittings*, where all Persons, seeking for Justice, may purchase their Writs, and proceed in their Suits. And where adjournments of the Causes, there depending, shall be *dedic. in diem*, and if the Cause can have no end during the Sitting, then from Sessions to Sessions, as the nature of the business shall require, and according to the discretion of the said Justices. And these *Sittings* are called *The Great Session*.

And if there happen to be such a number of Pleas personal, as that they cannot be tried at the said Great Sessions, then the Issues there in trial shall and may be tried at some other Sessions before the Deputy-justice; which is therefore called *The Petty Sessions*.

And if any erroneous Judgment be given by the said Justices in any real Action, the same shall be reversed by Writ of Error, before the Justices of the *King's Bench*. And if the said erroneous Judgment shall be in any Action personal, the same shall be reversed by Bill before the Lord-President of the Marches and Council.

Officers,
&c.

The *Officers, Ministers, Clerks, &c.* employed in the Great Sessions, are,

The Chamberlain in every Circuit, is properly and originally the Treasurer of the Revenue within his charge; and by the said Statutes, the Chamberlain is the Keeper of the Seal, as aforesaid, and therein doth exercise the Office of a Chancellor.

An *Attorney*, or *Regius Advocatus*, and a Solicitor, in every Circuit.

A *Prothonotary*, or chief Register, who draws all the Pleadings, enters and ingrosseth the Records and Judgments in civil Causes, and ingrosseth Fines.

A *Clerk of the Crown*, who draweth and ingrosseth all Indictments and Proceedings, Arraignments and Judgments

ments in criminal Causes; which two Officers, the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, are appointed by the King.

A *Marshal*, to attend the Judges at their common Sitting, and going from the Session's-court.

A *Cryer* of the Court, to call forth such Persons as are required to appear in Court, and to command silence in the Spectators; which two Officers, the Marshal and Cryer, are appointed by the Justices.

Here are also other ordinary Officers appointed for every Shire in *Wales*, by the said Statute of 34 *Henry VIII.* such and in the same manner as in the Counties of *England*.

There is a Commission of the Peace, appointing certain Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace, giving them power to preserve the Peace, and to resist and punish all turbulent Persons, who disturb the public Peace. The Chief in this Commission is stiled *Custos Rotulorum*, in whose custody are deposited all the Records of their Proceedings. Some of these Justices are stiled Justices of the Peace and *Quorum*; because in their Commission, (whereby they have power to sit and determine Causes, concerning breach of the Peace and Misbehaviour) the words of their Commission express, *quorum* (such and such) *unum vel duos*, &c. *esse volumus*; and without some one or more of them of the *Quorum*, no Sessions can be holden. And for the avoiding too great a number of Justices, the said Statute hath expressly prohibited that there shall be no more than *eight* Justices of the Peace within every the Counties and Shires of *Wales*. And these Justices hold their Sessions quarterly: And any two of these Justices, one being of the *Quorum*, may hold Sessions without any greater number.

A *Clerk of the Peace* in every of the said Shires where there is a Commission of the Peace established. And there is a Clerk of the Peace for the entering and ingrossing all Proceedings before the said Justices, who is appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*.

A *Sheriff* (qu. Shire Reeve, or Minister, or Bailiff of the County) in every of the said Shires, whose Office is both *ministerial* and *judicial*. By his ministerial Office, he is the Minister and Executioner of all the Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and thereof is to make Return or Certificate. In his judicial Capacity, the

Sheriff has authority to hold two several Courts of distinct natures; the one called the *Tourne*, because he holds this Court by way of Turn or Circuit about his Shire, in several places; wherein he enquires of all Offences committed in breach of the Common Law, and not forbidden by any Statute. The Jurisdiction of which Court is derived from distributive Justice, and is for criminal Cases. The other is called the *County Court*, for the determination of all petty civil Causes under the value of 40s. arising within the said County; for which reason it is called the County Court; whose Jurisdiction is drawn from *Commutative Justice*, and is held every month.

The Office of Sheriff is annual, and by the Statute 34 *Henry VIII.* it is enacted, that the Lord-President, Counsel and Justices of *Wales*, or three of them at the least, whereof the President to be one, shall yearly nominate three fit Persons for that Office, of whom the King's Majesty may elect and chuse one to be Sheriff of the said Shire.

An *Escheator*, whose Office is to attend the King's Revenue, and to seize into his Majesty's Hands all Lands and Goods escheated and forfeited; and he is to enquire by good inquest of the death of the King's Tenants, and to whom their Lands are descended; which Officer in *Wales* is nominated and appointed by the Lord Treasurer of *England*.

Two *Coroners* in every Shire, whose Office is to enquire by inquest in what manner, and by whom, every person, dying of a violent death, came to his death, and to enter the same of Record, which being a matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, these Officers are called *Coroners*, or *Crowners*, because their enquiries ought to be public *quasi in Corona populi*. These Officers in all Counties are chosen by the Freeholders of the Shire, by virtue of a Writ out of Chancery *de Coronatore eligendo*.

Two *Constables* in every Hundred, who, by the Statute 34 *Henry VIII.* c. 26, are to be sufficient Gentlemen or Yeomen.

A Gaol or Prison for Offenders, till they shall be delivered by course of Law.

But the Dignity and Office of Lord-President expired in King *William III's* reign, who, upon the death of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, Lord-President and Governor-General
of

of *Wales*, divided that Government, and made a Lord-Lieutenant of *North-Wales*, and a Lord-Lieutenant of *South-Wales*.

The *Arms* of this Principality, or of the Prince of *Wales*, are the same as the Arms of *England*, with the addition of a Label of three Points, and a Coronet adorned with three Ostrich-feathers, with this inscription round it, *ICH DIEN*, i. e. *I serve*; alluding to that observation of the Apostle, where it is written, *The heir, while he is a child, differeth not from a servant*.

In NORTH-WALES.

Of the COUNTY of ANGLESEA.

THIS is an Island, and takes the name of *Anglesea*, *Anglesea*, or *Anglesey*, which signifies in *Old-English* words, the *English Island*, and has been so called from the time of its reduction under the dominion of the *English Crown*, in the reign of *Edward I*. The ancient *Britons* called it *Ynys Dwyll*, i. e. *Shady Island*, as being covered with Woods. They also called it *Mon*, and *Tir-mon*, or the *Land of Mon*. The *Romans* called it *Mona*, and it was celebrated for its being more particularly the seat of the *Druids*.

This Island is of an irregular form, extending in length Extent. twenty-four miles from East to West, and seventeen miles from North to South, or about sixty-seven miles in circumference. It is situated in the *Irish Sea*, and is separated on the South-east from *Caernarvonshire* by a narrow Frith, called *Menai*, or *Meneu*, which is in some places fordable at low water.

The Air is cold and vapid, and apt to produce Agues, Air. and other disorders that arise from the Fogs in Autumn; but at other seasons, this Island is found to be very healthy.

The Soil, though mountainous and stony, is so fertile Soil. in Cattle and Corn, that the *Welch* call it *Mam-Gymry*, i. e. the *Mother or Nurse of Wales*. It also abounds with

Fish and Fowl; and affords plenty of excellent Mill-stones and Grind-stones.

Rivers. Here are several Rivers in this Island; the principal are the *Brant* and the *Keveny*; the less considerable are the *Gynt*, the *Alow*, the *Dudas*, and *Geweger*.

Representatives. This County sends two Members to the House of Commons, one chosen by the Freeholders of the County, and one for the Town of *Beaumaris*. It was an Earldom, giving title to the Right Hon. *Richard Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesey*, Viscount *Valencia*, Baron *Annesley* of *Newport-Pagnel*, Baron *Mount-Norris*, Baron *Altham*, and Baronet, descended from *Richard Annesley*, of *Annesley* in the County of *Nottingham*, who flourished in the reign of *William* the Conqueror, *A. D.* 1079; but on a Trial in the House of Lords in 1771, this title was set aside.

Division. In this County are six Hundreds, and seventy-four Parishes, in the Diocese of *Bangor*; but only one Borough-town, and two other Market-towns.

Beaumaris. *Beaumaris* (241 Miles from *London*) is the Borough-town, that sends one Representative to the *English* Parliament; and takes its name from its pleasant situation in a moorish place by the Sea-side. The name is *French*, signifying a *beautiful Morass*; and the Town was founded by King *Edward I.* who made it a Corporation, to be governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, twenty-one Burgesses or Common-councilmen, a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants, (the Mayor, Recorder, and Bailiffs being Justices of the Peace) and fortified it with a strong Castle, which Posterity suffered to run to decay.

It is a handsome well-built Town, consisting chiefly of two very good Streets: And here is a handsome Church, a County-gaol, and Moot-hall, where the great Sessions for the County, the County-court, and the Quarter-sessions are held. Here also is a good Harbour for Ships; and it is the usual place for the reception of Passengers from *London* to *Ireland*, who embark at *Holyhead*, which is 28 miles west of this Town, and where the Packet-boats always sail from for *Dublin*.

Here is a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and a Fair for Cattle on *Ascension-day*, *February 13*, *September 19*, and *December 19*.

The Sea has lately, and since the writing of the above description, made over the Point of this Town, quite up to the Market, and continues so to do (1771) every flowing

ing of the Tide, by which great damage has been done to the Houfes between the Point and the Market-place.

Newburgh, (257 Miles from *London*) fituated between ^{Newburgh} two Bays, one of them formed by the River *Keveny*, and the other by the River *Brant*, is remarkable only for its being a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and two Bailiffs, and for its privilege of a Market ^{Market.} on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *June 22*, *August 10* and *21*, and *September 11*.

Here is another Town called *Llanderchymead*, which has ^{Llander-} a right to hold a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for ^{chymead.} Cattle on *February 5*, *April 25*, *May 6*, and on *Corpus-Christi-day*. And there are several Villages which have the privilege of a Fair for Cattle.

Near *Gwydryn Hill* is a Village called *Tre'r Druw*, ^{Tre'r} which fignifies *The Druids Town*, and which, it is fup- ^{Druw.} pofed, was the chief refidence of the *British Druids* belonging to this Island.

South of *Tre'r Druw*, and on the East-fide of *Newburgh*, is a Village called *Tre'r Beirdd*, i. e. *The Bands-* ^{Tre'r} ^{Beirdd.} town. And between *Tre'r Druw* and *Tre'r Beirdd* is a fquare Fortification, generally allowed to be a *Roman Camp*.

Of the COUNTY of CAERNARVON.

THIS Shire takes its name from *Caernarvon*, the ^{Name.} County-town; and is in the form of a Wedge, extending forty miles from North to South, about twenty ^{Extent.} miles from East to West, and about one hundred miles in circumference; washed by the *Irish Sea* on the North, ^{Bounds.} South, and West fides, separated on the North-west by the Frith of *Meneu* from *Anglesey*, and bounded on the East by the Counties of *Denbigh* and *Merioneth*.

The Air is cold and piercing, owing both to the ^{Air and} number of Lakes, and to the very high Hills within this ^{Soil.} County, which fwell fo above one another as to obtain the name of the *British Alps*. These are *Snowdon Hills*, fo called because their tops are covered with Snow almost perpetually. These Hills stand about the middle of the County, upon which great flocks of Sheep, Goats, and black Cattle feed; and the Vallies between are both pleafant and fruitful. The extremities of *Caernarvonshire*, efpecially thofe washed by the Sea, are fruitful and populous, yield great plenty of fine barley, and feed vaft herds
of

of Cattle and Sheep. This County produces abundance of Wood.

Rivers.

This County is well watered by the *Conway*, the *Seions*, many Rivulets, and several Lakes.

The *Conway*, qu. *Kymwy*, which in the *British* Tongue signifies *The Chief of Rivers*, rises in a Lake called *Llyn Conway*, where the Counties of *Caernarvon*, *Denbigh*, and *Merioneth* meet; runs North till it falls into the *Irish* Sea at *Aberconway*; and though this River is but twelve miles from its spring to the Sea, it becomes so considerable by the influx of small Rivers and Brooks, that it is navigable for Ships of considerable burthen within four miles of its spring.

The *Seiont* rises in the Lake called *Llyn Beris*, runs West a few miles, and falls into the Frith of *Meneu* at *Caernarvon*.

Produce.
Division.

This County is plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood; and is divided into seven Hundreds, and sixty-eight Parishes, which are within the Diocese of *Bangor*. It sends two Members to the House of Commons, one for the County, chosen by the Freeholders, and one for the Town of *Caernarvon*.

Here is one City, called *Bangor*, and five Market-towns, viz. *Aberconway*, *Caernarvon*, *Crickieth*, *Newin*, and *Pulbely*.

Bangor.

Bishop's
See.

Bangor, otherwise *Banchor*, (246 Miles from *London*) retains its ancient *British* name, signifying a beautiful *Quire*, and is situated between two steep Hills, at the North-end of the Frith of *Meneu*. It is a Bishop's See of very ancient date, whose Cathedral is said to have been built in 516; and the City was once so extensive, that the *Welch* called it *Bangor-vawr*, i. e. *Bangor the Great*. It still retains the episcopal See, but the Cathedral is a mean building, and the City is small, though pretty well inhabited. It is not privileged to send a Member to the *British* Parliament; nor does it appear ever to have been incorporated, being governed by the Bishop's Steward, who keeps a Court-Leet and a Court-Baron. Here we find a Bishop's Palace, a Free-school, a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *April 5*, *June 25*, and *October 28*.

Market.
Fairs.

Abercon-
way.

Aberconway (229 Miles from *London*) takes its name from its situation at the mouth of the River *Conway*. It is commonly called *Conway*; was built by King *Edward I.* and has been walled and fortified with a strong Castle, which

which are ruined. And though it is a handsome Town, pleasantly situated on the side of a Hill, and for Trade, gives Title of Lord to *Seymour Conway*, Earl of *Hertford*, and is a Corporation under a Mayor and two Bailiffs, it never has been in a condition to enrich itself, like some other Towns in the same County, that are not so well situated. Here is a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair Market. on *April 6, Sept. 4, October 10, and Nov. 8*; for Cattle.

Caernarvon, (251 Miles from *London*) signifies the *Caernar-* Town, or City, or Fort of *Arvon*, or *Arvoni*, the ancient name of the County, so called from its situation facing *Anglesey*. King *Edward I.* built this Town on the South-end of the Straits or Frith of *Meneu*, and fortified it with Walls and a strong Castle, to curb the *Welch*, that made incursions from the Mountains, and secured a passage into the Isle of *Anglesey*. It is a neat Town, well built, in a circular form, but small, and well inhabited, governed by the Constable of the Castle, in which King *Edward II.* was born, now standing, who, by his Patent, is always Mayor, and is assisted in the government of the Corporation by an Alderman, two Bailiffs, a Town-clerk, &c. Here is a Ferry from hence to *Anglesey*, called *Abermeney-ferry*, a pretty good Harbour, and pretty good Anchorage in *Caernarvon* bay, before the Town.*

It is also a Borough-town, with privilege to send one Representative to the *English* House of Commons; and to hold a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *February 25, May 16, August 4, and December 5*, for Cattle and Pedlary. And it is a Marquisate and Earldom, giving title of Marquis and Earl to the most noble Prince *Henry Bridges*, Duke of *Chandos*, whose Father *James* was created Viscount *Wilton* and Earl of *Caernarvon* on *October 19, 1714*, and Marquis of *Caernarvon* and Duke of *Chandos* on *April 30, 1719*.

The other Market towns have nothing to recommend them but their Markets and Fairs, except

Pulhely, (243 Miles from *London*) which signifies a Pulhely.

* In the year 1283, the body of some eminent Roman, supposed to be the body of *Constantius*, Father of *Constantine the Great*, was found near this Town, at a place where once stood the Town called *Segontium* by *Antoninus*, from the River *Seiont*, and *Segontiorum Portum* by *Ptolemy*, and the City of the Emperor *Constantine* by some later Writers; which body was, by order of King *Edward I.* re-interred in the Church of *Caernarvon*.

Salt-pool,

Salt-pool, so called either from its situation on the Sea-shore, or from *Salt-works*, which probably might be carried on at this place in ancient times. At present this Town is but small, but not badly built, with a pretty good Harbour, some Trade by Sea, a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *May 13, August 19, September 24, and November 11*.

Crickieth. *Crickieth*, otherwife *Krekych*, (236 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Wednesdays*, and a Fair on *May 23, July 1, and October 18*, for Cattle.

Newin. *Newin* (249 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *April 4*, on the Saturday before *Whitsunday*, and on *August 25*.

Antiquities now existing. The *Antiquities* in this County discover visible tracts of the *Roman Dominion*, extended over this mountainous Country.

At the mouth of the River *Seiont* stood a *Roman City*, which *Antoninus* called *Segontium*; and *Ptolemy*, *Segontiorum Portum*; and by others, the ancient *City of the Emperor Constantine*; now totally destroyed.

Upon the River *Conway*, about five miles South of *Aberconway*, are to be seen the remains of another *Roman Town*, which *Antoninus* calls *Conovium*; but now it is named *Cuerher*. And on the other side of the River, facing *Conovium*, stood the *Roman City Dictum*, where, under the later Emperors, the Commander of the *Nervii Dictenses*, kept guard; which was afterwards called *Diganwy*, qu. *Dictum* upon the *Conway*; and was destroyed by Lightning a few centuries ago.

On the top of the high steep Hill called *Braich y Dhin*as are the ruins of a Fortification, that consisted of three Walls of about seven Feet thick, one within another, with upwards of one hundred Towers of equal dimensions. And at the top of another Hill, about a mile from *Braich y Dhin*as, is a circular Entrenchment, about eighty feet diameter, called *Y Merneu Hirion*, supposed to have been a *British Temple*. On the outside of it are standing twelve rough Stone-pillars, about six feet high, which are enclosed by a Stone-wall; and near the wall, on the out-side, are three other such rough Pillars, ranged in a triangular form. Near this Temple are several Monuments, or vast heaps of Stones, covering the Graves of ancient *Britons*, who fell in a Battle fought here against the *Romans*.

The

The *Curiosities* of this County are its vast Mountains, *Curiosities*. Rocks, and Precipices.

On the East of *Caernarvon* stands *Klogwyn Karnedh y Wydbwa*, which is the summit of a cluster of very lofty Mountains, (the tops of which rise above one another) and is reckoned the highest Hill in all the *British* Dominions, from which in a clear day may be seen *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the *Isle of Man*.

Near *Aberconway* stands a vast Rock, called *Pen-maen-mawr*, which rises perpendicular to an astonishing height *Pen-maen-mawr*. over the Sea. At the perpendicular height of 240 feet above the level of the Sea, which is about the middle way to the top of this Rock, there is a Road for Passengers, seven feet wide, on that side next the Sea, with a Wall breast high; towards the building of which the City of *Dublin* contributed very largely. On the other side of this Hill or Rock there is a narrow Foot-way, over which the top of the Rock projects, and forms a most extraordinary and frightful appearance.

On the same Shore, at a little distance, there is another very high Mountain, called *Glyder*, on the summit of *Glyder*. which we meet with a prodigious heap of Stones of an irregular shape, many of which are as large as those of *Stonehenge* in *Wiltshire*; but they lie in such confusion as to resemble the ruins of a building, perhaps overthrown by an Earthquake. But, what is more surprising, on the West-side of this same Mountain there is, among many others, one very steep, naked Precipice, adorned with a great number of equidistant Pillars.

Of the COUNTY of DENBIGH.

THIS County takes its name from *Denbigh*, its prin- Name. cipal Town, and is bounded on the East by *Cheshire* and *Shropshire*, on the South by *Montgomeryshire*, on the West by *Caernarvonshire* and *Merionethshire*, and on the North by part of *Flintshire* and the *Irish Sea*, extending about forty miles from North-east to South-west, and about twenty miles from North to South, in all 118 miles in circumference.

The Air of this County is very sharp and piercing, oc- Air and cased by the vast Mountains which almost surround it, Soil. and are for the greatest part of the year covered with Snow. Accordingly the Soil is various, almost in the extremes

of good and bad; for the western part is heathy, barren, badly inhabited, except on the Sea-coast, and on the banks of the *Conway*; and the Mountains on the eastern borders of the County look, at a certain distance, like the battlements of Turrets and Castles, except where it borders on the River *Dee*; yet the Vale of *Clwyd*, in the middle, consisting of a flat Country, seventeen miles from North to South, and about five miles broad, is one of the most delightful spots in *Europe*; it is extremely fruitful and well inhabited. And we can venture to affirm, in favour of this County, that the Inhabitants generally live to a great age; and those of the Vale of *Clwyd* are remarkable for their vivacity.

Rivers. It is well watered by the Rivers *Clwyd*, *Elwy*, *Dee*, and *Conway*, and by the less considerable Streams called the *Alwen*, the *Aled*, the *Clawedok*, the *Neag*, and the *Gyrow*.

Produce. The Hills and Heaths are not so entirely barren, but they feed vast flocks of Sheep and Goats; and in many places, where manured with Turf-ashes, they produce plenty of Rye. The Vallies abound with black Cattle and Corn; and in general *Denbighshire* abounds with Fish and Fowl, and contains several Lead-mines.

**Manu-
factures.** Neither is this County destitute of Manufactures; for there is a considerable Manufactory of Gloves at *Denbigh*, and another of Flannels at *Wrexham*.

Division. This County is partly in the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, and partly in that of *Bangor*, divided into twelve Hundreds, and fifty-seven Parishes.

**Represent-
tatives.** It sends two Members to the House of Commons, one for the Shire, chosen by the Freeholders, and one for the Town of *Denbigh*; besides which there are two large Market-towns, viz. *Ruthin* and *Wrexham*, and three others of lesser note.

Denbigh. (*Denbigh*, 209 Miles from *London*) the County-town, and a parliamentary Borough, was anciently situated on a steep Hill, called *Kledvyrn yn Rhos*, i. e. *The rocky Hill in Rhos*. But the Inhabitants in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign taking a distaste to that inconvenient situation, descended and built the present Town at the bottom of the said Rock, on the *Iffrod*, which runs through the *Clwyd*, at the distance of about two miles.

Here is a Castle, but it is much out of repair. Here are two Churches; and take it altogether, it is a large, populous,

populous, and handsome Town, chiefly inhabited by Tanners and Glovers. It is a Corporation, governed by two Aldermen, a Recorder, two Bailiffs, (who are chosen annually out of twenty-five capital Burgesſes) a Town-clerk, two Serjeants-at-Mace, and other Officers, who keep a good Market on *Wedneſdays* for Corn, Cattle, and other Proviſions; and there is a Fair on *May 14*, *July 18*, and *September 25*, for Cattle and ſmall Pedlary.

Denbigh has the honour to give title of Earl to the Right Hon. *Baſil Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh* and *Deſmond*, Viſcount *Fielding* and *Callan*, who is deſcended from the Earls of *Hapsburg* in Germany. Gives title of Earl.

Ruthyn, (202 Miles from *London*) a large and populous Town, and a Corporation, governed by two Aldermen and Burgeſſes; ſtands near the center of the County, has a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for black Cattle and Pedlary on *March 19*, *Friday* before *Whitſunday*, *Auguſt 8*, *September 30*, and *November 10*. Here alſo is a good Free-ſchool, and an Hoſpital, founded by Dr. *Goodman*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but no Pariſh Church, this Town being a Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Lhan Rudd*. Ruthyn. Corporation.

Wrexham 184 Miles from *London*) is ſituated on a good Soil, on the bank of a Rivulet that runs into the *Dee*, and is accounted a larger Town than *Denbigh*, and a place of great reſort and good accommodations. Beſides it is a handsome well-built Town, owing to a conſiderable Manuſactury of Flannels ſeated here, which employs the Poor, and turns out to great account to the Manuſacturers. Here alſo is a large Church, with a Steeple, thought to be one of the fineſt in *Britain*, and two large Meeting-houſes. There are two Market-days, *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*, in which great quantities of Flannel are bought up for the *London Trade*; and a Fair on *March 25*, *Holy Thurſday*, *June 6*, and *September 19*, for horned Cattle, Horſes, Hops, Hard-ware, *Mancheſter-ware*, (and all ſorts of Seeds, in *March*.) Wrexham. Flannel Manu-ſacture.

Here are three other little Market-towns, as *Abergely* on *Saturdays*; *Llanruſt* on *Tueſdays*, and *Ruabon* on *Mondays*: And no leſs than eighteen places which have the privilege of ſeveral Fairs each for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Horſes.

The People of this County ſhew ſeveral Antiquities, as, the *Kiſſien Maen*, i. e. the *Stone Cheſts*, and *Karchar Kynrik* Antiquities

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Kynrik Ruth, i. e. *Kynrik Ruth's Prison*, at a place called *Kerig y Drudion*, i. e. the *Druid Stones*, amongst the Hills South-west of *Ruthin*.

Arthur's Round Table, which is a Cave at *Lhansannan*, South-west of *Denbigh*, cut in the side of a great Rock, and contains twenty-four Seats of different dimensions.

The Camp of King *Caradellacus*, when he fought the Roman General *Ostorius*, which is a Fortification of an oval figure, called *Caer y Dhynod*, on the bank of the River *Alwen*, near *Kerig y Druidon*. It has a Rampart, consisting of Stones rudely heaped together, to the perpendicular height of three hundred feet next the River.

The Maiden Fort, called in *Welsh* *Kaer-borwyn*, a circular Entrenchment on the other side of the *Alwen*, and upon a Hill near six hundred feet high, and opposite to and much more artificial than *Kaer y Dhynod*.

Of the COUNTY of FLINT.

Name. THIS County, so called from the principal Town in it, is the least of all the Counties in *Wa'es*, extending only about thirty-three miles in length, and eight miles in breadth, or about seventy miles in circumference; bounded on the East by *Cheshire*, on the South by *Shropshire*, on the West by *Denbighshire* and the *Irish* Sea, and on the North by an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which forms the great *Æstuary* of the River *Dee*.

Extent.

Bounds.

Air. The Air is cold; but if we look at the longevity of the Inhabitants, we must believe it to be wholesome and healthy.

Soil. The Soil is not so mountainous as in most other Counties of *Wales*, and is more fruitful in Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley, and affords rich Pasture in the Vallies for black Cattle, which, though very small, are excellent Beef, and produce great quantities of Butter and Cheese. Here also is such a quantity of Honey, that the Natives make a Liquor of it called *Metheglin*, frequently drank in this and some other parts of *Wales*.

Produce. This County abounds with all sorts of Fish and Fowl; has great plenty of Pit-coal, Lead-ore in abundance, and fine Mill-stones.

It

It is divided into five Hundreds, containing one City, Division. one Borough-town, and three more Market-towns.

Flint contains no more than twenty-eight Parishes, which, as to its Ecclesiastical Government, are partly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and partly in the Diocese of *Chester*; and it sends only one Knight of the Shire, chosen by the Freeholders to represent them in Parliament, and one for the Town of *Flint*.

St. Asaph, (209 Miles from *London*) a Bishop's See, is another of those Cities which has not the privilege of sending a Member to Parliament, though a very ancient foundation, and well situated at the influx of the *Elwy* into the *Clwyd*, in the rich and pleasant Vale of *Clwyd*. The Britons called it *Lhan Elwy*, but changed its name, many centuries, for that of *St. Asaph*, who was the second Bishop of this See. It is now a poor City, with a mean Cathedral, two Stone-bridges, one over the *Elwy*, and the other over the *Clwyd*. But there are a few good private Houses, a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle on *Easter-Tuesday*, *July 15*, *October 16*, and *December 26*, for Cattle.

Caerwys, or *Caerwyth*, (204 Miles from *London*) nearly in the middle of the County, is a good Market-town, but contains nothing worthy of notice. The Market is on *Tuesdays*, and there is a Fair for Cattle on *March 16*, on the last *Tuesday* in *April*, on *Trinity-Thursday*, on the first *Tuesday* after *July 7*, *September 9*, and *November 10*.

Flint, (194 Miles from *London*) stands on the Æstuary of the River *Dee*, and has a small Harbour, and a ruinous Castle, built by King *Edward I.* who made it a Corporation.

It is now governed by a Mayor, who is stiled Governor of the Castle, and Burgeßes. This is the County-town, and sends one Representative to Parliament. The Assizes are annually held here; and here in one part of the Castle is the County-gaol: But there is no Market; only a Fair for black Cattle on *February 14*, *June 24*, *August 10*, and *November 30*.

Holywell, (about five Miles beyond *Flint*, near *Caerwys*) commonly called and known by the name of *St. Winifred's Well*, takes its name from a Spring near the foot of the Hill on which this Town stands, dedicated to a *Romish* Saint, a Christian Virgin, in memory of whom, the Monkish Writers say, it rose up miraculously. This

Well issues out of a Rock of Free-stone, where the Monks of *Basingwerk* cut out a neat Chapel, and built a small Church near the Well; which was rebuilt in the reign of King *Henry VII.* and is now standing. It is supported upon Stone-pillars, which surround the Well, and is now converted into a School. The Well is floored with Stone; and the Water of it issues with such a rapid stream, as to turn several Mills at a very small distance from the fountain; and the rouge colour with which the Stones are tinged by the Water, shews that it runs through an Iron-mine. The Town lies on the declivity of a high Hill, consists of one Street, meanly built; but has been much frequented by Devotees of the *Romish* Persuasion, who go to bathe in or drink the Water of this Well, and has enabled the Village to support a Market. Most of the Inhabitants in this part of the County are *Roman Catholics*; and it must be mentioned in their favour, that in all the Insurrections and Rebellions that have disturbed the Peace of our Nation, it was never known that the *Roman Catholick* Families in and about *Holywell* were ever concerned. The Market is kept on *Fridays*; and here is a Fair for Cattle on *April 23,* *Tuesday* after *Trinity*, and *September 2.*

There are two other Market-towns, *viz. Mould*, (103 miles from *London*) on *Wednesdays*, and *Newmarket*, (208 miles) on *Saturdays*; and these and six more places enjoy the privilege of several Fairs for horned Cattle; but they afford nothing further worthy of our remark, in regard to their present state.

Of the COUNTY of MERIONETH.

NEITHER Antiquity nor any other light affords any derivation of the name of *Merioneth*, which extends thirty-five miles in length from North to South, and twenty-five miles from East to West, or 108 miles in circumference; and is bounded on the North by *Caernarvonshire* and part of *Denbighshire*; on the East by another part of *Denbighshire*, and by *Montgomeryshire*; on the South by *Cardiganshire*, and on the West by the *Irish Sea*.

The Air of this County is very cold and bleak, and not so healthy as many others, occasioned by the Mountains, and the Vapours that rise out of the *Irish Sea*.

The

The Soil is not only rocky and mountainous, but the Soil. worst in *Wales*; yet this County has excellent Pasture in the Vales, and the Flocks that cover the Mountains make it said, that *Merionethshire* feeds more Sheep than all the rest of *Wales* besides. It is also well provided with Goats, Fowls, Deer, and Fish of all sorts, particularly *Herrings*. But here is very little Corn of any kind. And though the Natives are stout, and reputed handsome, they live chiefly on Butter, Cheese, and other sorts of Food made with or from Milk.

The Natives of *Merionethshire* are not reputed the most Inhab- industrious People, to whose indolence or laziness is prin- tants. cipally imputed their want of Grain, and the neglect of Tillage; but here is found a Manufacture of Cotton, called *Welch Cotton*.

The Rivers of most note in this County are the *Dyffi*, Rivers. the *Avon*, the *Drwrydb*, and the *Dee*.

The *Dyffi* springs out of those Mountains called the *Alps* of *Wales*, and form a chain on the eastern borders of this County; runs South into *Montgomeryshire*, then directs its course South-west, and leaving *Montgomeryshire* at *Machynleth*, separates the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Cardigan*, and falls into the *Irish* Sea, some miles North of *Aberistwith* in *Cardiganshire*.

The *Avon* rises on the East-side of *Benrose* Wood, South-west of *Bala*, and running South-west, and passing by *Dolyelha*, falls into the *Irish* Sea some miles West of that Town.

The *Drwrydb* issues from a Lake in the northern extremity of this County, near the spring of the River *Conway* in *Caernarvonshire*, and running South-west, falls into an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, called *Traeth Mawr*, about four miles North of *Harleigh*.

The *Dee*, on which so much money has been expended to make it navigable for large Vessels up to the City of *Chester* only, rises a little above the *Lbyn Tigid*; or *Pimble Meer*, a Lake that covers 160 acres of Ground on the South-side of the Town *Bala*; and the *Dee* runs through that Lake in such a manner, as it is said, as not to mix with it. In proof of which assertion, it is alledged, that the *Dee* abounds with *Salmon*, and the Lake with *Gwiniads*, a Fish peculiar to its Waters; but no *Salmon* is ever taken in the Lake out of the stream of the River,

nor does the *Dee* carry off the *Gwyniads*, which look like a *Whiting*, but tastes like a *Trout*.

There are some Rivers in this County of lesser note, such as the *Defunmy*, the *Skethye*, the *Arbro*, the *Cayne*, the *Angel*, and the *Kessilaum*.

Govern-
ment.

Division.

Represen-
tative.

Bala.

Corpora-
tion.

Dinas-
mouhy.

Dolgelhe.

Cotton
Manu-
facture.

Harleigh.

Merionethshire, as to its Ecclesiastical state, is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and contains thirty-seven Parishes. In its Political state it is divided into six Hundreds, and contains four Market-towns, but never a Borough; and sends no more than one Knight to represent the County in the *British House of Commons*.

Bala, (195 Miles from *London*) situated at the North-end of *Pimble-meer*, signifies a place where a River or Brook issues out of a Lake; and as to its buildings, is a mean, inconsiderable place; but it is a Corporation, governed by Bailiffs, and enjoys many immunities. It has a right to a Market on *Saturdays*, but is not sufficient to support one. On *May 14* and *July 10*, here is a Fair for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Horses.

Dinasmouthy, (196 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *June 2*, *September 10*, *October 1*, and *November 13*, for Horses, Sheep, and horned Cattle.

Dolegelly, or *Dolgelhe*, (205 miles from *London*) so called from the vast quantity of Wood amongst which it was originally built, being compounded of *Dol*, a *Dale*, and *Kelhe*, a *Wood*, is situated on the South bank of the *Avon*, at the foot of the Mountain *Idris*, one of the highest in *Britain*, and is well provided with Inns for Travellers; has a considerable Manufacture of *Welsh Cottons*; keeps a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 11*, *July 4*, *September 20*, *October 9*, *November 22*, and *December 16*, for Sheep, Cattle, and Horses.

Harleigh, or *Harloch*,* whose etymology signifies a pleasant

* In the year 1694, the County about this Town was annoyed, about eight months, by a fiery Exhalation, that was seen only in the night, and consisted of a livid Vapour, which arose from the Sea, or seemed to come from *Caernarvonshire*, crosses a Bay of the Sea, eight or nine miles broad, on the West-side of *Harlech*. It spread from this Bay over the Land, and set fire to all the Barns, stacks of Hay and Corn in its way. It also infected the Air, and blasted the Grass and Herbage in such

fant Rock, is situated 223 miles from *London*) upon a *Rock* near the Sea-shore. It is the County-town, and is supposed to have been a *Roman Town*, though now the Houses are mean, and the Inhabitants but few. It has an old decayed Castle, with a Governor and a Garrison, for the security of the Coast; and it is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, who is always the Governor of the Castle. Here also is a good Harbour, but few or no Ships belonging to it. It undoubtedly has a right to a Market on *Saturdays*, but it is disused. Here is however a Fair for black Cattle on *Corpus-Christi-day*, *June 30*, *August 21*, and *December 11*.

Besides these Towns, there are ten places more that enjoy the privilege and keep up a Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Sheep; some of them four times a year.

Of the COUNTY of MONTGOMERY.

THIS County, so called from the Town of *Montgomery*, extendeth in length thirty miles from East to West, and twenty-five miles from North to South, in all ninety-four miles in circumference; and is bounded on the East by *Shropshire*, on the South by the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Radnor*, on the West by *Merionethshire*, and on the North by *Denbighshire*.

Though the Air of this County is sharp and cold on the Mountains, it is both pleasant and healthy in the Vallies.

The Soil in the North and West parts is mountainous, stony, and sterile, except the Vallies, which yield Corn, and abound in Pasture: The South and East parts, which

such a manner, that a great mortality of Cattle, Sheep and Horses ensued. It proceeded constantly to and from the same place, in stormy as well in calm nights; but more frequently in the winter than in the following summer. It never fired any thing but in the night; and the flames, which were weak, and of a blue colour, did no injury to human creatures; for the Inhabitants did frequently rush into the middle of them, unhurt, to save their Hay and Corn. This Vapour was at length extinguished by ringing Bells, firing Guns, blowing Horns, and otherwise putting the Air into motion, whenever it was seen to approach the shore.

chiefly consists of a Vale, that extends along the pleasant banks of the *Severn*, are exceeding fruitful.

Produce. The breed of black Cattle and Horses here is remarkably larger than that in the neighbouring *Welch* Counties, and the Horses of *Montgomeryshire* are in great esteem in *England*. This County also abounds with Fish and Fowl; and here are some Mines of Lead and Copper, and a considerable Manufacture of Flannel at *Welch-pool*.

Rivers. This County is also well watered by the *Severn*, the *Tanat*, the *Turgh*, and by several Rivers of less note, as the *Riader*, the *Vurnwey*, the *Rue*, the *Rechan*, the *Haves*, the *Carno*, and the *Dungum*.

To what has been said of the *Severn* in *Gloucestershire*, &c. let us add, that it becomes navigable at *Welch-pool*, after being joined by twelve Rivers in the space of no more than twenty miles from its spring.

The *Tanat*, or *Tanot*, rises in the North-west part of this County, a little to the West of *Llanvilliny*, and running East, falls into the *Severn* near the County of *Salop*.

The *Turgh* rises in the West part of this County, and running North-east, and being joined by the *Warway*, falls into the *Tanat* North-east of *Llanvilliny*.

**Govern-
ment.** *Montgomeryshire*, as to its Ecclesiastical state, contains no more than forty-seven Parishes, and lies in the three different Dioceses of *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Hereford*. In its Civil state, it is divided into seven Hundreds, which contain five Market-towns; and what is remarkable, they are all Boroughs, and jointly send one Member to Parliament. The County also is represented by another Member, called the Knight of the Shire, and is chosen by the Freeholders.

The Market-towns are,
Llan-ydlos. *Llan-ydlos*, (180 Miles from *London*) situated upon the East-bank of the *Severn*, and near its source has nothing worthy of notice, except a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the first *Saturday* in *April*, on *May 11*, *July 17*, first *Saturday* in *September*, and on *October 28*, for Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep.

Near this Town, on the banks of the *Severn*, is the remains of a *Roman* Town, *Caersŵs*, which appears to have been of considerable extent, for the traces of Streets, Lanes, and Fortifications are still visible.

**Llanvyl-
liny.** *Llanvyliny*, (179 Miles from *London*) situated on a dirty

dirty Flat, is a Town of some note, pretty well built, a Corporation as ancient as the reign of King *Edward II.* governed by two Bailiffs, who are by office Justices of the Peace one year, and has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, Wool, and Provisions of all sorts, on *Tuesdays*; and a Fair for Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep, on *Wednesday* before *Easter*, *May 24*, *June 28*, and *October 5*.

South of this Town stands the inconsiderable Village of *Meivod*, supposed to be the *Mediolanum* of the *Romans*, mentioned by *Antoninus* and *Ptolemy*; and *Mathraval*, a Hamlet consisting of no more than one single Farm-house at present, was anciently the royal Seat of the Princes of *Powis-land*.

Mackynleth, (198 Miles from *London*) situated on the East-bank of the *Dyffi*, is an ancient Town, supposed to be *Magbona* of the *Romans*, where the Band of the *Silenses* were stationed; and it has a good Stone-bridge over the *Dyffi*; a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *May 16*, *June 26*, *July 9*, *September 18*, and *November 25*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, and Horses.

At *Keyn Kaer*, near this Town, are considerable Ruins of a large Fortification, and the Foundations of many Houses; and a variety of *Roman* Antiquities have been dug up here.

Montgomery (161 Miles from *London*) stands in a healthy Air, on an easy ascent of a rocky Hill, with a pleasant Vale underneath, through which the *Severn* runs. Its Castle, now ruinous, was built soon after the Conquest by *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom the Town derives its name. King *Henry III.* created it a Borough; it sends one Member to the *British House of Commons*; and it is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, Coroners, Burgesses, &c. This Town has been walled round, but they and the Castle were ruined in the Civil Wars of King *Charles I.* At present it is the County-town; where there is a Gaol, built but a few years ago. The Town is large, and though the Buildings in general are but indifferent, there are some new Houses belonging to considerable Families; and, take it altogether, *Montgomery* may be accounted a handsome Town; with a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *March 26*, *June 7*, *September 4*, and *November 14*, for horned Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.

- Pool.** *Welch-Pool*, or, simply, *Pool*, (169 Miles from *London*) stands upon the side of a Lake in a fruitful Vale, and is a large, well-built Town, and a Corporation, governed by Bailiff and other inferior Officers. Here is a good Manufacture of Flannel; a Market on *Mondays*; and a Fair for Sheep, horned Cattle, and Horses, on the second Monday in *March*, Monday before *Easter*, June 5, first Monday after June 29, September 12, and November 16.
- Flanne Manu-
facture.**
- Powis
Castle.** Near *Pool* stands *Powis-Castle*, which being built of red Stone, the *Welch* call it *Kus'tel'h-Kôch*, i. e. *Red-Castle*.
- Newn.** At *Newn* there is a Fair on the last *Tuesday* in *March*, on June 24, on the last *Tuesday* in *August*, on *October* 24, and *December* 16, for Sheep, horned Cattle, and Horses.

S O U T H - W A L E S.

Of the COUNTY of BRECKNOCK.

- Name.** **T**HIS County takes its name from the Town of *Brecknock*, extends in length from North to South thirty-five miles, from East to West thirty-four miles, and in circumference about 110 miles; and is bounded by *Radnorshire* on the North, *Glamorganshire* on the South, by the Counties of *Hereford* and *Monmouth* on the East, and by the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Caermarthen* on the West.
- Extent.**
- Bounds.**
- Air.** The Air in this County is remarkably mild, except on the Hills.
- Soil.** The Soil in the Uplands is stony; but as abundance of small Rivers issue from the Mountains, the Vallies which receive these Streams are very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture.
- Produce.** It produces black Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Deer, abundance of Fowl, and fresh-water Fish; and there are several Manufactures of Cloth and Stockings.
- Rivers.** It is watered principally by the *Wye*, the *Uſk*, and the *Yrwon*; and by some less considerable, as the *Wheffrey*, the *Dales*, the *Hondby*, and the *Brane*.

The

The *Wye* has been already described in *Gloucestershire*.

The *Uſk*, in *British Wyſk*, ſignifies *Water*, riſes at the bottom of a Hill South-weſt of *Brecknock*, on the borders of *Caermarthenshire*, and running South eaſt through the Town of *Brecknock*, and being joined by ſeveral leſſer Rivers, paſſes into *Monmouthſhire* near the Town of *Abergavenny*.

The *Yrſon*, or *Irſon*, riſes amongſt Hills upon the borders of *Cardiganshire*, North-weſt of *Bealt*, and running South-eaſt, and being joined by ſeveral Rivulets, falls into the River *Wye* near *Bealt*.

The Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of this County contains ſixty- Govern-
one Pariſhes, all in the Dioceſe of St. *David*'s. The ment.
Civil ſtate divides it into ſix Hundreds, containing four Diviſion.
Market-towns.

This County ſends but one Knight of the Shire to the Reſenten-
Houſe of Commons. tive.

Bealt, or *Builth*, (171 Miles from *London*) ſituated in *Bealt*.
a woody Country, on the South bank of the River *Wye*,
is a pleaſant well-built Town, fortified with a Caſtle, and
chiefly ſupported by a conſiderable Manufacture of Stock- Stocking
ings. Here is a large Wooden-bridge over the *Wye*; a Manu-
Market on *Mondays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair on June 27, facture.
Oct. 2, Dec. 6, for Sheep, Horſes and horned Cattle.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, (163 Miles from *London*) ſituated *Brecknock*
at the conflux of the *Hondby* and *Uſk*, and called by the
Natives *Aber-Hondby*, i. e. the *Mouth of the Hondby*, ap-
pears to have been a *Roman* Station, by the many pieces
of *Roman* Antiquity dug up there. It is well built, of an
oval form, and fortified with Walls. It has a ruinous
Caſtle, three Churches, and a good Stone-bridge over the
Uſk. It is alſo well inhabited; has a conſiderable ſhare
in the Woollen-manufacture. Woollen
Manufac-
ture.

This is the County-town, and ſaid to take its name from
Breckarius, an ancient *British* King of this County, and
famous in the Legends for having twenty-four Daughters,
who, after their death, were reputed Saints. It is alſo a
parliamentary Borough, and ſends one Member to Parlia- Borough.
ment; and it is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, Corpora-
fifteen Aldermen, two Chamberlains, two Conſtables, a tion.
Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace; with privilege
of a Market on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are well
ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life; and here is a
Fair

THE PRESENT STATE OF

Fair on *May 4, July 5, September 10, November 17*, for Leather, Cattle, Hops, and all sorts of Commodities. Here was a House of *Black-friars*, which *Henry VIII.* converted into a College, by the name of the College of *Christ's-Church* in *Brecknock*. It now consists of the Bishop of *St. David's*, who presides as Dean, a Precentor, a Treasurer, a Chancellor, and nineteen Prebendaries.

Crick-
howel.

Crickhowel, (150 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *May 12* for Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and Horses.

Hay.

Hay, (152 Miles from *London*) situated on the South-side of the *Wye*, and called *Treyelhi* by the *Welch*, was a *Roman Station*; part of the *Roman Wall* is now standing: It is a pretty good Town, with a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *May 17, August 12, and October 10*, for Sheep, Horses, and horned Cattle.

Of the COUNTY of CARDIGAN.

Name.
Extent.

Bounds.

THE County takes its name from the Town of *Cardigan*, extends in length from South-west to North-east about forty miles, and about eighteen miles from East to West, or about one hundred miles in circumference; and is bounded on the North by the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Montgomery*; on the East by part of *Radnorshire*, and the County of *Brecknock*; on the South by part of *Pembrokeshire*, and County of *Caermarthen*; and on the West by the *Irish Sea*.

Air.

Soil.

The Air of this County varies with the Soil and face of the Land. In the South and West Parts, which are more a champaign Country than the greatest part of *Wales*, the Air is mild and pleasant, and the Soil is fruitful; but the North and East Parts, which are one continued ridge of Mountains, are comparatively barren and bleak; yet in the worst parts of this Shire there is Pasture for vast herds of Cattle and flocks of Sheep; and this County is so full of Cattle, that it has been called the Nursery of Cattle for all *England* South of *Trent*.

Rivers.

Here is a great plenty of River and Sea-Fish of all kinds, especially excellent *Salmon* taken in the *Tew*: And there are very rich Lead-mines, the one of which frequently appears above Ground about *Aberistwyth*.

It

It is principally watered by the *Tewe*, the *Rydal*, and the *Istwyth*; besides which there are the following Rivulets, the *Herry*, the *Detto*, the *Ayran*, the *Arth*, the *Weray*, and the *Salex*.

The *Tewe* is described in *Caermarthenshire*.

The *Rydal* rises on the South-west side of *Plyn-Lymmon* Mountain, upon the borders of *Montgomeryshire*, and running West-south-west, falls into the *Irish* Sea at *Aberistwyth*.

The *Istwyth* rises not far from the spring of the *Rydal*, and running much the same course, falls with it into the *Irish* Sea at *Aberistwyth*.

This County sends no more than one Knight of the Shire to the *British* Parliament, chosen by the Freeholders to represent them in the House of Commons. Representative.

As to its Ecclesiastical state, *Cardiganshire* contains seventy-seven Parishes, and lies in the Diocese of St. *David's*. Government.

Its Civil state is divided into five Hundreds, in which there are the following Market-towns: Division.

Aberistwyth, (203 Miles from *London*) which signifies the Mouth of the *Istwyth*, is a pretty large, populous, rich Town, with a great Trade in Lead, a considerable Fishery of Whiting, Herring, and Cod; has been formerly fortified with a Castle and Walls; is now a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, &c. but it has never a Parish Church, being only a Hamlet or Part of the Parish of *Llanbadarnvawr*. The Market is on *Mondays*. Aberistwyth. Corporation.

Cardigan, (226 Miles from *London*) called *Aber Tiewi*, or the Mouth of *Tewe*, by the *Welch*, is pleasantly situated, and is a large, populous Town, (formerly walled round, and fortified with a Castle, now both in ruins) an ancient Borough, whose Member of Parliament is elected by the Burgesses of this Town, and the other four, viz. *Aberistwyth*, *Llanbadarnvawr*, *Llanbedor* St. *Peter*, and *Tregaron*. It is also the County-town, with a handsome Church, a fine Stone-bridge over the *Tiewi*, and a Town-hall, where the business of the County is transacted; and a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, a Coroner, two Bailiffs, and thirteen Common-councilmen, of whom the Mayor is one. Here are two Market-days; *Tuesday* and *Saturday* weekly; and a Fair for small Horses and Pedlary-ware on *February* 13 and *April* 5, and Cardigan. Borough. Corporation.

and on *September 8* and *December 19* for ditto and Cattle. This Town has a considerable Trade to *Ireland* and other parts.

Earldom. *Cardigan* is an Earldom, and gives title to the Right Hon. *George Montagu*, Earl of *Cardigan*, Baron *Brudenell* of *Stanton-Wivil*. Sir *Thomas Brudenell*, in consideration of his loyalty and eminent services to King *Charles I.* was created Earl of *Cardigan* by King *Charles II.* three days before his Majesty's Coronation, in the thirteenth year of his reign. And *George Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan*, having married Lady *Mary Montagu*, one of the Coheirs of *John Duke of Montagu*, on *July 7, 1730*, has, since his Grace's death, taken the name and arms of *Montagu*. This noble Family is descended from *William de Brudenell*, who flourished in the reigns of King *Henry III.* and *Edward I.* at *Doddington* in *Oxfordshire*.

Llanbadarn. *Llanbadarnvawr*, or *Llanbadarn the Great*, (197 Miles from *London*) is an ancient Borough, and well-built Town, with a Church, that was formerly the Cathedral of a Bishop. Here also is a small Harbour. The Government of this Town is in a Portreeve and a Steward. The Episcopal See was established here by *St. Paternus*, about the middle of the sixth century; and it was afterwards united to *St. David's*.

Llanbedor. *Llanbedor St. Peter*, (198 Miles from *London*) situate in a Plain near the *Tewe*, is a small Market-town, with a Church, and several good Inns, and is governed by a Portreeve, a Steward, two Constables, &c. Here is a Bridge over the *Tewe*. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*; and a Fair on *Whitsun-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and on the first Monday in November*, for Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Pigs, and Pedlary on *September 22*.

Tregarron. *Tregarron* (171 Miles from *London*) is also situated on the banks of the *Tewe*, and has a handsome Church; is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and has a Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *March 15, 16, 17*, for Cloth, Stockings, Flannel, Pedlary, Pigs, and Horses.

Llannarth. *Llannarth* (213 Miles from *London*) has a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Pedlary, on *Sept. 22*.

Besides these Towns, there are several other places, which have the privilege of holding a Fair, as *Cappel St. Selim*,

Selin, Cappel Cunnon, Debeuidd, Llandysfell, Llanwen, Lanwenog, Rhos Fuir, Talsaru, and Ystradmyrick, which have stated Fairs for black Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Sheep, Wool, and Pedlary.

In the Church of *Lhan Dhewi Brevi*, near *Tregarron*, is preserved a Horn of an Ox, about a foot and half in circumference at the root, and as heavy as a stone, and is said to have been kept in this Church ever since the time of *St. David*, who lived in the sixth century. Curiosities.

At *Neuodh*, near *Cardigan*, there is a Monument, consisting of nineteen Stones, called the *Numerary Stones*, because they are so disposed, as to make it difficult to count them.

Of the COUNTY of CAERMARTHEN.

THIS County takes its name from the Town of *Caermarthen*; extends in length from North to South about thirty-five miles, in breadth from East to West about twenty miles, in circumference 120 miles; and is bounded by the Counties of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan* on the East, by the *Severn Sea* or *St. George's Channel* on the South, by *Pembrokeshire* on the West, and by *Cardiganshire* on the North. Name. Extent. Bounds.

The Air in this County is reckoned more mild and healthy than that of the neighbouring Counties.

The Soil also is not so mountainous and stony; and it is more fruitful in Corn and Grass.

This County is pretty well cloathed with Wood, feeds vast numbers of good Cattle, abounds with Fowl and Fish, and contains many Mines of Pit-coal.

It is also well watered with the *Towy*, the *Colby*, the *Tave*; besides the inferior Rivulets the *Dulas*, the *Brane*, the *Guendrathvawr*, the *Cowen*, the *Towa*, and the *Amond*. Rivers.

The *Towy* is a fine large River, which rises North-east of *Tregaron* in *Cardiganshire*, and running South-south-west through *Caermarthenshire*, past *Llanidlovery*, *Llan-dilowawr*, and *Caermarthen*, falls into *St. George's Channel* about eight miles South of *Caermarthen*. At the mouth of the River is a Sand that prevents its Navigation for Ships of large Burthen.

The

The *Colby* rises South-east of *Tregaron*, upon the border of *Cardiganshire*, and running South-west, falls into the *Towy*, about five miles East of *Caermarthen*.

The *Tewe*, or *Teivy*, rises in *Cardiganshire*, near the spring of the *Towy*, and running South-west, separates the County of *Cardigan* from *Caermarthenshire* and *Pembrokeshire*, and falls into the *Irish Sea* near *Cardigan*.

N. B. All these Rivers abound with excellent Salmon, and other good Fish.

Govern-
ment.

Division.

This County, in its Ecclesiastical state, contains eighty-seven Parishes, and lies in the Diocese of St. *David's*. In its Civil state it is divided into six Hundreds, containing six Market-towns, and sends one Knight of the Shire, elected by the Freeholders, to represent them in the House of Commons.

Caermar-
then.

Caermarthen, or *Carmarthen*, (208 Miles from *London*) is situated in the best Air and most fertile Soil in the County. It is a very ancient Town, reputed to be the Capital of *Wales*, and the place where the ancient *Britons* held their Parliaments or Assemblies of wise Men. When *Wales* was erected into a Principality for the eldest Son of the Kings of *England*, the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer were fixed here, and continued till the Jurisdiction of the Court and Marches of *Wales* were taken away. *Caermarthen* was erected into a Borough in the 38th of *Henry VIII.* King *James I.* made it a Borough and County-corporate, under which Charter it is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Sheriffs, and sixteen Aldermen, who upon solemn occasions all wear scarlet Gowns, and are attended by a Sword-bearer, and two Mace-bearers. This Corporation holds a monthly Court, and hath the power of making Bye-laws, in the same manner as the City of *London*.

Borough.
Corpora-
tion.

Trade and
Navigation

This Town is well built, is very populous, and much frequented. It has been walled, and had a strong Castle, now in ruins. Here is a fine large Stone-bridge over the *Towy*, and a convenient Key for lading and unlading of Goods, to which Vessels of one hundred tons may come up. The Inhabitants carry on a considerable Trade, being remarkably industrious; and it receives great benefit from the neighbouring Gentry, who commonly repair to *Caermarthen* for the sake of Company, and spend the Winter there in Meetings, Assemblies, and other diversions.

The

The Market is kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and Market. here is a Fair on *June 3, July 10, August 12, September 9, October 9, and November 14*, for Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary.

Kidwelly, (224 Miles from *London*) is situated between *Kidwelly*. two small Rivers, on a large Bay of the *Severn* Sea, called *Tenby*. It has a Harbour, but so choaked up with Sand, as to render it almost useless. It is chiefly inhabited by Fishermen; and is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, who holds a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 24, July 22, October 29*, for Cows, Calves, Cattle, and Pedlary.

Llandilowawr, (195 Miles from *London*) is remarkable *Llandilowawr*. for its Stone-bridge over the *Towy*, and for its being the largest Parish in the County, being thirteen miles long, and near eight miles broad. Its Market is on *Tuesdays*.

Llanelly, (216 Miles from *London*) situated on a Creek *Llanelly*. of the Sea, is a pretty good Town, carries on a considerable Trade in Coals, has a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Trade. Fair on *Ascension-day*, and *September 30*, for Cattle, Horses, and Pedlary.

Llaugharn (223 Miles from *London*) is a small Sea-port, *Llaugharn*. upon the banks of the *Tawe*, near its influx into the Sea. It is a pretty good Town, with a few Ships. and a small Sea-port. Trade. The Market is on *Fridays*; and here is a Fair on *May 6*, called *St. Mark's Fair*, *June 19, September 28*, and *November 11*, called *St. Martin's Fair*, for Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Cloth, Flannel, and Pedlary. Here is to be seen the ruins of an ancient Castle.

Llanymdowry, (182 Miles from *London*) is a Town-*Llanymdowry*. corporate, governed by a Bailiff, and twelve chief Burgesses, who have a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Cattle, Pigs, and Stockings, on *July 31, Wednesday after Epiphany and Low-Sunday, on Whitsun-Tuesday, on Wednesday after October 10, and November 26*.

The Parish Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and stands upon a Hill, a little distance from Town.

Llangadoc, (186 Miles from *London*) whose Market is *Llangadoc* on *Thursdays*, and Fair on *June 21*, for Sheep, black Cattle, Horses, and Wool.

Newcastle, (220 Miles from *London*) whose Market is *Newcastle*. on *Fridays*, and Fair for Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, on *June 22, July 18, and November 22*.

Besides

Besides these, there are twenty other places that have privilege and do keep Fairs of the like sort several times in the year.

Curiosities.

The other places and things worthy of notice are,

A Spring at *Kastelb-Karey*, East of *Caermarthen*, which ebbs and flows twice every twenty-four hours; and the Ruins of a large Fort, with vast Caverns, said to be Copper-mines wrought by the *Romans*.

Merlin's Grove, about a mile East of *Caermarthen*, so called from that famous *British* Prophet or Soothsayer *Merlin*, who was born at *Caermarthen*, about the close of the fifth century, and is said to have frequented this woody Hill, the better to pursue his studies without interruption.

A *Roman Camp* at *Bronyskawen*, in the Parish of *Lhan-Boydy*, of an oval form, and upwards of three hundred paces in circumference; and on each side of this Camp is a Burrow.

Of the COUNTY of PEMBROKE.

Name.

Bounds.

Air.
Soil.

THIS Shire takes its name from the principal Town in it, and is the furthestmost Promontory of *South-Wales*; the South and West is bounded by the *Irish Sea*, the North by the Rivers *Tewe* and *Keach* on *Cardiganshire*, and the East by *Caermarthenshire*; in circumference about one hundred miles.

The whole County is plentiful, but the East-side is most pleasant. The Air is temperate, and the Soil very fertile. The parts next the Sea abound with rich Meadows, and good Corn. Its other Commodities are Goats, Fowl, Falcons particularly excellent, called *Peregrins*, Marle, Pit-coal, and Culm*, plenty of Fish, and lies advantageously for to be well supplied with foreign Wines, &c. King *Henry I.* established in this Neck of Land a Colony of *Flemings*, as a check upon the *Welch*, who had so little commerce or intercourse with the Natives of

* This is the Dust of Pit-coal, which will never cake nor burn well till mixed with Mud or slimy Dirt; one-third of Dirt to two-thirds of Culm, made into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, though wet.

this

this principality, that they may still be distinguished by their customs and speech.

This County is watered by the *Teive*, which riseth in *Rivers* *Gaermarthenshire*, and taking its course S. W. separates *Cardiganshire* from *Caermarthen* and *Pembrokeshire*, and falls into the *Irish Sea*, at the North extremity of this County. By the *Clethy*, which riseth some Miles South of *Newport*, and running South falls into the mouth of the *Dougledge*, near its conflux with *Milford-Haven*. By the *Dougledge*, which riseth South of *Fiskard*, and running S. E. and S. passes *Haverford-west*, and falls also into *Milford-Haven*, and by the inferior Rivers, *Gwaine*, *Biran*, *Kiog*, *Nevern* and *Radford*.

Pembrokeshire is divided into seven Hundreds, in which Division we find one City, seven Market-towns, and one hundred and forty-five Parishes, in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, and Province of *Canterbury*: And it sends one Knight of the Shire to the House of Commons.

Here is a City, two Borough-towns, viz. *Pembroke* and *Boroughs* *Haverford-west*, each of which send a Member to represent them in Parliament.

The City called *St. Davids*, is 272 Miles from *London*, *St. Davids* situate about a Mile from the extremity of a large barren Promontory, projecting with a very high front into the *Irish Sea*. It is supposed to be the *Ostapilarum*, built by the *Romans*, and afterwards called *Menevia*, and *St. Davids*, after the death of *St. David*, who translated the Archbishopric of *Wales* from *Caerleon* in 577.

St. David built a Cathedral, and a Palace was built afterwards for the residence of his Successors, inclosed with a stone-wall 1100 Yards in circumference. But the present Cathedral was the work of Bishop *Peter de Lein* in 1180, and the Palace and Houses for the Dignitaries are run very much to decay.

This latter Cathedral is a venerable structure, 300 Feet in length. But suffered much at the East end for want of Repairs.

There is no Dean belonging to this Church. But there is a Precentor, with the authority of a Dean, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, four Archdeacons, nineteen Prebendaries, eight Vicars-choral, four Choristers and other Officers.

THE PRESENT STATE OF

This City was originally encompassed with Walls; but they are demolished, and it is sunk into the appearance of a mean poor Village, the Market was on *Wednesday*.

Before the Promontory in the Sea, stands five or six Rocks, known by the name of the *Bishop and his Clerks*, much dreaded by Sailors; but well covered with wild Fowl. And near *St. David's Head* lies *Ramsay Island*, famous in the Popish Legends for being the Sepulchre of 20,000 Saints. From *St. David's* the passage to *Ireland* is both shorter, safer, and more convenient than from any other part.

Fiskard.

Fiskard, 243 Miles from *London*, situated on a steep Clift on the Sea shore, in the Road from *St. David's* to *Cardigan*, takes its name from being a grand Fishery of Herrings at this place. But the *Welsh* call it *Aben Gwaine*, i. e. the mouth of the River *Gwaine*.

This Market-town has also a good Harbour or Bay for Vessels that do not draw above five or six Feet water. But they must lie close in shore when the Wind blows northerly.

The Government resides in a Mayor, a Bailiff and their Officers, who have a Market on *Fridays*, but no Fair. The adjacent Country abounds in Corn, and the Fishery enables the Inhabitants to export 1000 barrels of Herrings.

Haverford-West.

Haverford-west, 256 Miles from *London*, is a neat, populous, well-built place, situate on the side of a Hill, on the West-side of the River *Douglodge*, governed by a Mayor, who is Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk of the Market, a Sheriff, a Town-clerk, two Bailiffs and other Officers. It is also a Town and County in itself, and a Borough, which sends one Representative to Parliament, and was formerly a fortified Town.

The Houses are well-built and well inhabited. The people enjoy a good Trade. Here are three Parish-churches in this Town, and one in the Suburbs. One of which dedicated to *St. Mary*, is very neat, with a curious spire.

It is a Sea-port with a commodious Quay for Ships of burthen, a Custom-house and a fine Stone-bridge over the *Douglodge*; a Free-school, a Charity-school for Boys and Girls, and an Alms-house. And the considerable Trade and number of Gentry in and about this Town, renders

renders it one of the politeſt places in *Wales*. Here is a Market twice a week, on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays* for Cattle and Proviſions, and a Fair on the 12th of *May*, the 12th of *June*, the 18th of *July*, the 4th and 24th of *September*, and the 18th of *October*, for horned Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, &c.

Three miles South-eaſt of *Haverford-weſt*, ſtands *Picton* Caſtle, built by *William Piſton*, a Norman Knight, in the Reign of *William Rufus*. It has paſſed through divers hands to be the property of ——— *Phillips*, Bart. Sir *Richard Phillips* held out a long Siege in favour of King *Charles I.* and it ſtill remains a ſtrong and handſome ſtructure.

Killgarron, 228 Miles from *London*, ſeated on the North *Killgarron*. bank of the *Teivy* at about two Miles South of *Cardigan*, and though reduced into one Street, is governed by a Portreve and a Bailiff. Here are ſeen the Ruins of an ancient ſtrong Caſtle, which after many changes, is now the property of the Family of *Prices*. The Church is a handſome building.

Here is a Salmon-fiſhery, and a remarkable Salmon-leap at a Cataract in the River; at which place, *Camden* authorizes to ſay, the Salmon in its way from the Sea forms itſelf into a Curve, and in order to mount the precipice with greater velocity, holds its tail between its Teeth, then ſuddenly diſengaging itſelf, ſprings up the Cataract.

The Market is kept on *Wedneſdays*, and there are Fairs on the 21ſt of *Auguſt* and the 12th of *November*, which laſt is the largeſt for Cattle, Horſes, and Pedlary.

Newport, 236 Miles from *London*, ſituate at the *Newport*. mouth of the *NeVERN*, and founded by *Martin de Tours*, is a Corporation governed by a Portreve and a Bailiff; and was formerly defended by a Caſtle, whoſe ruins and ſcite are in the poſſeſſion of *John Longborne* of *Laurithan*, Gent. The Town is large, and has a Trade with *Ireland*; but the buildings are mean, and the People are poor, having very little ſupport but from Paſſengers to and from *Ireland*. Here is a handſome Church. The Market is kept on *Saturday*, and there is a Fair on the 27th of *June* for Sheep, Horſes and Cattle. In the Bay we find a Quarry of Slates, and a vein of Allum-earth.

Nevern.

In *Nevern Church-yard*, near *Newport*, stands a rude Stone, about six Feet high, pitched upon an end, on which are cut these words, *VITELLIANI EMERITI*. And on the South-side of the same Cemitary is erected a very handsome stone Pillar, thirteen Feet high, and about two feet broad, in a quadrangular form, neatly carved, with endless knots on all sides, and finished at top with a cross stone, under which is a Cross carved on the East and West sides, and some unintelligible Letters about the middle.

Druids
Monu-
ments.

In the said Parish near *Pentere Evan*, is a circle of 150 Feet in circumference, with several rude stones in the round, and a prodigious large stone in the centre, about eighteen Feet high, nine Feet broad, and three Feet thick, supported on three stone Pillars eight Feet high, and five others; and as the *Welsh* name for this place is *T Gromlech*, signifying *Bowing to a stone*, it is supposed to have been a place of Worship, erected by the *Druids* and *Aboorigines* of this Island.

Neither must we pass unnoticed, another ancient Monument found in this Parish called *Llech-y-drybedh*, i. e. the *Tripod*, about twelve Yards in circumference, and now called the *Altar-stone*.

Pembroke.

Pembroke, so called from the *British* word *Penvro*, i. e. a Promontory, is pleasantly situated, about 256 Miles West by North of *London*, upon a Creek of *Milford-haven*: a Borough that sends one Representative to the House of Commons, and a Port-town, with a Custom-house, and Merchants, who, on their own account, employ two hundred sail of Ships. It is not only the County-town, but next to *Caermarthen*, it is the largest and richest Town in *South Wales*, containing two handsome Bridges, three Parish-churches, many good Houses, in one long strait Street, upon a narrow part of a Rock. It was anciently fortified with Walls and a magnificent Castle built upon a Rock at the West-end of the Town; in which was born King *Henry VII.* and in this Rock under the Chapel, is a Vault called *Wogan*, remarkable for a very fine Echo; originally a Store-room for the Castle.

Pembroke is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Bailiff and Burgeßes, and has given title of Earl and Marquis to several ancient noble Families; and of Marchioness to Queen

Queen Anne Bullen; and King Edward VI. conferred this Earldom on the family of *Herberts*, whose posterity still enjoy it.

The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and there are Fairs for Cloth, Sheep, Cattle and Horses on the 14th of *May*, *Trinity Monday*, the 10th of *July*, and 25th of *September*.

Near this Town, and upon the Sea-coast, is a deep Pool called *Bosherston-meer*, that has never been fathomed to the bottom; and in stormy weather bubbles, foams and roars so loud as to be heard many Miles, supposed to be owing to its subterraneous communication with the Sea by a great Breach.

Bosherston
Meer.

Here also we shall describe *Milford-Haven*, which is universally allowed to be the best Harbour in *Great Britain*, and as safe and spacious as any in *Europe*. It has sixteen deep and safe Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads, all distinguished by their several Names, in which it is said, that a thousand sail of Ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from each other; nor is there any danger in sailing in or out with the Tide, either by Day or by Night, from whatever point the Wind may happen to blow; and if a Ship in distress comes in without either Anchor or Cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The Spring-tide rises in this Harbour thirty-six Feet, so that Ships may at any time be laid ashore.

Milford-
Haven.

The great excellency and utility of this Harbour is, that in an Hour's time a Ship may be in or out of it, and in the way between the *Lands-end* and *Ireland*. As it lies near the mouth of the *Severn*, a Ship in eight or ten Hours, may be over on the Coast of *Ireland*, or off the *Lands-end* in the *English Channel*; and a Vessel may get out of this place to the West, much sooner than from either *Plymouth* or *Falmouth*. This Harbour has been greatly improved by new works at the expence of the Government.

Dale Harbour is a ready out-let for small Vessels, where they may ride in two or three Fathoms at low water. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, before the *Spanish Invasion*, two Forts were begun at the entrance of *Milford-Haven*, one on each side, called *Nangle*, and *Dale Block-house*, but they were not then finished. The *Stack*

THE PRESENT STATE OF

rock rises here above Water, lying near the middle of the entrance between *Nangle* and *Dale*.

Penermouth.

Penermouth is the opening of that Branch of the Haven on which the Town of *Pembroke* is seated, and where the Custom-house of *Milford* is kept. The breadth of the entrance between Rock and Rock, is but two hundred Yards at high water, and a hundred and twelve at low water.

There is a ridge of rocky Ground that has the name of *Carrs*, which runs almost across *Milford Haven*, from *Peter-church* towards *Llanstadwell*, where it renders the Landing-place difficult to strangers, from its not appearing at low-water.

Nayland.

Nayland is the place where they bring Woollen-yarn from *Ireland*; and there Salt is also refined and conveyed from thence over the whole Country.

Laureenny.

Laureenny is the place where large Ships take in Coal and Culm, which are brought in Barges from *Creswell* at low-water.

Tenby.

Tenby, otherwise *Tenbigh*, a good Harbour for Ships, distant 247 Miles from *London*, was formerly fortified with Walls and a Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Bailiff, subsisting chiefly by the Herring-fishery and trade in Coals and other Commodities to *Ireland*. Here is a good Road for shipping and a commodious Quay. The export of Coals is computed to about ten thousand Chaldrons, and the Coast of the Bay abounds in Iron-stone. The Market days are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and there is a Fair for Horn-cattle, Horses and Sheep, on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, on the 4th of *May*, on the 20th of *July*, on the 20th of *October*, and on the 4th of *December*.

Caldey.

About two Miles South-west of *Tenby*, lies the Island of *Caldey*, called *Inisfer* by the *Welch*, and over against this Island, the small Isle of *Londie* makes its appearance about two Miles long and a Mile broad, full of good Pasture, and has a great number of Rabbits. It is so encompassed with Rocks, has but one entrance, in which two Men can hardly walk a-breast, that it defies any Invader. On its Coast are bred prodigious numbers of Starlings and Pidgeons.

In

In this Neighbourhood we find two ancient Castles, the one called *Manorbeer* Castle, situated on *Bristol* Channel, four Miles westward of *Tenby*, built in the Reign of *William Rufus*, many Ages a royal Domain, but now in possession of the family of *Phillips*. Manorbeer Castle.

Carrew Castle, which stands on an Arm of *Milford-Haven*, about six Miles West of *Tenby*, was part of the Portion given with *Nesta*, Daughter of *Rise*, Prince of *South Wales*, to *Gerald de Cario* or *Carrew*. It happened to be forfeited to *Henry VIII.* but was restored to the family of *Carrews* by King *Charles I.* This Castle is still a strong and beautiful pile of building, considering the Age in which it was built. Carrew Castle.

On the East-side of this County, about six Miles to the northward of *Tenby*, stands *Narbarth*, a Market-town, on the top of a Hill, 231 Miles West by North from *London*. In this Town are the remains of a Castle built by the family of *Perrot*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*. The Market is kept on *Wednesday*; and here is a Fair for Horn-cattle, Horses and Sheep, on the 21st of *March*, the 14th of *June*, on the 5th of *July*, on the 26th of *September*, and the 11th of *December*. Narbarth.

The principal Seat of the Bishop of *St. Davids*, called the Castle of *Lligeiden*, from which the Bishop takes his Barony, but now in ruins, was seated four Miles North-west of *Narbarth*. Lligeiden Castle.

Wiston, though a mean place, about seven Miles North-west of *Narbarth*, is a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs, has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair for Horses, Black-cattle and Sheep, on the 8th of *November*. Wiston.

Of the County of GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Glamorganshire is supposed by some to take its Name from its situation on the Sea-coast; *Mor* in *Welch*, signifies the Sea, and *Ganwy*, County, i. e. a maritime County. But others write, that it is a contraction or variation of *Welch* Names, as *Gnelad Morgan*, i. e. the County of *Morgan*, who they suppose might have been a Prince.

Prince or an Abbot, or some other person of distinction, and gave name to this County.

Extent. This County extends forty-eight Miles from East to West, and from North to South, no more than twenty-seven Miles, making a circumference of 116 Miles;

Bounds. bounded on the North by *Brecknockshire*, on the South by *Bristol Channel*, otherwise the *Severn-sea*; on the East by *Monmouthshire*, and on the West by *Caermarthen-shire*.

Rivers. It is well watered, for besides several small Rivers, viz, the *Elay*, the *Evenny*, the *Neath*, the *Hepsey*, the *Mella*, the *Trangath*, the *Dulishe*, and the *Furch*; here are the *Rhymny*, the *Taff*, the *Ogmore*, the *Avon*, the *Llwahor* and the *Towe*, which are ranked amongst Rivers of the first class in this Principality.

Soil, Air, Produce. We are to inspect this County by distinguishing the South from the North part. The South part consists of a rich Soil, and is blessed with a fine healthy Air, and is so fruitful, pleasant and populous, as to deserve the appellation of *The Garden of Wales*. But the Northern parts, which is mostly Mountainous, is cold, piercing in the Air, and the Land barren, except in the Vallies and on the Sea-coast, which by Cultivation is brought to produce good Corn and sweet Grass, and feeds an abundance of Sheep and Cattle. Besides, the most barren Surface yields Lead-ore and Coals for fire.

Division. *Glamorganshire* is divided into ten Hundreds, containing one City, five Market Towns, and 118 Parishes, lying in the Province of *Canterbury*, and partly in the Diocese of *St. David*, and partly in the Diocese of *Landaff*. It sends only one Knight of the Shire to Parliament.

City of Landaff. The City is named *Landaff* from its situation on the River *Taff*, signifying in the *Welch* Language, a Church on the River *Taff*; a Christian Church having been founded on or near that spot, in or about the Year 156, by *Lucius* King of the *Britons*, as may be gathered from the Authorities recorded by *Dugdale* in his *Monasticon*, Vol. III, p. 188, in which Church afterwards, *Dubricius*, who died in the Year 612, sat as Archbishop of the *British* Churches; though this primitive Church or Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was a very mean building, about twenty Feet long and ten broad, without either Bell or Steeple. However, the present Cathedral is a fine
structure

structure built in the Year 1107, and kept in good condition. It is 263 Feet and a half long from East to West, sixty-five Feet broad, and sixty-five Feet high from the Floor to the top of the Compass-work of the Roof, and to the top of the middle Isle above the Pillars, fifty-four Feet. It has no middle Steeple, nor a cross Isle; but there are two Towers at the West end, neither equal in height nor uniform in construction. The North-west Tower is 105 Feet high, the other no more than eighty-five Feet.

This City is distant from *London* 167 Miles, and has nothing more to recommend it than its being at present a Bishop's See, deprived of its ancient Dignity, and of those Riches with which the said Church was endowed from time to time by the Princes and Kings of the *Britons*; and, as Bishop *Godwin* expresses it, had there remained only a tenth part of them, *Landaff* might be reckoned one of the richest Bishopricks in *Christendom*. It must be remarked that there never has been a Dean belonging to the Chapter of this Church; but the Archdeacon presides here.

The Diocese now contains part of *Glamorganshire* and part of *Monmouthshire*, and in them 177 Parishes, whereof ninety-nine are Impropriations, and the Cathedral is served by a Bishop, an Archdeacon, twelve Prebendaries, and two Vicars-choral.

The chief Town of this County is *Cardiff* or *Caerdiff*, *Cardiff*. (about 165 Miles from *London*) signifying a City on the River *Taff*; a pretty large well-built Town, and esteemed to be the handsomest in *South Wales*, and was once fortified with Walls and a Castle by *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, soon after the Conquest; which Castle is standing, and is a large, strong and stately Building.

This is not only a Corporation, but a Borough that sends one Burgess to Parliament, and a Port Town, with a commodious Harbour, and a snug Trade by water to *Bristol*, and other parts. Here is a fine Bridge over the *Taff*.

The Corporation consists of the Constable of the Castle, who is always the chief Magistrate; two Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, twelve capital Burgesses, &c. who have a Town clerk, and other Officers. It has a Market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

It

It is also the County-town, where the Assizes are always held, and a Court of Record every fortnight, of which the Bailiffs, who are Justices of the Peace by their Office, are the Judges.

Cowbridge *Cowbridge* (177 Miles from *London*) is in the next esteem with the County, where they hold the Quarter Sessions. It stands upon the Bank of the *Ewenny*, in a low fruitful situation, and is governed by a Bailiff chosen annually, and has a Market on *Wednesday*. Here is a good Harbour for Boats, and a Stone Bridge. This is the Town called *Bovium* by the *Romans*, as recorded by *Antoninus*.

Neath. *Neath*, a pretty large Town, 201 Miles from *London*; has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Haven for small Vessels; stands near the middle of this County, and is an ancient Corporation, governed by a Portreeve chosen annually. Here is a good Trade for Coals that are dug in great plenty in the neighbourhood. This was the *Nichium* of the *Romans*.

Penrice. On the Sea-coast, 187 Miles from *London*, is another Harbour for Ships, called *Penrice* or *Penryse*, and a Market on *Thursdays*, but has nothing more to recommend it.

Swansea. *Swansea*, otherwise *Swinesea*, so called from the great number of *Porpoises* or *Sea-hogs* that frequent this part of the Coast, is situated at the distance of 205 Miles from *London*, at the mouth of the River *Tawy* or *Tawi*, and is called *Aber Tawi* by the *Welsh*. It is a large, clean, well-built Town, with a very good Harbour, and governed by a Portreeve; and it is in a thriving state, rendered wealthy and populous by the Coal-trade carried on from the large and good Coal works in the Neighbourhood; not only coastwise to the Towns in *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, and *Cornwall*, but to *Ireland* also. It has two good Markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

Caerphilly. In a Moorish bottom near the River *Rhymny* and North of *Landaff*, we find the ruins of a very large Castle, and in that the noblest remains of ancient Architecture in all *Britain*. But it cannot be discovered whether its foundation be *British* or *Roman*. It is called *Caerphilly*.

The Hall, or according to some Authors, the Chapel of this Castle measures seventy Feet in length, thirty-four Feet in breadth, and seventeen Feet in height. To which, on the South-side ascends a Stair-case about eight Feet wide, whose Roof is vaulted, and supported by twenty Arches which rise gradually one above another.

Facing

Facing the Stair-case, on the North side of the Room, there is a Chimney about ten Feet wide, and on each side of the Chimney are two Windows, whose sides are adorned with Sculptures of Leaves and Fruit. In the Walls on each side of the Room, are seven triangular Pillars, placed at equal distances; and from the Floor to the bottom of the Pillars, the height is about twelve Feet, and each Pillar is supported by three Busts, which vary alternately from old to young, and from Men to Women. But amongst the several stupendious pieces in and about this vast pile of Ruins, the most surprising is a large Tower towards the East-end about eighty Feet high, with a vast fissure from the top to almost the middle, by which the Tower is divided into two separate leaning parts, so that each hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say, which is most likely to fall first. Its lineal projection on the top, on the outer side, is no less than ten Feet and an half; and though it is certain this Tower has continued to recline from the perpendicular for several Ages, there is neither History nor Tradition to point out the cause thereof, nor the manner nor time how and when the Rent first happened.

Of the County of R A D N O R.

RADNORSHIRE, an inland County of *South Wales*, Name. takes its name from the Town of *Radnor*. It is Bounded. bounded on the East by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*; on the South by *Brecknockshire*; on the West by *Brecknockshire* and *Cardiganshire*, and on the North by *Mountgomeryshire* and *Shropshire*, extending twenty-four Miles from East to West, and twenty-two Miles from North to South, about ninety Miles in circumference. Extent.

This County exhibits a celebrated remain of Antiquity, part of a work called *Offa's-Dyke* or Ditch, cut by *Offa*, *Offa's Dyke* King of *Mercia*, as a Boundary between the *English*, *Saxon* and Antient *Britons*, from the mouth of the River *Wye* to the mouth of the *Dee*, and is seen through the whole extent of this County.

The principal Rivers are the *Wye*, *Temd* and the *Ithon*; Rivers. the lesser Rivers are the *Clondock*, the *Dulles* and the *Camern*.

Besides

Mineral-
Waters.

Besides these there are some remarkable Mineral-waters at *Llandrindod*, viz. Saline Purging-water, commonly called the Pump-water, excellent in all Cutaneous Diseases, and in Disorders occasioned by corrupt Humours. In scorbutic Cases this Water must be used both as a Purgative and Alterative, in which last case, a Pint and a half should be drank in three Doses before Breakfast. If taken to purge, half a Pint must be drank at a time, till it begins to work. In Diseases of the Skin, the Patient must bathe frequently, washing the Parts affected with the Water. In the Leprosy, so much Water must be drank, as to cause two or three motions every Day, besides bathing twice a Week in a warm Bath, made with equal quantities of pump and sulphurous Waters. In the Gravel, drink as much as will give two or three Stools.

The sulphurous Water, commonly called the black stinking Water, has its name from the strong Smell, and the blackness of the Channel, through which it passes. It smells like the washings of a foul Gun, and has the strongest smell in rainy weather. It is of great use in all cases where Bathing is proper, made into a luke-warm Bath. It is excellent in benumbed Limbs, and in nervous Disorders, as also in Venereal complaints, old Sores, Tetters, and in all diseases of the Skin; as well as in the Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism, and Gouty distempers. Taken inwardly, and used outwardly, it cures the King's Evil, and is an excellent absorbent, insomuch that it is efficacious in Soreness of the Stomach, obstructions of the Liver, and in the Jaundice. It is also good in Contractions and weaknesses of the Limbs, and in broken Constitutions from hard drinking. The Dose cannot be determined, and therefore it is best to begin with drinking from a Pint to a Quart in a morning, that is, about half a Pint at a time, with short intervals between the Draughts: the quantity may be increased to as much as the Constitution will bear, that is, as much as will sit easy on the Stomach, and pass off well.

The Rock-water, so called from its issuing out of a Rock, is as bright as Chrystal, but changes to a Pearl-colour, after it is stood some time. A quart of which being analyzed, contains about fifteen Grains of Crocus of Iron, and about five Grains of the bituminous Mucilage of Iron. This Water contains not only Iron, but Salt,
Sulphur,

Sulphur, and Vitriol. It is good in Chronic distempers, proceeding from a laxity of the Fibres, and particularly in scorbutic Eruptions and weakness of the Nerves, and disorders proceeding from the Brain. It is also efficacious in slow, nervous Fevers, obstructions of the Bowels, obstinate Agues, and in all female disorders.

The Air is generally cold and piercing. The Soil in Air. the Eastern and Southern parts is pretty fruitful in Corn; in the Northern and Western parts it is but indifferent, abounding in Rocks and Mountains, which are well provided with Wood, and afford Pasture for Sheep. The Rivers afford plenty of Salmon and other Fish.

This County is divided into six Hundreds, in which are Division. three Market towns, one of which is a Parliamentary Borough; and it sends one Knight of the Shire to the House of Commons.

Radnor, commonly called *New Radnor*, by way of Radnor. Distinction from *Old Radnor*, a small Village to the South-east, is situated near the head of the River *Somergil*, 157 Miles W. N. W. from *London*, in a pleasant Valley at the foot of a Hill called the *Forest of Radnor*, remarkable for great numbers of Cattle and Sheep fed thereon. It was once fortified with Walls and a Castle. It is an antient Borough, by prescription; Queen *Elizabeth* gave it a Charter with a privilege to send a Member to Parliament, elected by the sworn Burgesses of the Town, paying scot and lot; to hold a Court of Pleas for all Actions without Limitation, and to be governed by a Recorder, two Aldermen, and twenty-five Burgesses, with a Manor for their Support, which contains eleven large Townships, and a Jurisdiction extending about twelve Miles. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*, and there is a Fair on the 29th of *October* for Horses and Black-cattle and Sheep.

Old Radnor, called *Mæsfvid Hen*, supposed to be the Old Radnor. *Megoth* of *Antonnius*, where the *Paciencien* Regiment lay in Garrison, under the Lieutenant of *Britain*, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the younger.

At *Pains-castle*, built by *Pain* a Norman, and rebuilt by *Pains Castle* *Henry III.* about seven Miles South of *New Radnor*, there is a Fair for Sheep and horned Cattle and Horses on the 20th of *May* and the 19th of *December*. And at nine Miles West of *New Radnor*, stands the Village of *Llandrindod*

Llandrindod, remarkable for a large Common, a salutary Air, and the Medicinal Spring abovementioned.

Presteign.

Presteign, situated on the bank of the River *Lug*, in a pleasant and rich Valley, one hundred and forty-nine Miles West-north-west from *London*, and called in *Welsh* *Llan-Andre*, was formerly a Village, but is now a well-built Town, in which the Assizes for the County are held. Here is the County-jail. The Town is very populous, and the Streets are well paved and kept clean. It has a Market on *Saturdays* for Provisions, and especially Barley, of which the Inhabitants make great quantities into Malt. It has two Fairs, held on the 24th of *June* and the 30th of *November*, for horned Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

Knighton.

Four Miles North of *Presteign* is *Knighton*, which is one hundred and fifty-five Miles West-north-west from *London*, and is seated in a Valley on the bank of the *Temd*, over which it has a Bridge, and is called by the *Welsh*, *Trebucl*. Near this place passes *Offa's Dyke*. The Town is well built, has a good Trade, and is much frequented. The Market on *Thursday* is well supplied, not only with Provisions of all sorts, but with Hops, Hardware, Linen and Woollen-cloth, and other necessaries of Life. Here is a Fair for Sheep and Horses, and Black-cattle, on the 6th of *May* and the 24th of *September*.

I shall conclude this County with an Observation from *Cambden*, that King *Vortigern*, repenting himself of that fatal Measure of calling in the *Saxons* to keep his *British* Subjects in awe, under his arbitrary Government, withdrew himself from his treacherous Auxiliaries into a vast Wilderness, rendered dismal and almost impenetrable by many crooked ways and high Mountains, as a proper place of Refuge, near the Cataract where the River *Wye* falls down a steep Precipice, and near which is situated a little small Town called *Rhaidar Gwy*.

